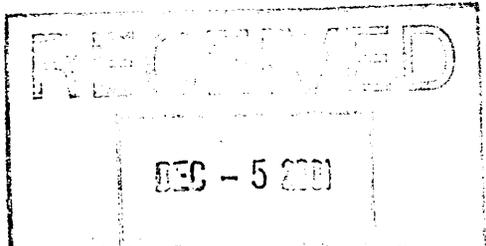


(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Atkinson St., Westminster St., School St., Hapgood St., Hapgood Pl., Burt St., Henry St., South St., Hadley St., Temple Pl.
not for publication n/a
city or town Town of Rockingham vicinity n/a
state Vermont code VT county Windham code 025
zip code 05101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Supreme C. Gamble, National Register Specialist Dec. 3, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edmund A. Beal 1.17.02

[Signature]

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>223</u>	<u>11</u> buildings
	_____ sites
<u>1</u>	_____ structures
	_____ objects
<u>224</u>	<u>11</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2 (William Hall House and garage at 1 Hapgood Street)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
n/a

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling
Domestic	multiple dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	professional
Commerce/Trade	specialty store
Social	meeting hall
Education	school
Education	library
Religion	religious facility
Religion	church-related residence
Funerary	mortuary
Recreation and Culture	monument/marker
Agriculture/Subsistence	animal facility
Agriculture/Subsistence	agricultural outbuilding
Industry/Processing/Extraction	communications facility
Health Care	medical business/office
Defense	military facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling
Domestic	multiple dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	financial institution
Commerce/Trade	professional
Commerce/Trade	specialty store
Social	meeting hall
Education	school
Education	library
Religion	religious facility
Religion	church-related residence
Funerary	mortuary
Recreation and Culture	monument/marker
Agriculture/Subsistence	agricultural outbuilding
Industry/Processing/Extraction	communications facility
Health Care	medical business/office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate
- Second Empire
- Queen Anne
- Stick/Eastlake
- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Modern Movement

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof slate
walls weatherboard
brick
other concrete
asphalt

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1791 - 1951

Significant Dates n/a

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

- Architect/Builder Buckman (architect)
- de Ct. Croix, Philip (builder)
- Finlayson, Malcolm (builder)
- Richardson, L.C. (builder)
- Cobb, George (builder)
- Underwood, George (builder)
- Pierce, Ned (builder)
- Stuart, Silas (builder)
- Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 42.29 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u> 18 707090 </u>	<u> 4778751 </u>	3	<u> 18 707893 4777943 </u>
2	<u> 18 707908 4778766 </u>	4	<u> 18 707040 4777930 </u>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization n/a date April 20, 2001

street & number P.O. Box 128 telephone (802) 348-7122

city or town Williamsville state VT zip code 05362

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

General Description

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District in the Town of Rockingham is a large predominantly residential area adjacent to the Bellows Falls Downtown Historic District. The district lies within a modified triangle roughly bounded by School and Church Streets to the north, Westminster Street to the east and Atkinson Street to the south and west. Other streets within the district are Henry Street, Chase Park, Hadley Street, South Street, Hapgood Street and Temple Place. Outside of the triangle, the historic district also includes Hapgood Place, the southern end of Church Street, and the west block of Burt Street. In general, this densely settled historic district has quiet, tree lined streets and closely spaced buildings with uniform setbacks. The 167 primary buildings in the district are mostly large homes containing one to three living units. Most residential properties include an attached or detached carriage barn or automobile garage. The historic district also contains scattered commercial, educational, civic, fraternal, funerary and ecclesiastical buildings. There is a rich variety of architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Shingle, and Colonial, Dutch Colonial and Classical Revivals. The Victorian-era styles predominate, particularly Italianate and Queen Anne. Most buildings are of wood frame construction; some of the non-residential and early nineteenth century residential buildings are of brick construction. Remarkably, 161 of the 167 (96%) primary structures in the The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District contribute to its historic significance--a large percentage compared to other historic districts. The remaining historic structures and streetscapes sufficiently depict the historic appearance of the historic district, which retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although many structures now have synthetic siding and have lost their porches, these changes appear to constitute the greatest degree of alteration to historic fabric. In fact, the loss of street trees due to severe weather and disease has caused more change to the historic streetscape than the loss or alteration of historic buildings. Only about eight primary historic buildings in the district have been demolished within the last fifty to one hundred years. There is also a significant number of surviving carriage barns and early automobile garages.

Bellows Falls Village is located just north of the confluence of the Connecticut and Saxtons Rivers in southeastern Vermont. It is in the northeastern corner of Windham County, Vermont's southeasternmost county, and in the southeastern corner of the Town of Rockingham. The Connecticut River forms the eastern boundary of the village. U.S. Route 5, which runs parallel to the Connecticut River, passes through the village (Atkinson Street is one section of this route), and VT Route 121 leads from the southern tip of the historic district west towards Saxtons River, another village in the Town of Rockingham. Across the Connecticut River from Bellows Falls looms Mount Kilburn, and a high terrace runs north-south along the western edge of the village and forms the western boundary of the historic district south of Burt Street.

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District lies on a terrace that gently ascends from south to north to its highest point just north of School Street. The historic district encompasses most of the southern section of Bellows Falls village, where the village is bounded by the Connecticut River

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**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

and railroad tracks to the east and a steep terrace to the west. The northern boundary of the historic district, School Street, is a wide thoroughfare that divides the villages southern and northern neighborhoods and serves as the principal east-west route from the downtown core to Atkinson Street. The southern tip of the historic district is located where Atkinson and Westminster Streets converge. Westminster Street leads travelers arriving via Route 5 from the south to the central business core. Atkinson Street connects Westminster Street at its southern terminus to Rockingham Street at its northern terminus. Like Westminster Street, Atkinson Street is a north-south route through the village, but essentially serves as a bypass to the central business core.

The streets in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District were laid out over the course of about one hundred years, from 1796 (Westminster Street) to 1909 (Temple Place). Church Street is a short, dead end lane that extends north from the intersection of School and Westminster Streets. Henry Street lies parallel to and south of School Street and connects Westminster and Atkinson Streets. South Street is an L-shaped street that runs east from Atkinson Street, parallel to and south of Henry Street, then turns north and intersects with Henry Street near its east end. Hadley Street is a north-south alley from School Street to Henry Street, equidistant from Atkinson and Westminster Streets. Hapgood Street runs parallel to and south of South Street, connecting Atkinson and Westminster Streets at the south end of the historic district. Hapgood Place is a short dead end street that runs west from Atkinson Street near its south end and terminates at the bottom of a steep terrace. Burt Street runs west from Atkinson Street just north of Hapgood Place and intersects with Pine Street on the terrace west of the historic district. Chase Park is a short cul-de-sac leading north from Henry Street near its west end. Temple Place is a short dead end alley leading west from Westminster Street just south of Henry Street. Chase Park, Hadley Street and Temple Place were developed in order to accommodate infill development in the empty lots bounded by existing buildings. Most of the building development in the historic district was complete by 1900, with scattered infill development complete by the 1920s.

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District has densely settled streets lined with sidewalks and scattered trees. Most of the trees postdate the 1938 hurricane and the 1950s dutch elm disease period. The buildings sit on small to medium sized lots and have uniform setbacks; most are set back slightly from the street. The yard areas serve as the only green spaces within the historic district, with the exception of Hetty Green Park (#93). Most of the historic district is residential, except for Westminster Street, which has a mix of commercial, fraternal, civic, funereal and residential buildings. Most buildings in the district are 2-1/2 stories in height, with brick foundations, wood framed walls, and gabled roofs. Exceptions include four brick non-residential buildings: the Atkinson Street School (#5), the Bellows Falls Middle School (#103), the telephone building (#130), and the Armory (#128); and five brick houses on School Street (#95, 102, 115, 117, and 121).

Architectural styles range from the Federal Style of the early nineteenth-century (such as #121) to the Classical Revival Style of the 1920s (such as #103). Predominating styles are the Italianate (such as #116); most Italianates are vernacular 2-1/2 story front-gable houses with attached rear

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**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

wings, sheds or barns, and Queen Anne (such as #2). Other styles include Second Empire (such as #124), Stick Style (such as #49), Colonial Revival (such as #28), and Dutch Colonial Revival (#57). Other building types include Foursquare (such as #33). Many houses contain features from two styles, either original transitional-period buildings such as a Greek Revival house with original Gothic Revival features (#100), or houses with added features, such as a Greek Revival house with an added Italianate porch (#108).

About one-third of the properties, mostly dating to earlier than 1880, display continuous architecture including a house, ell, shed, and barn. Examples of this property type include #82, 112, 117, 131, and 149. Numerous properties, mostly dating to later than 1880, include detached carriage barns. Most of these large, two-story structures incorporate the same design features as their associated homes. Most barns were converted to automobile garages during the first half of the twentieth century. This adaptive reuse usually only involved the replacement of the door in the original bay opening. Examples of carriage barns include #18A, 27A, 38A, 49A, 56A, and 136A. Automobile garage construction began around 1905. Early garages were detached structures with front-gable or hipped roofs, and double-leaf hinged doors. Examples of early automobile garages include #26A, 28A, 30A, 47A, 55A, 76A, 133A, and 157A.

The majority of buildings in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District have always been residential. Historically and currently, the historic district has also included educational, civic, fraternal, funereal and ecclesiastical buildings, mostly on Westminster, Church and School Streets due to their proximity to the downtown core. The public and semi-public buildings comprise some of the largest structures in the historic district. They include two schools (#5 and 103), two churches (#91 and 99), two fraternal organizations (#123 and 124), one funeral home (#122) and one library (#127). In the past fifty years, only one of these historic structures has been demolished and reconstructed, the Congregational Church on School Street (#99).

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District has retained its historic character with remarkably few changes over the years. Non-contributing structures reflect twentieth-century culture and include an automobile service station (#46), a former supermarket and its parking lot (#45), a drive-up bank (#90), and a parking lot (#93). In addition to the loss of the tree canopy, streetscape changes include the loss of fountains that once stood at the corners of Atkinson and Westminster Streets and Henry and South Streets; the former was replaced with a war memorial statue in 1927, which in 1961 was moved to the Hetty Green Park. Another minor change includes the loss of picket fences that once defined many neighborhood yards. Consistent with their historic character, the roads remain relatively narrow, and there are once again trees lining most of the streets in the district.

Most buildings in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District are in good to excellent condition. There is only one that is seriously deteriorated, a carriage barn. One property in the historic district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the William Hall House at 1 Hapgood Street (#47). It has recently been restored to its historic appearance and also has a

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**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
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detached historic garage. Another rehabilitation project was undertaken by the Rockingham Area Community Land Trust, which has restored 11 South Street (#75) to its historic appearance. Many residents have recently painted their Victorian-era homes in period colors.

Individual Property Descriptions

1. 4 Atkinson Street, Fleming House/Underhill Grocery, c. 1820, moved to site and enlarged c. 1885, contributing

This mixed-use building is located at the busy intersection of Westminster Street, Old Terrace Road and Atkinson Street, at the foot of the terrace that lies to the west of the historic district. It is the southernmost building in the historic district, and sits on a small lot in close proximity to both Old Terrace Road and Atkinson Street, with its principal (northeast) facade facing Atkinson Street. It is a large symmetrical rectangular mass with Italianate and Federal details and contains a retail store on the first floor and apartments on the second and third floors. It has a shallow asphalt parking lot lining the front.

This three-story five-bay by five-bay wood-frame building has a cut stone foundation, simulated brick composition siding, and a flat overhanging asphalt roof. There are two, two-story porches at the street facades: one porch spans the front facade, and the other spans the southern four bays of the second and third stories of the southeast facade. The building is encircled with a bracketed cornice.

With the exception of the side porch, the building is symmetrical with central entries on the first and second stories. The first story entrance contains a double leaf wood door, each with a lower inset panel and large upper light. It is flanked by pairs of large single pane fixed windows. The second story entrance contains a large paneled wood door with an elliptical decorative fanlight window and 1/2-length multi-pane sidelights. The building has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. The front (northeast) porch has a low-sloped lipped roof, a bracketed cornice, and wood posts with jigsaw-cut brackets. The second-story porch has a vertical-board half-wall. An opening at the south end of the second-story porch leads to an open wooden stairway with a straight run to grade and a pair of metal pipe railings. The side (southeast) porch has a shed roof supported on the third story by square wood posts. The third story porch has a low wood railing with simple square wood balusters. The second story porch has a cornice with regularly spaced individual scrolled brackets, supported on four tapered round wood posts with small molded capitals. An opening at the east end of the bottom porch leads to an open wooden stairway with a straight run to grade, which has one simple wood railing. The space beneath this porch is covered with a diagonal pattern trellis.

According to Hayes in the *History of the Town of Rockingham*, this building has been moved twice. It was constructed c. 1820 for Colonel Alexander Fleming (1790-1867), who from 1819-1866 was an agent and clerk of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, the firm responsible for the 1792-1802 construction of the canal and locks. He was married to Bellows Falls Canal Company founder

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**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
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John Atkinson's daughter Emma. Col. Fleming's residence was located on the site of the present Masonic Temple at 61 Westminster Street (#124). When built, the house was 2-1/2 stories with a side-gabled roof, brick chimneys, and the Federal-style entrance that is now located at the second story. The 1853 McClellan map shows the house with a substantial two-part rear ell.

The Flemings moved to Atkinson's house (#122) in 1823 and the building became a boys' boarding school. In 1839, Fleming sold the property to William Conant (1801-1866). Conant came to Bellows Falls in 1835 and operated a furniture and cabinetmaking business. In 1836, he built the the Conant Block on Bridge Street. In 1869, the house was sold to Wyman Flint. Flint moved the house to make way for his c. 1870 Second Empire mansion, now the Masonic Temple. It was first moved to 97 Westminster Street (#46). An 1885 photo reveals that by then it had been moved again, across Atkinson Street to its current location.

After the move to Atkinson Street, the building was raised one story and its former single family use was converted to retail on the first story and tenements on the second story. The Italianate features such as the porches, the bracketed cornices, and the two-over-two windows were probably added at this time, as well as a small one-story entrance porch in the location of the extant side (southeast) porch. The gabled roof was replaced with a flat roof sometime after 1901. The extant side porch replaced the first porch and was originally one story in height. The second story was probably added in the 1920s. The front porch was similar in appearance as it is today, but originally had a low railing with a flat, jigsaw-cut balustrade instead of the half-wall, and the porch stairs had a matching balustrade. The half wall was added by the 1960s. The second story of the side porch was added by 1955. In the early twentieth-century, the windows on the front facade also had louvered shutters, which could have been an earlier feature. A rear stable was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920 then demolished in the 1950s or 60s.

At the turn-of-the-century, the store was the location of the Underhill Brothers grocery, operated by Charles and Elmer Underhill, who also ran a store on Canal Street. The Underhills also resided there. In 1909 the Gould and Marble grocery replaced the Underhill grocery. According to the Lovells in the *History of the Town of Rockingham*, by 1957, Gould and Marble was one of the two longest operating grocery stores in Bellows Falls. It was operated by Leon Marble and Ernest Gould. The name of the grocery changed to E.C. Gould after Marble died in 1926.

The building has retained its historic integrity to a degree: over the years the building has been slightly altered, with the addition of the composition siding and half-wall on the porch. Significant features such as the Victorian-period and Federal-style entrances, the two-over-two windows, the bracketed cornices, the Italianate and classical porch columns, and the overall Federal massing remain intact. The building is in fair condition.

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Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
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2. 6 Atkinson Street, Bodine, William and Florence, House, 1899, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on the west side of Atkinson Street's south end. It has a slight setback from the street on a deep narrow lot with a backyard that backs up to the terrace that lies to the west of the historic district. The house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The front (northeast) gable wall has a two-story corner turret with a conical roof and copper weathervane, a one-story wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a projecting pedimented entranceway, a second-story inset sleeping porch, and a large gable enclosed with a molded cornice. Centered on each side facade is a shallow gable wall with the gable slightly projecting over the second story and the second story slightly projecting over the first story. The southeast gable wall has a bay window projection at the first story, adjacent to an inset porch with turned columns. Each story of the house has a molded wood cornice. The gables are infilled with scalloped shingles, and there is a band of scalloped shingles between the second story window sills and first story cornice, and at the base of the tower. The front porch, tower cornice and the second story cornice have small, regularly spaced scrolled brackets. Most of the windows have two-over-one units. The front gable has a tripartite window with a large central double-hung window flanked by narrow double-hung windows. There are two stained glass transom windows: one in the side bay window and the other adjacent to the front door. Queen Anne features of the house include asymmetrical massing, the cross gabled roof with projecting pedimented gables, the corner turret, the wrap-around porch, the sleeping porch, the mix of clapboard and shingled wall surfaces, and the bay window.

The house was constructed in 1899 for William H. Bodine (1859-1949) at a cost of \$5,200. Bodine was a prominent businessman who owned and operated W.H. Bodine & Co., in 1898 succeeded by Bodine & Davis, dealers in stoves, ranges, tinware, agate and granite ware, lead and iron pipe, gasoline, plumbing and steam supplies, located on The Square. In 1899, Bodine and his family moved to the Charles Hapgood residence next door (#4), and lived here while the house was under construction. He lived in the subject house with his wife and five children, and his descendants reportedly lived there until the 1970s.

There have been few alterations to the original appearance of the house and it has retained its historic integrity. The wrap-around porch has been reduced by two bays at the side, a sleeping porch in the east corner of second story north gable wall has been closed up, the front second story sleeping porch is now screened in, the original louvered shutters are missing, and the original wood shingle roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. In the 1950s or 60s the original carriage barn was demolished. It was a large 2-1/2 story symmetrical structure with a steep pyramidal roof and a cupola, that was converted to an auto garage in the 1920s. The house is in excellent condition. The current owner has restored the house to its historic appearance.

A. Automobile garage, c.1960, non-contributing

This tiny one-bay garage has a concrete foundation, vertical-board siding, and a front-gable asphalt

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shingle roof. It is non-contributing due to age.

3. 7 Atkinson Street, House, c. 1892, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the east side of Atkinson Street's south end and sits close to the street on a small lot. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and front-gable sidehall plan. The house has a rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding, and an open-eave asphalt shingle roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the center of the ridge. Attached to the rear of the house are a 1-1/2 story gable-roofed ell, one-story two-bay flat-roofed garage, and a 1-1/2 story gable-roofed carriage barn/garage. The ell is actually the west wing of the carriage barn, and the garage was incorporated into the carriage barn.

Architectural trim of the main block includes molded window crowns with decorative keystones, plain cornerboards, gable rake, friezeband and molded raking and horizontal cornices. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. There is a one-story full-facade flat-roofed porch with tripartite columns with sloped bases, chamfered posts, molded capitals supporting flattened arches with jigsaw-cut moldings, and a denticulated cornice. Italianate features of the house include the front-gabled open-eave roof, the porch features, and the decorative window crowns. The garage projects south of the house and has a parapet side (west) wall with a two-over-two window. The south elevation has two modern garage doors.

The house was constructed sometime between 1887 and 1892 and originally had a narrow space separating it from the carriage barn. There is an 1884 directory listing at this address, but the house does not appear in an 1885 photograph. Its first resident could have been Duran Snow, a school janitor, and his family. The garage was constructed as a shed sometime between 1901 and 1906, and was converted to a garage sometime between 1920 and 1927. The house retains its historic integrity and does not appear to have had any major alterations. The gable, which is now clapboarded, was originally infilled with board and batten siding. The house is in excellent condition, and the garage is in good condition.

A. Carriage barn, c. 1880, contributing

The carriage barn is a large Italianate cross-gabled wood frame structure with a main section flanked by two side ells. The main section projects forward (south of) the ells, faces south, and has a north-south ridge. The west ell is attached to the house. The barn has clapboard siding and an open-eave overhanging slate shingle roof. The center of each roof slope has a band of diamond-shaped shingles. A decorative cupola sits atop the main section's ridge, and has a pyramidal roof with polychrome slate shingles, tiny cross-gables on each side, corner pilasters with scrolled brackets, and a louvered opening on each side. The south gable wall of the main section has a carriage bay opening with paneled doors, and a paneled hay door. Each exposed elevation has a single two-over-two wood window.

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The carriage barn originally belonged with the c. 1880 house that once stood at 97 Westminster Street (#46). This house was demolished in 1940 to make way for a gas station. The house and barn were later connected via a covered porch. The carriage barn appears to retain most of its original features. The southeastern gable, which currently lacks ornamentation, was originally adorned with a decorative hammer truss and pendants. The garage was originally a one-story shed that was added by 1906, and the carriage barn and shed were converted to a garage sometime between 1920 and 1927. The barn is in good condition.

4. 8 Atkinson Street, Hapgood, Charles and Harriet, House, c. 1835, contributing

This 1-1/2-story wood frame Greek Revival farmhouse sits back from the road on a deep narrow lot, on the west side of the south end of Atkinson Street. The front-gabled sidehall-plan main block and one-story rear wing form a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. Behind (west of) the house is a detached two-story barn now used as a garage. The house has a parged foundation, aluminum siding, and a low-sloped slate roof with boxed eaves. At the left end of the south elevation is a one-story flat-roofed bay window, and at the right end of the north elevation is a two-bay by one-bay shed-roofed projection. The north roof slope has a gabled dormer with cornice returns. The roofline has thin molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns. The front door has 2/3 length sidelights flanked by fluted pilasters and is surmounted by a full entablature. The regularly-spaced windows have six-over-six wood units and louvered shutters. There is a one-story flat-roofed full-facade Italianate porch with incised tripartite posts, jigsaw-cut brackets, and a wood railing missing most of its cut-out balusters. Greek Revival features of the house include the low-sloped front-gable massing, sidehall plan, and the front doorway features.

The house probably dates to the 1830s. It was built for Charles Hapgood (1805-1895), son of Solomon Hapgood (#47). Charles and Harriet were married 1834, so perhaps the house was built around that time. The Hapgoods were farmers that settled in Bellows Falls in the eighteenth century and until the mid-nineteenth century owned a large tract in the south end of the village. Charles Hapgood spent most of his life on the subject farmstead, then sold it shortly before he died. Other occupants were William H. Bodine (before the construction of his home next door at 6 Atkinson Street), and Wilbur A. Ferguson of the F.B.F. Grocery Store on The Square. The house appears to have minimal alterations. The bay window and porch are probably not original and appear to date to the 1870s or 1880s. Under the aluminum siding is probably the original clapboard siding. The house is in good condition.

A. Barn/automobile garage, c.1900, contributing

The two-story wood frame barn is located behind (west of) the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has clapboard siding and an east-west roof ridge. The roof is covered with tarps. The barn has irregularly-spaced six-pane and two-over-two wood

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windows, and three open garage bays and two hay doors in the south elevation. It may not be the original barn on this property as an 1885 photo shows a board-and-batten sided barn in its location, but it does not appear to date to later than the early twentieth-century. The barn is now used for automobile storage. It is in fair condition.

5. 8-1/2 Atkinson Street, Bellows Falls School Building #3, 1884, contributing

This Italianate brick schoolhouse is located on a large lot on the west side of the south end of Atkinson Street. It has a large setback from the road and has a gravel parking lot in the front. The two story building has a rectangular footprint with a front cross-gable, and is oriented parallel to the street. The brick masonry bearing walls sit on a stone foundation and support a hipped, almost pyramidal slate roof with a square brick cupola. The cross gable contains the main entrance to the building within a two-story brick round arch. The main block of the building has a six-row corbeled cornice, and the cross-gable has a four-row stepped corbeled cornice. The main entrance contains a pair of glass doors flanked by a pair of small, segmental arch openings each containing a two-over-two wood window. Above the doors is a pair of two-over-two round arched wood windows topped by a panel that infills the area between these windows and the brick arch. Flanking these windows are a pair of tall, narrow, one-over-one round arched wood windows. The main block has regularly-spaced segmental-arched window openings with six-over-six wood windows. At the side elevations, the top half of the openings are blocked with vinyl siding and the bottom half contains a small one-over-one vinyl window. All window openings have stone sills and the segmental arch window openings have brick segmental arch window hoods with drip molds. The cupola has a pyramidal roof, round-arched openings in each face that are now blocked up with a wood panel, brick corner pilasters, and a six-row corbeled cornice. Italianate features of the school include the cubical massing, round-arch and segmental-arched window openings and windows, drip-mold window hoods, front cross-gable, and the cupola. The corbeled cornices are of the High Victorian Gothic style.

The Schoolhouse was constructed for \$10,000 in 1884 as the Bellows Falls School Building #3. The building has retained its historic integrity, but has had some changes to window and door openings: the main entrance originally contained a pair of large, diagonal tongue-and-groove paneled wood doors similar to the surviving interior doors, the side windows originally contained six-over-six windows, and the blocked up openings in the cupola originally had louvers. It is called the "Retarded School" in the *History of the Town of Rockingham* (1958). The schoolhouse is now occupied by the Windham Northeast Supervisory Union's administrative office. It is in good condition.

6. 9 Atkinson Street, Underwood, George and Mary, House, c. 1878, contributing

This vernacular Italianate wood frame house is located on the east side of Atkinson Street near its south end. It sits back slightly from the street on a relatively wide lot. It has a 2-1/2 story front sidehall-plan block, a large 2-1/2 story rear ell, and a rear attached one-story flat-roofed garage,

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forming a long, narrow footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle front-gabled roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the center of the roof ridge. At the right end of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window and at the left end of the north elevation is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. There is a large gabled dormer on the south roof slope of the front block. Spanning the left half of the south elevation of the rear ell is a two-story recessed porch.

The house has molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns, a molded gable rake, a molded friezeband and cornice mold, and the south bay window has a full entablature. The front entry has a modern paneled door, 1/2 length sidelights, a multi-pane transom, and a grooved casing with bull's-eye corner blocks. The porch has square wood posts with paneled bases, and flat railings with turned balusters. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two wood units with louvered shutters. The attached rear garage has a shed roof with rolled roofing, clapboard siding and a pair of double-leaf paneled wood doors at the south elevation. Italianate features of the house include the front gable massing and bay windows.

The house was constructed around 1878, for and possibly by, carpenter George Underwood. He had previously lived on Henry Street (#152). In 1876 he went into business with George Bacon (see 61 Atkinson) and formed Bacon and Underwood, carpenters, and shortly thereafter in 1880 he retired. Underwood lived in this house with his family and boarders until his death, around 1900. His wife Mary lived there until around 1915. Sometime before 1900 the house was converted to two units. The house has retained its historic integrity but has had a few alterations. A one story full facade front porch was removed, and the vinyl siding added, by the 1960s. The front entry features date to the late twentieth-century; a 1968 photograph shows it with plain casings and a molded cornice. A two-story barn once stood in the location of the garage and was replaced by the 1920s. The house and garage are in very good condition.

7. 10 Atkinson Street, Willis Griswold Apartments, c. 1902, contributing

This wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on the west side of Atkinson Street on a small lot and sits close to the road. It is asymmetrical and has an irregular rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gabled slate roof. There is a dominant front (east) sidehall-plan gable and two side gables. At the right half of the front gable wall is a two-story flat-roofed bay projection. The rest of the elevation is spanned by a two-story flat-roofed porch, and in front of the projection is a one-story flat-roofed porch. To the left of the south cross gable is a two-story two-bay shed-roofed porch. All porches have turned posts and wood railings with jigsaw cut balusters. Visible trim includes molded raking and horizontal cornices, and plain gable rake, and plain friezebands. The entry to each level of the front two-story porch has a historic wood door with lower panels and a large upper light. The house has regularly-spaced window openings with two-over-two wood units and louvered shutters, except for the gables, which have paired one-over-one windows. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical massing, porches with turned posts and decorative balusters, cross-gable

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roof, and the two story bay projection.

This house was built around 1902 and replaced an earlier dwelling which now stands behind (west of) the subject house (#8). The new house was constructed by Willis H. Griswold (#114), who had purchased the property at the auction of the Lyman Hapgood (#8) estate in 1882. It was built as a multi-unit apartment building, and its first residents were several clerks of the Vermont Farm Machine Company and American Express Company. It retains its historic integrity except for the vinyl siding, which covers clapboard siding. The house is in very good condition.

8. 10-1/2 Atkinson Street, Hapgood, Lyman, House, c. 1855, moved 1901, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood framed Greek Revival house is located on the west side of Atkinson Street, behind 10 Atkinson Street (#7). It has a large setback from the road and backs up to the terrace to the west of the historic district. The symmetrical five-bay by four-bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, and there is a two-story rear ell with a rectangular footprint perpendicular to the main block with a side (south) elevation contiguous with the south elevation of the main block. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and slate roofs with boxed eaves. The side-gabled main block has a centered front cross-gable and two interior brick chimneys emerging from the roof ridge. A three-bay two-story flat-roofed porch is centered on the front elevation. Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. The porch has turned posts, and a flat railing with a cut-out balustrade. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two units. The centered front entry contains a large wood paneled door with full-length sidelights and a molded wood cornice supported by small pilasters. Greek Revival features include the symmetrical side-gable massing, and entablature. The porch is in the Queen Anne style.

This house dates to about 1855 and was originally located at 10 Atkinson Street. It does not appear on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, but does appear on the 1856 McClellan map. It also appears in an 1885 photo and 1886 lithograph. Some original Greek Revival features that possibly remain intact below the siding include large corner pilasters with round-arched panels, and a full entablature. The original windows were probably six-over-six units. The cross gable and front porch may date to when the house was moved, which was around 1901. It was moved to make way for a new apartment house (#7).

This house was constructed for farmer Lyman Hapgood (1799-1881) Solomon Hapgood's eldest son. In 1882, the property now containing 10 and 10-1/2 Atkinson Street was purchased by Willis H. Griswold at the auction of the Lyman Hapgood estate. The house was moved in 1901 by Griswold. In its original location, the house had two rear ells and an attached rear barn, which were removed during the move. After it was moved, it was converted to a multi-unit apartment building. The house has retained its historic integrity except for the aluminum siding and is in very good condition.

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9. 11 Atkinson Street, Allbee, Lewis and Jane, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the east side of Atkinson Street halfway between Westminster and Hapgood Streets. It sits slightly back from the street on a relatively wide lot. The front-gable sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a two-story rear wing, a two-story rear addition, and a rear attached one-story flat-roofed garage. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and slate roofs with boxed eaves and an interior brick chimney emerging from the roof ridge of the main block and wing. At the right end of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window, and at the left end of the north elevation is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. At the south elevation of the ell is a two-story flat-roofed porch.

Architectural trim of the house includes molded raking cornices and cornice returns, molded gable rake, corner pilasters, full entablature, and plain window casings with molded cornices. The front entry has a historic wood door with two narrow round arched windows over two inset panels, plain casings and a molded cornice, and a gabled roof projection with molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns and wrought-iron scrolled brackets. The bay windows have full entablatures. The porch has turned posts and wood railings with cut-out balustrades. The main block has regularly-spaced window openings with two-over-two wood units, except the bay windows, which have one-over-one units. The rear sections have a mix of two-over-two individual units, paired one-over-one units, and the second story of the rear addition has banks of one-over-one units. The attached rear one-bay garage has asbestos siding, a rolled-roofing shed roof and a modern overhead door in the south elevation. Italianate features of this house include front gable orientation, corner pilasters, and bay windows.

The house has retained its historic integrity but has had a few alterations. A one story full facade front porch was removed and replaced with the existing feature, and the siding added, by the 1960s. The garage replaced an attached rear two-story barn. The house and garage are in very good condition.

This house was constructed in the 1870s for an undetermined family. In 1883, it was purchased by plumber Lewis Lyman Allbee (1822-1896), the grandson of Ebenezer Allbee, a colorful local figure who settled in Bellows Falls before the Revolutionary War. According to local histories, the Allbees were a prominent family of farmers, lawyers, doctors, journalists and merchants. Lewis lived with Ebenezer as a child. After his death, his widow Jane lived in the house with boarders until about 1915. Lewis's son George took over and expanded his plumbing business in Bellows Falls.

10. 12 Atkinson Street, Bacon, Henry and Helen, House, 1883, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the west side of Atkinson Street about halfway between Westminster Street and Hapgood Place. It sits slightly back from the

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road on relatively large lot and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. There is a front-gabled main block and a rear wing, both with a brick foundation, composition siding, and slate roof. Projecting from the left end of the south elevation of the wing is a small one-story flat-roofed garage. At the left half of the front (east) gable wall is a two-story flat-roofed large bay window. Spanning the south elevation of the main block is a one-story, flat-roofed projection that includes a two-bay porch and a two-bay enclosed section. The porch serves as the entry to the house. The right 2/3 of the south elevation of the wing has a two-story recessed porch. Architectural trim of the house includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. Each level of the bay window has a full entablature. The porch at the main block has tri-partite posts with paneled square bases, and a 2x4 wood railing with an X-pattern balustrade. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two wood units. Italianate features of this house include the front gable orientation, tripartite porch posts and bay window.

This house was built in 1883 for Henry Bacon, who had purchased the property in 1882 from the Lyman Hapgood estate. Bacon was one of the proprietors of Bacon Brothers, who were lumber dealers and box manufacturers on Mill Street, and later worked at the Vermont Farm Machine Company. The Bacons lived in this house until at least the 1920s. Except for the composition siding, the house has retained its historic integrity and is unique to the rest of the vernacular Italianates in the historic district due to its front bay window and side entry. This arrangement may be original. The house is in very good condition.

11. 13 Atkinson Street, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on a small lot on the east side of Atkinson Street and sits back slightly from the street. A one-bay garage sits just northeast of the house. The house has a front-gabled sidehall-plan main block and a 1-1/2 story rear wing, and a brick foundation, narrow clapboard siding, and a slate roof. An exterior brick chimney is near the left end of the south elevation of the main block. The wing is set back slightly from the north elevation of the main block and has a larger setback from the south elevation. At the right end of the south elevation of the main block is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. A one-story flat-roofed porch spans the front (west) elevation and wraps around to the south elevation and abuts the bay window. The wing has a gabled wall dormer on each side.

Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, paired scrolled brackets on a molded gable rake and friezebands, corner pilasters, and molded architrave window trim. The porches have Tuscan columns supporting a full entablature, and wood railings with square balusters. The house has regularly-spaced window openings with two-over-two wood units with louvered shutters. The front gable has a round-arched two-over-two window. Flanking the chimney is a pair of awning windows. Italianate features include the front gable orientation, scrolled brackets, round-arched window, and bay window. The porches are in the Colonial Revival style.

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This house was constructed in the 1870s. Early inhabitants included Frank G. Pierce (#23), Elmer Underhill of the Underhill Brothers grocery (#1), and Harold Bishop, a proprietor of the Goodnow, Jewett & Bishop department store on The Square. The house has retained its historic integrity and does not appear to have had any alterations, with the exception of the c. 1915 replacement of a full facade front porch with the extant porch. The exterior chimney and awning windows may be historic additions. This house is similar to the other Italianates on Atkinson Street but has more of a high-style appearance due to its ornamentation. The house is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

The detached one-bay auto garage is located northeast of the house. It has a square footprint, clapboard siding, a low-sloped asphalt-shingle pyramidal roof and a modern overhead door at the west elevation. The side elevations have small modern sliding windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, it was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920, and may have originally had an asphalt roof. The overhead door was installed by the 1960s. The garage retains its historic integrity and is in good condition.

12. 14 Atkinson Street, Bissell, Augustus and Emma, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on a narrow lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It sits back slightly from the street, and a garage sits at the back of the lot. The house has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block and a 2-1/2 story rear wing, both with rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofs. The side elevations of the wing sit back slightly from the main block. At the left end of the front (east) gable wall is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. The rest of this elevation is spanned by a one-story flat-roofed porch; the bay window and porch share a roof and eave trim. At the left end of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Centered on both roof slopes of the main block is a low shed-roofed dormer. The south elevation also has two skylights. Spanning the south elevation of the wing is a two-story projection that projects slightly from the south elevation of the main block.

The horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns are concealed by vinyl. The porch has wrought iron posts and railings. The regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one vinyl units and louvered shutters. Both stories of the south elevation of the wing have closely-spaced windows.

This house was constructed in the 1870s, probably for Augustus Bissell, a grocer at O.F. Woods. In 1900 he sold the house to Willis C. Belknap, editor of the *Bellows Falls Times*. The house has retained its historic integrity to a degree; alterations include the installation of replacement windows and vinyl siding and the possible removal of architectural trim. The porch roof could be original but wrought iron elements are recent replacements. A historic photo reveals clapboard siding, molded cornices and cornice returns, two-over-two windows, molded window cornices, plain

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cornerboards, and Tuscan porch columns. The projection at the wing was originally a two-story porch and was enclosed in the late twentieth-century. The house is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c.1925, contributing

The two-car garage is located at the back of the lot. It has clapboard siding, a front-gable asphalt shingle roof, and a double-wide modern overhead door. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927. The garage door is not original, but otherwise the garage retains its historic integrity and is in good condition.

13. 14-1/2 Atkinson Street, Belknap, Willis and Katie, House, c. 1905, contributing

This 2-1/2 story vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the west side of Atkinson Street, behind #14. The asymmetrical cross-gable house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and standing-seam metal roofs. It has a dominant front gable, cross gable at the north elevation, and a rear wing. The wing is set back from the south elevation of the main block and contiguous with the cross gable's gable wall. Spanning the front (east) gable wall is a one-story flat-roofed projection with T-111 siding and the front entry. Spanning the south elevation of the wing is a two-story porch. The only visible architectural trim are the plain horizontal and raking cornices. The regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one vinyl units, with the exception of the gable window, which has a diagonally-oriented four pane wood sash. The front projection has closely-spaced storm windows.

This house was constructed about 1905 in the location of a shed formerly part of the 14 Atkinson Street property (#12) and may have been built on the shed's foundation. It was built for Willis C. Belknap (born 1866), editor and publisher of the *Bellows Falls Times* (a.k.a. W.C. Belknap & Co.) from 1896 to 1933. The house remained in the Belknap family until 1949 when it was sold to the current owners. Belknap owned and resided at 14 Atkinson for a few years before the construction of this home.

This house has had several alterations in recent years and has lost a great deal of historic integrity. Lost or hidden features include wood shingle siding and architectural trim including gable rake, corner boards and window crowns. Removed features include two-over-two wood windows and a curved wrap-around one story porch with turned posts, a spindlework frieze and a wood railing with square balusters. The front projection replaced the porch. However, the house has retained enough of its historic integrity to be a contributing structure in the historic district: it has its historic massing, roofline, roof trim, and gable window. The house appears to be in very good condition.

14. 15 Atkinson Street, Duplex House, c. 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Stick Style duplex is located on a small lot on the east side of Atkinson Street and sits slightly back from the street. A two-car garage sits east of the house.

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The house has a symmetrical main block and a rear ell, and a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable open-eave slate roof, and two interior brick chimneys emerging from the roof ridge. At each end of the front (west) elevation is a shallow two-story one-bay projection that shares a roofline with the main roof. Off-center on each gable wall is a shallow two-story one-bay projection with a gabled roof. Between the front projections is a one-story three-bay hipped-roof porch and spanning the side elevations of the ell are one-story three-bay shed-roofed porches.

Architectural trim includes a picket-fence pattern frieze at the front elevation between the projections, molded cornices with scrolled corner brackets, and plain window casings. The front porch has a pedimented, slightly projecting central entrance bay, turned posts, jigsaw-cut lacy brackets, and a cut-out balustrade. The rear porches have square posts and cut-out balustrades. The regularly-spaced window openings have individual two-over-two wood units, except for the front projections, which have paired two-over-two windows. Stick Style features of the house include the picket-fence pattern frieze, cut-out porch balustrades, and the horizontal bands of trim hidden beneath the vinyl.

It is possible that this house replaced an earlier building on this site. It does not appear to be the same five bay wide by three bay deep side-gable house that appears in a historic photo. The new house was constructed in the 1890s as a rental duplex. It is possible that it was built by one of its first inhabitants, Edward Ferguson, who was a carpenter. The house has retained its historic integrity; the only alteration appears to be the addition of vinyl siding. The house is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1935, contributing

This one-story two-car garage is located east of the house and has a large setback from the street. It has a square footprint, novelty siding, an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof, and a double-bay opening that spans most of the west elevation. It is possible that the door is missing or is an overhead door kept in the open position. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1927 and 1944. It retains its historic integrity and is in fair condition.

15. 16 Atkinson Street, Huntoon, Harley and Addie, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame transitional Federal/Italianate house is located on a deep narrow lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It sits slightly back from the street and has a front-gable sidehall plan main block, a large 2-1/2 story rear wing, and a large two-story attached rear shed/garage. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and slate roofs; the main block has an open-eave overhanging roof. Emerging from the roof ridge is an interior brick chimney. Both the main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The side elevations of the wing sit back slightly from the main block. The shed/garage is attached to the rear of the wing, has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, and projects south of the wing. At the left end

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of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Spanning the south elevation of the wing is a two-story shed-roofed projection; the first story is enclosed living space and the second story is an enclosed porch. Centered on each roof slope of the main block is a large gabled dormer.

The front entry has a historic paneled wood door, 2/3 length sidelights, pilasters, and an elliptical fan with a molded cornice. Other architectural trim includes a heavily molded cornice, modillioned gable rake and frieze (also at the bay window), and plain window casings with molded cornices. The front gable window has a flared-arched cornice. The main block has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows, the first story of the south projection has banks of multi-pane casement windows and an inset doorway, and the second story of the projection has a composition-siding half-wall and screened enclosure. The exposed east elevation of the rear shed has a double-leaf hinged garage door with lower vertical panels and multi light windows. The wing and shed have six-over-six wood windows, except for the six-pane windows above the garage door. This house is an unusual example of a mix of Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate features. The front entry and modillioned trim are of the Federal style, the front-gable massing is of the later Greek Revival style, and the open-eave overhanging roof, flared-arched window crown and bay window are of the later Italianate style.

The house was constructed in the 1870s for Harley Huntoon, a gunsmith. The Huntoons lived there until at least the 1930s. The house has retained its historic integrity except for the addition of composition siding dates from the 1950s or 60s. The porch was originally open at both stories and reached its current appearance by the 1960s. The rear shed was converted to an auto garage sometime between 1912 and 1920 and the garage door is probably original. The house is in good condition.

16. 18 Atkinson Street, Wright, John and Lura, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a deep narrow lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It sits back slightly from the street and has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a front-gable asphalt shingle roof. The sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and there is a 1-1/2 story shed spanning most of the rear gable wall with a rear-gabled roof. Behind (west of) the house is a barn/garage. The house has a two-story full-facade recessed porch under a pedimented gable. Each roof slope contains a two-bay shed-roofed dormer and the north slope has a centered cross gable. There is a one-story flat-roofed bay window centered on the south elevation. Between this and the rear gable wall is a two-story recessed porch. The south elevation of the shed has a pedimented wall dormer.

The front porch has tripartite posts with square paneled bases, chamfered posts and molded capitals, and a tall wood railing with square balusters. The pediment has molded horizontal and raking cornices, full entablature, molded gable rake. The entablature also encircles the house. Other architectural trim includes bold paneled corner pilasters with round-arched panels (that also frame

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the side porch), bands of paneling above and below the windows of the bay window, plain window casings with molded cornices, and a front entry with an entablature and wide casings. The front entry, as well as the doorway to the second story of the front porch, has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf contains a lower panel and vertical round-arched window. The first story of the side porch has square posts, and the second story has a tall railing with square balusters. The regularly-spaced windows have one-over-one vinyl units. Greek Revival features include the pedimented front gable, sidehall plan, and full height porch. The porch posts, double-leaf door and bay window are Italianate features.

This house was constructed sometime between 1873 and 1878 by carpenter John Wright (born 1825), who came to Bellows Falls in 1873 with his wife Lura. The house appears in an 1878 photograph. An early twentieth-century resident of the house was Lorenzo Richardson of Richardson Brothers, a boot and shoe store on The Square. The house has retained its historic integrity; its only alterations appear to be the addition of the dormers, the replacement of the original wood shingle roof with the extant asphalt shingles, the replacement of the two-over-two wood windows with the extant vinyl units, and the replacement of the original trellis-pattern porch balustrades with the extant railings. The house is in very good condition.

A. Barn/automobile garage, c. 1875, contributing

The barn/garage sits directly behind (west of) the house and is oriented parallel to the street, facing south. It has clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle front-gabled open-eave overhanging roof, corner pilasters, friezeband, and thin molded horizontal and raking cornices. The south gable wall has a double-leaf barn door and pedestrian door and a paneled hay door with a peaked lintelboard. Judging by its appearance, it is possible that this is the first barn associated with the house that was originally located southwest of the house. If so, it was moved to its current position directly behind the house and converted to a garage sometime between 1927 and 1944. The barn retains its historic integrity and is in good condition.

17. 20 Atkinson Street, Upham, William and Eliza, House, 1883, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Second Empire house is located on a deep narrow lot on the west side of Atkinson Street and sits slightly back from the street. The main block, rear wing, and 1-1/2 story attached rear shed form a modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and straight-with-flare mansard roofs with polychrome square, diamond and hexagonal slate shingles. The shed has a rear-gabled slate roof. The sidehall-plan main block has a one-story full-facade flat-roofed porch, a two-story flat-roofed bay window at the left end of the south elevation, and a one-bay wide, two-story shallow projection at the right end of the north elevation. The side elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. Spanning the south elevation of the wing is a two-story flat-roofed addition that projects slightly from the south elevation of the main block. The mansard roofs have regularly-spaced flat-roofed dormers.

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The upper and lower curbs of the roofs and dormer roofs have molded cornices. The cornice of the lower curb follows the eave of the bay window. The main block is encircled by a friezeband. Each story of the bay window has a denticulated frieze. The front porch has tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered posts and bracketed capitals, flat arches, a modillioned frieze, molded cornice, and cut-out balustrade. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a vertical window over a lower panel. Most of the regularly-spaced window openings contain two-over-two wood units with louvered shutters; there is one picture window in the north elevation. The first story of the wing's projection has a bank of modern fixed-over-awning windows. The second story has a mix of paired and individual one-over-one windows. The rear shed has a double-wide modern overhead garage door at the south elevation. Second Empire features of the house include the mansard polychrome roof, cubical massing, and front porch features.

This house was constructed in 1883 for William Upham, a sewing machine dealer. He and his family lived there with boarders and after his death, the house was a boarding house run by his wife Eliza. The addition to the rear wing was originally a two-story open porch. The porch was enclosed by the 1960s, and the siding was installed in the late twentieth-century and conceals clapboard siding. The house retains its historic integrity except for the siding and the enclosure of the porch. The rear shed was originally a barn that was converted to a garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. It originally had a double-leaf wood door with upper lights; the current overhead dates to the late twentieth-century. The house is in very good condition.

18. 24 Atkinson Street, Harriman, Selah and Aretha, House, c. 1888, contributing

This two-story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot at the southwest corner of Atkinson Street and Hapgood Place. It faces east and sits slightly back from the corner. It has a small yard to the south enclosed with a picket fence, and a detached carriage barn in the southwest corner of the lot. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a hipped slate roof with small lower cross gables at the front and north elevations. The northeast corner of the house has a two story square tower set at a 45 degree angle to the house, with a tall flared pyramidal slate roof topped with a copper finial. At the right end of the south elevation is a two-story bay window that shares a roofline with the house. The cross gables have pedimented gables. There is a one-story shed-roofed wrap-around porch that spans the rear (west) elevation and wraps around to the bay window at the south elevation.

Most trim is covered with vinyl. The front entry, just left of the tower, has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a vertical upper light. The doorway has a pedimented crown. The porch has a projecting pedimented entrance on the south side, turned posts, and a flat wood railing with square balusters. Most of the regularly-spaced windows have one-over-one vinyl units and louvered shutters; there are also some vinyl casement windows, a few two-over-two wood windows, and one Queen Anne round-arched window that reveals the location of an interior stairway at the north elevation. Each pediment has a round arched louvered opening. Queen Anne features include

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the asymmetrical cross gable massing, the corner tower, the bay window, and the wrap-around porch.

This house was constructed about 1888 for Selah Harriman (1849-1925), hairdresser and proprietor of Harriman & Roche, manufacturers and dealers of boots and shoes in Westminster. He resided in this house with his family until his death. Thomas P. Salmon, governor of Vermont from 1973-1977 and president of the University of Vermont from 1991-1997, owned the house from 1965-1981. The building has retained much of its historic integrity, although the recent addition of vinyl siding has obscured much of the historic fabric, which includes clapboard siding and molded horizontal and raking cornices. The recent replacement of two-over-two wood windows with vinyl units also detract from the historic appearance. The house appears to be in good condition.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1888, contributing

The two-story wood frame carriage barn is located southwest of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street. It faces Hapgood Place and has clapboard siding and a front-gabled slate roof with a cupola. Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, cornerboards, and plain window and door casings. The square cupola has a tall flared pyramidal slate roof with a copper finial, louvered openings, and paneled corner pilasters. The front gable wall has a two-bay modern overhead garage door and an off-center paneled hay door. The carriage barn is contemporaneous with the house and was converted to a garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. The overhead door is a modern replacement. The barn has retained its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

19. 28 Atkinson Street, Blood, John and Lydia, House, c. 1888, contributing

This two-story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located on a medium sized lot at the northwest corner of Atkinson Street and Hapgood Place. It sits back from the road, faces east, and has a small side yard along Hapgood Place. The house has an irregular footprint, brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and a hipped slate roof with lower cross gables at the front and sides. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof. At the southeast corner of the house is a two-story hexagonal tower with a hexagonal flared conical slate roof topped with a copper finial. The south cross gable is a two-story bay window topped with a pedimented gable that overhangs at the corners. The north cross-gable is a shallow projection topped with a pedimented gable. The front cross-gable is just at the roofline and has a pedimented gable. There is a one-story full-facade shed-roofed front porch and a one-story shed-roofed porch spanning the south elevation to the left of the south bay window. Spanning the rear (west) elevation of the house is 1-1/2 story shed-roofed projection with a shed-roofed dormer.

Encircling the house between the top of the second story windows and the eaves is a band of scallop-shingle siding. Below the first story windows and between the first and second story

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windows of the side cross gables and the tower are flared bands of scallop-shingle siding with flared bases. The house is encircled by a molded cornice, friezeband, and bands of flat trim connecting the window sills and lintels. The first story of the south bay window and tower has a molded cornice. The overhanging corners of the south cross gable have corner brackets and drop finials. The porches have stout turned posts, small cut-out brackets, spindlework friezes, and molded railings with balustrades of repeated miniature arches and turned posts over a band of spindlework. The entry bay to the porch has gable-roofed pediment and the side porch entrance has a projecting shed roof. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a vertical upper light. The regularly-spaced window openings have a mix of two-over-one and one-over-one wood units, and louvered shutters. The gables have round-headed windows. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross gable massing, the corner tower, the bay window topped with a pedimented gable, the mix of siding types and the porch features.

This house was constructed about 1888 for Lydia and John Blood. Other early owners include James C. Day, a proprietor of the Day-Pollard Co., a dry goods and ladies furnishings store on The Square, and later Charles K. Higgins, an owner of the Blake & Higgins paper mill. The house has been well-preserved and does not appear to have had any alterations. It is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style.

A large two story carriage barn once stood to the rear (west) of the house. The barn had a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street and a steep pyramidal roof topped by a square cupola. Centered on the east elevation was a pedimented cross gable, which was over a paneled hay door and a carriage bay opening. The barn also had two-over-two windows and bands of flat trim connecting the window lintels and sills. The cupola had a clapboard base and louvered openings with segmental-arched crowns. The carriage barn was demolished by Higgins to make way for the 1927 residence at 21 Hapgood Place (#57).

20. 32 Atkinson Street, Babbitt, George, Jr. and Jennie, House, c. 1892, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the west side of Atkinson Street halfway between Hapgood Place and Burt Street. It sits on a small knoll and has an irregular footprint that includes a rear attached two-story wing. The house has a brick foundation clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof with a dominant front gable and two side gables. A large corbeled and paneled brick interior chimney emerges from the ridge of the front cross gable. At the southeast corner of the house is a recessed entry porch, under the bottom of the catslide roof that is the east roof slope of the side cross gable. In front of the north cross-gable is a large two-story flat roofed bay projection. The wing spans the rear of the house and projects south of the house. Between the wing and the side cross-gable is a two-story shed-roofed porch that projects slightly from the cross gable.

Architectural trim includes enclosed pediments, horizontal and raking cornices, plain cornerboards and friezebands, and plain window and door casings. Above and beneath the gable windows is

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scallop-shingle siding. The side elevations have a band of flat trim above the first story windows. The front porch has a pedimented gable, square posts with capitals, a full entablature, and a wood railing with square balusters. The main block has two-over-two wood units; most are individually-spaced, the front gable wall has a triplet of windows, and the gables have paired windows. The south gable wall has a window with a stained-glass transom, a round-arched window, and a six-over-one window.

The first story of the side porch provides a secondary entrance to the house and has turned posts and a wood railing with square balusters. The second story of the porch has a screened enclosure over a half-wall of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding. The south elevation of the shed has a modern overhead garage door and a pedestrian door. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, catslide roof, pedimented gables, mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, variety of window arrangements, stained glass transom, recessed porch, and two-story bay projection.

This house was constructed in late 1892 or early 1893 for George Babbitt, Jr., while he was superintendent of the American Express Company. He later became manager and treasurer, then president, of the Robertson Paper Company. Babbitt's wife Jennie was the daughter of John Robertson (#45). The Babbitts lived in this house until about 1905. The house has been well-preserved. Alterations are limited to the removal of the original one-story full-facade front porch and the replacement of the original wood shingle roof with asphalt shingles. The rear wing and side porch were added about 1905, and the wing was expanded south and converted to an auto garage around 1930. The garage door is not original. The house is in very good condition.

21. 33 Atkinson Street, Chase, Clark/Page, George and Lilla, House, 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Shingle Style house is located on a medium-sized lot on the east side of Atkinson Street. It is one of the largest houses in the historic district. Part of the rear boundary is South Street. A carriage barn/garage sits east of the house. The house is asymmetrical with a modified square footprint. It has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and a hipped slate roof with gambreled cross gables at the front and sides. There is a large hipped-roof dormer in the front (west) roof slope. At the southwest corner of the house is a large three-story flat-roofed cylindrical tower. A one-story, flat-roofed, porch spans most of the front elevation, curves around the tower, and abuts the south cross gable. The left bay of the front section of the porch is enclosed living space. A small one-story entry porch is at the northeast corner of the house. The gambreled gables are two stories in height and project slightly, and the side gables overhang bay windows.

The roof eaves have molded cornices, and the hipped roof has a bracketed frieze. The tower has a friezeband adorned with wreaths and festoons, and the third story tower windows are flanked by narrow panels with garlands. Atop the triplet window in the south cross gable is a flat cornice adorned with garlands. The windows have architrave casings and molded drip caps. The front

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porch has Tuscan columns on square brick piers, wood railings with square balusters, an overhanging roof with a molded cornice, scrolled brackets, and molded friezeband, and a pedimented entranceway with scrolled modillions and gable ornament. There is a variety of window sizes and arrangements; the front gable has narrow one-over-one windows under a Palladian window and the side gables have a triplet of one-over-one windows under a pair of small one-over-one windows. There are a few picture windows with a stained glass transom. The remaining windows are one-over-one units. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door. A handicap ramp at the south elevation leads to the front porch. Shingle Style features of the house include its asymmetry, shingled wall surfaces, irregular roof lines, two story gambrel gables, the large round corner tower, the curved wrap-around classical style porch, and the grouped windows.

This house was constructed in 1898 as a duplex. It was originally divided by a party wall and had a U-shaped footprint with a central courtyard. This courtyard was infilled in the mid-twentieth century. Other alterations include the infilled bay of the front porch, the removal of the conical tower roof with a castellated base, the removal of the front porch roof balustrade, which had posts adorned with small urns, the removal of the louvered shutters, and the addition of the handicap ramp. Otherwise, the building has been well-preserved, and is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed for the families of Clark Chase and George Page, who had previously lived on School Street (#118). Chase (born 1837) came to Bellows Falls in 1871 and became a prominent local businessman and real estate owner. In 1871, he established a furniture store, the Chase Furniture Company, and later developed real estate (e.g. Chase Park). He was one of the incorporators of the Bellows Falls & Saxtons River Street Railway. He lived in this house during his retirement years. Page (born 1856) was a traveling cigar salesman who married Chase's daughter Lilla in 1887. Page and Chase were partners in real estate development, and Lilla Page owned most of Chase Park until the 1920s. The subject house was constructed by L.C. Richardson of Westminster, who had also constructed the local machine shop of Osgood & Barker and undertook the 1883 renovation of the Congregational Church (#99). S.L. Daggett was the stone mason, and the stone was taken from ledge at the north end of the village. Shortly after its construction, the *Vermont Phoenix* called this house one of the best houses in the village.

Page sold his half of the house to Chase in 1917, who lived there until his death around 1925, when the house became The Bellows Falls Inn. By 1955 the house was owned by the Graves Nursing Home and by the 1960s the name had changed to the McGirr Nursing Home, which it has remained to this day. Despite the adaptive reuse of this building, it has retained its historic integrity.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, 1899, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame barn/garage is located east of the house and faces west. It has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west and an asphalt-shingle front-gambrel roof. Spanning the rear gable wall is a one-bay deep flat-roofed wing. The first story has clapboard siding and the flared gambrel gables have split-shingle siding. Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and

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raking cornices and cornice returns, friezeband, and bracketed eaves. The west gable wall is spanned by a single opening containing a bank of three historic garage (or possibly original carriage) doors. Each door has a single panel below a strip of six vertical lights. Off-center within the gable is a hay door with lower panels and two upper lights. Near the peak of the gable is a fanlight window. The side elevations have six-over-six wood windows. The wing has paired two-over-two windows. The carriage house originally belonged with the house at 26 South Street (#86), and was constructed in 1899. It was converted to an auto garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. The doors may be original. The building has retained its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

22. 35 Atkinson Street, House, c. 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the east side of Atkinson Street; its rear boundary is South Street. It sits back slightly from the road and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Atkinson Street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gabled slate roof with a dominant sidehall-plan front gable and a north cross-gable. At the left end of the front (west) gable wall is a two-story flat-roofed bay window, and a small hipped-roof front entry porch is at the right end. Off-center on the south elevation is a flat-roofed two-story bay window. Spanning the south elevation to the right of this is two-story recessed porch. At the south elevation is a cross-gable. At the right end of the north elevation is a small one-story flat-roofed porch.

Except for the north cross gable, the house is encircled by a wide friezeband with pairs of large scrolled brackets. Except for the south cross gable, the gable rakes are also bracketed. The front corners have paneled corner pilasters. The gables are infilled with scallop-shingle siding, and there is a band of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second story windows at the north and east elevations. The bay windows have panels below the windows and the two stories are separated by a molded cornice. The front entry porch has tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered posts, and jigsaw-cut brackets, a paneled frieze with pairs of scrolled corner brackets, and a thin molded cornice. The north porch has paired columns supporting stickwork flat arches, and friezebands with bracketed corners. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows with plain casings and molded cornices. Three windows at the south elevation have been blocked up but the casings are intact. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical massing, cross gable roofs, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, two-story bay windows, porch features, and bracketed cornices.

This house was constructed around 1898. There is an 1897 deed recording what is probably this empty lot, from Charles Robb to Edward Walker. The 1900 Census lists the owner as John Dennison, hardware merchant, but there is no deed recording this. In 1902, the house was sold by Edward Walker (#24) to Clark Chase and George Page (#21), who rented it out. In 1920, it was sold to Dr. J. Sutcliff Hill (#134). It is currently an annex to the McGirr Nursing Home next door (#21). The house has retained its historic integrity, although the rear wing was recently removed to

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create additional parking. The infill wall matches the rest of the house. A wood fire escape was added to the north cross gable. Otherwise, the house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition. The front entry porch does not appear on any Sanborn maps but appears to be a historic component of the house.

23. 36 Atkinson Street, Pierce, Frank and Alta, House, c. 1892, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne mansion is located on a medium-sized lot at the southwest corner of Atkinson and Burt Streets. It sits on a small knoll facing east and has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle-siding, and a hipped slate roof with cross gables at the front and sides, a central brick chimney, and a widow's walk. It generally has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Atkinson Street; the cross gables give it an irregular footprint. At the northeast corner is a three-story octagonal tower with a flared octagonal roof. The south cross gable is a two-story bay window with a pedimented overhanging roof. The north cross-gable is a shallow projection with a pedimented roof. The dominant front gable also has a pedimented roof. A shed-roofed one-story porch wraps from the south cross gable around to the tower. Another one-story shed-roofed porch spans the south elevation to the left of the south cross gable.

The house is encircled by a full entablature, and the cross gables have bracketed eaves. Between the first and second story windows and at the third story of the tower are flared bands of scallop-shingle siding over a friezeband. The pediments are also infilled with scallop-shingle siding. Both the first and second stories have corner pilasters. The third story of the tower has an open balcony at three sides of the octagon; the balcony has a wood railing and Tuscan columns. The rest of the faces have square windows. The windows at the base of the tower are separated by pilasters; below the windows is a band of inset panels. The regularly-spaced window openings have architrave casings.

The southeast corner of the front porch has a projecting circular pavillion with a conical roof. This porch has Tuscan columns, a denticulated entablature, and a molded wood railing with turned balusters. The rear porch has Tuscan columns and a flat wood railing with square balusters. Hanging from the south gable pediment is spindlework and corner pendants. Most of the windows are one-over-one wood units. The front gable contains a Palladian window with a denticulated crown and a keystone. The other two gables have round-arched windows. A round-arched window reveals the location of the interior main staircase. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical massing, hipped roof with cross gables, mix of clapboard and shingled siding, corner tower, wrap-around porch with corner pavillion, and window type variety.

This house was constructed around 1892 for Frank G. Pierce (1854-1920), a prominent local businessman in the clothing and shoe business. He started as a partner with Howard, Goodrich & Pierce, then opened his own store, F.G. Pierce, on The Square in 1886. Pierce lived here with his family until his death, and his son Dana, a proprietor of a dry goods store, continued to live in the house. The Pierces sold the property in 1942. The house has been well-preserved and has only

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had very minor alterations. The original balustrade on the widow's walk, and on the front porch roof between the front gable and the tower, have been removed, as well as the louvered shutters. The house is in excellent condition.

A carriage barn once stood behind (west of) the house, where 4 Burt Street is now located (#64). It was rectangular in plan, oriented parallel to Atkinson Street and accessed from Burt Street. It was a large two-story structure with clapboard siding and a steep hipped roof topped with a square cupola. The cupola had a bell-shaped roof with a weathervane, and pairs of louvered openings at each side, separated by pilasters. The barn was removed around 1910 to make way for the new house.

24. 39 Atkinson Street, Walker, Edward and Alice, House, c. 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located on a small lot at the southeast corner of Atkinson and South Streets. It sits back slightly from the road and has a cross-gable plan. It has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and a slate roof. The complex plan includes a dominant front (west) gable, a cross-gable at the south roof slope, a gabled projection from the north gable wall, and a rear gable that serves as a rear wing. Projecting from the rear of the wing is a shallow gabled projection; attached to this is a one-story shed-roofed projection. Spanning the front elevation to the left of the front gable is a recessed one-story porch; the roof above this slopes down to the first story and has a shed-roofed dormer. Spanning the north elevation of the wing is a one-story shed-roofed porch. The first story of the front and north gables have clipped corners.

All of the gables are pedimented and infilled with scallop-shingle siding, and there is a band of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second story windows. The eaves and gables have molded cornices and a wide friezeband, and the windows and doors have plain casings. The front porch has Tuscan columns, and the side porch has Tuscan columns on square bases and a wood railing with square balusters. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one windows arranged individually or in pairs. The gables have squat, eighteen-over-one windows. A pair of windows at the north elevation has diamond-pattern panes in the upper sash. At the left end of the front elevation is a high awning window. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical cross gable massing, pedimented gables, mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, recessed porch, Tuscan columns, and clipped corners.

This house was constructed around 1898, possibly for Edward L. Walker and his bride Alice. Walker a local insurance agent and later President of the Bellows Falls Trust Company. The Walkers resided here until at least the 1920s. The house has been well-preserved and does not appear to have been altered. It is in very good condition.

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25. 40 Atkinson Street, Pearson, James and Elizabeth, House, c. 1909, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Colonial Revival house is located on a small lot at the northwest corner of Atkinson and Burt Streets. It sits on a small knoll and is set back from both streets. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Burt Street, a front-gable wall facing Atkinson Street, and a cross gable centered on the north elevation. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with two brick interior chimneys. The pedimented gables are infilled with split shingles. A one-story flat-roofed wrap-around porch spans the street (south and east) elevations. The south slope of the roof has three widely-spaced gabled dormers with split shingle siding; the right dormer has a doorway leading to a modern wood fire escape which leads to the porch roof. Centered on the south elevation and within the porch is a one-story bay window.

The house is encircled with modillioned eaves, which are also present in the gables. A Palladian window in the front gable has windows divided by pilasters, a full entablature, and a fanlight with keystone. The front entry is flanked with Tuscan columns and has a full entablature. The porch has Tuscan columns, a full entablature, and a molded wood railing with turned balusters. The porch entry bay is at the right end of the front elevation. The regularly-spaced window openings have six-over-one wood units. A bank of three one-over-one windows in the north elevation reveals the location of the main staircase. Colonial Revival features of the house include the rectangular footprint, gabled roof, pedimented gables, modillions, front entry features, Palladian window and porch features.

This house was constructed around 1909 for James A. Pearson, an employee of the Vermont Farm Machine Company. Judging by the 1901 and 1912 Sanborn maps, it either replaced an earlier house or the existing house was reconstructed and enlarged. The earlier house was constructed around 1896 probably for Wallace White, who worked for many years for paper machine manufacturer Osgood & Barker. The appearance of this earlier house could not be determined. Alterations to the subject house include the installation of vinyl siding over clapboard siding, and the fire escape. Otherwise, the house retains its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

26. 44 Atkinson Street, Bennett, Samuel and Georgia, House, c. 1893, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the west side of Atkinson Street, across from the west end of South Street. It sits back slightly from the road on and has a detached automobile garage behind (west of) the house. The house has a cross-gable plan with a dominant front gable and side gables, and a 2-1/2 story rear ell. It has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and a slate roof with an interior brick chimney rising from the roof ridge of the north cross gable. A one-story hipped-roof porch wraps around the south and east elevations of the front cross gable, and a two-story flat-roofed porch spans the south elevation of the ell. Spanning most of each side gable is a flat-roofed two-story bay window, under a pedimented gable.

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The front gable has molded cornice returns leading to a molded cornice that encircles the rest of the house. The porches have turned columns with jigsaw-cut brackets and molded railings with turned balusters. The second story of the side porch is enclosed with screens. The front porch has a pedimented entrance bay at the left end of the east section. The front gable is infilled with scallop-shingle siding, and the bay windows have scallop-shingle siding. Most of the regularly-spaced window openings have either two-over-two or one-over-one wood units, flat casings, and louvered shutters. The windows at the first and second story of the front gable wall are paired one-over-one windows. The south gable has a round-arched window. The front door is in the east wall of the south cross gable and has a large upper light over lower panels. The entry hall has a pointed-arched window. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, pedimented gables, mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, wrap-around porch, and bay windows.

This house was constructed about 1893 for Samuel L. Bennett, Machinist for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. Bennett purchased the property from the J.P. Brockway estate (#28). The house does not appear to have any alterations and has retained its historic integrity. It is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

The one-story wood frame garage sits behind (west of) the house and has a square footprint, clapboard siding, a pyramidal asphalt-shingle roof, and a two-bay overhead garage door. It was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920 and originally had a slate roof and a different garage door. Despite these changes it retains its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

27. 47 Atkinson Street, Miner, Dr. A. Lawrence, House, c. 1903, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne mansion is one of the largest houses in the historic district. It is located on a large lot at the northeast corner of Atkinson and South Streets and sits slightly back from both streets, facing west. A carriage barn sits just northeast of the house and is accessed from South Street. The house has a brick foundation, shingle siding, and a slate roof. The house is a complex mass of steep hipped and cross gable roofs and there is a large three story cylindrical tower at the southwest corner. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the front elevation and abuts the tower. It has a projecting circular pavillion in the northwest corner and a pedimented entry bay at the right end. Set back above the entry bay is a second-story porch. At the left end of the front elevation is a cross gable over a second-story bow window, and at the front roof slope is a curved-roofed dormer. The south elevation has an off-centered projecting cross gable over a first-story bow window, and a small entry porch with a gabled roof. The north elevation of the house has a centered cross gable over a two-story bay window, and a hipped-roof dormer near the right end of the roof. There are four brick chimneys with two corbeled rows and a corbeled cornice: three are interior and one is exterior and punches through the north dormer. The third story of the tower is octagonal and slightly overhangs; there are scrolled brackets in the overhang. The tower's

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flared octagonal roof is capped with a copper finial. The front cross gable has a recessed balcony with turned balusters and an eyebrow overhang.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and friezebands. The front porch has paired Tuscan columns over shingled piers, a molded wood railing with turned balusters and a standing seam metal shed roof, except for the pavillion which has a conical roof with scalloped slate shingles and a copper finial. The entry bay has newel posts with ball finials. The second-story balcony has a set of three turned columns in each corner over shingled bases, and a molded wood railing with turned balusters. The porch eaves and its entry's pediment rake are lined with small scrolled brackets. The south gable overhang and south vestibule have large, flat, scrolled corner brackets. The north gable overhang has pendants in each corner. All the gables have flared bases. There is a variety of one-over-one windows including large, squat, windows in the tower and bow windows and tripartite windows in the gable walls. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical cross gable massing, steep hipped roof, projecting gables, corner tower, classical porch with projecting pavillion, decorative chimneys and window type variety. The house also exhibits Shingle Style features including continuous shingled wall surfaces, shingled porch piers and an eyebrow window.

This house was constructed sometime between 1901 and 1904 as the residence and office of Dr. Albert Lawrence Miner. Miner and his family came to Bellows Falls in 1897 and lived in the building formerly standing at the southeast corner of Atkinson and Henry Streets, where he also operated his practice. This had previously been Calvin Barber's (#34) music store. At this point, this building was part of row of wood-framed attached commercial structures that spanned the east side of Atkinson Street between Henry and South Streets. At the northeast corner of Atkinson and South Streets there was a lumber operation with a number of one- and two-story structures including lumber sheds, a stable, and two wagon sheds. In 1898, the Atkinson Supply House opened in this location, and was owned by O.W. Hart who managed a saw mill just south of the village. Continuing up Atkinson Street was a two-story meat market, and a two-story paint shop, and Dr. Miner's place. Miner purchased the entire block from Silas Stuart (#114) in 1899, and demolished all the buildings except his former place on the corner, to make way for his new home. The Miners resided in this house until at least the 1920s, with several boarders. Dr. Miner was reportedly the first person to own a car in Bellows Falls, a Stanley Steamer, which he shared with Carl Isham. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1903, contributing

The wood frame Shingle Style carriage barn is located northeast of the house and has a square footprint. At the apex of the steep pyramidal slate roof are three, stepped, horizontal ventilation openings, and a copper finial and weathervane. The barn has wood shingle siding with a flared second story. The west elevation has a hipped-roof wall dormer, and there is one chimney that matches those of the house. There is a paneled sliding door and a hay door in the south elevation, and a variety of windows including six-pane and four-pane awnings, two-over-two double hung

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windows, and six-over-two windows. The carriage barn is contemporaneous with the house and was converted to an auto garage sometime between 1912 and 1920, although it does not appear to have had any alterations for the garage use. It is in excellent condition. There is the possibility that this barn contains the frame of a barn that was associated with a Henry Street property (#153), which had the same footprint and disappeared when this barn appeared on the 1906 Sanborn insurance map. The older barn could have been moved slightly and updated in the Shingle Style.

28. 48 Atkinson Street, Williams, Gen. Nathan, House, c. 1902, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Colonial Revival house is located on a large lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It sits slightly back from the street and has a detached automobile garage to its rear (west). The house has a square main block and a rear ell, a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a widow's walk, and one brick interior chimney in the rear roof slope of the main block. A two-story circular projection at the southeast corner of the house offsets the house's overall symmetry, and there is a symmetrical, full-facade one-story flat-roofed front porch. The roof has a deep overhang and each roof slope has a pair of gabled dormers. At the left end of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story hipped-roof bay window. The north elevation of the main block has a one-story flat-roofed entry porch. The rear ell has two sections; the one next to the main block has side elevations set back from the main block, and the one in the rear has side elevations set back from the other section, and has a lower roofline. Spanning the larger section of the rear ell is a one-story flat-roofed porch.

The overhang of the main block has bracketed eaves, molded cornice, and a wide friezeband. The Palladian window centered on the second story of the front elevation has pilastered mullions, an entablature, and a round-arched cornice with a keystone. The dormers have heavily molded pediments, full entablatures, and corner pilasters. The regularly-spaced window openings have architrave casings and molded cornices. The front porch has a projecting central bay with a circular roofline. The porch has a full denticulated entablature, Tuscan columns, and a molded wood railing with turned balusters. The south porch has Tuscan columns and a wood railing with turned balusters. The south porch has an elliptical roof projection, full denticulated entablature, Tuscan columns, a molded wood railing with turned balusters. Above the north porch is a modern wood fire escape. The large, centered front doorway has a full entablature, pilasters, and sidelights. Most of the regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one wood units with louvered shutters, and there are a few six- and eight-over-one wood sash. The north entry has a molded cornice and there is an oval window next to this entry. Colonial Revival features of the house include the virtually symmetrical massing, hipped overhanging roof, pedimented dormers, classical full-facade porch, and Palladian window.

This house was constructed sometime between 1901 and 1904 for Gen. Nathan G. Williams (born 1844), President, Treasurer and Manager of the Vermont Farm Machine Company. He resided there with his family until at least the 1920s. The house is virtually unaltered and retains its historic integrity. It originally had a smaller porch, wood shingle roof, and six-over-one windows in the

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second story of the corner projection. The porch retains its original footprint and railings but originally only the central section had a roof with a balustrade, and the stairs were curved and radiated outward. The porch roof and balustrade were extended sometime between 1927 and 1968, and the balustrade was recently removed. This house is in excellent condition and is a good example of the Colonial Revival style.

This house replaced an earlier dwelling that appears in historic photos as a vernacular Italianate house similar to the extant ones on Atkinson Street. This property was purchased by Jesse P. Brockway (1813-1887) from the Bellows Falls Canal Company in 1866 and the house was probably constructed shortly thereafter. Jesse came to Bellows Falls in 1830 and later became a house carpenter. His son Norman (born 1841) was a carpenter, then established a gunshop at this property after the Civil War. Norman and his mother Mary lived in the house until 1901, when it was sold to Williams. The Brockway house was moved to 42 Henry Street (just outside the historic district boundary). It has Greek Revival features such as paneled corner pilasters and bold trim, and the vertical massing of the Italianate style.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1902, contributing

This two-bay wood frame garage sits behind the house. It has clapboard siding, a hipped asphalt shingle roof, and two modern paneled garage doors. It is probably not the c. 1902 garage that stood in this location as it is unlikely a two-bay garage would have been constructed at this time. This c. 1902 garage was the first in the historic district. The Sanborn maps do not record the change in footprint, but the garage was replaced no later than the 1960s.

29. 30 Henry Street, Mixed-Use Building, c. 1935, contributing

This two-story mixed use wood frame vernacular building is located at the southeast corner of Atkinson and Henry Streets. It sits back behind a parking lot and close to Henry Street and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Henry Street. It has a brick foundation, mixed siding materials and a low-sloped double pitched roof. The first story is a laundromat and the second story is apartments. The first story has wood shingle siding, large storefront windows, and a small projecting shed roof supported by metal posts along the west elevation. The second story has clapboard siding and two-over-two wood windows. Off-center at the second story of the west elevation is a bay window with a tripartite window. There is a two story extension along the east elevation; the first story is enclosed with clapboard siding and the second story is a screened porch. At the south end of the building is a small one story projection. Architectural trim includes horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, plain cornerboards and friezebands, and plain window casings with molded drip caps. Entries to the building are via metal-framed glass door, one at the west elevation, and one at the north gable wall.

Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, this building was constructed sometime between 1927 and 1944. On the 1944 map it is labeled as a store with a garage at the south end of the building. It is

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also possible that this is a part of a nineteenth-century building that originally stood directly adjacent to the street corner on the same property; it could have been moved back to accommodate a parking lot. The earlier building on this site (at the corner) was first Calvin Barber's (#34) music store and apartments, until 1897 when it became the residence and office of Dr. Albert Lawrence Miner (#27). The first story was altered to accommodate a laundromat in 1959, which it remains to this day. Despite the alterations to the first story undertaken to accommodate a laundromat, the building retains enough historic integrity to be a contributing resource. The building is in good condition.

30. 50 Atkinson Street, Moody, Lewis, House, 1878, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on a small lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It sits slightly back from the street and has a square footprint with a small 1-1/2 story rear ell. Just northwest of the house is a six-bay automobile garage. The house is symmetrical and has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable slate roof. Centered on the front (east) elevation is a cross gable. A gabled one-story entry porch is centered on the front elevation. Architectural trim includes pairs of incised scrolled brackets under the molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, plain cornerboards, and architrave window trim with ogee sill blocks. The front porch has Tuscan columns and molded railings with turned balusters. A modern wood fire escape is attached to the north facade. The centered front entry is a modern hollow-core metal door. The house has regularly-spaced paired one-over-one windows at the front elevation and regularly-spaced individual two-over-two windows at the side elevations, except for one opening at the south elevation which has been replaced with a modern casement window. The front cross gable has an oculus window. Italianate features of this house include the cubical massing, centered cross gable and the scrolled brackets.

This house was constructed in 1878 for Lewis P. Moody, who had purchased the property from the Bellows Falls Canal Company. Moody was a paymaster for the Fall Mountain Paper Company. By the early 1890s it was the home of William O. Kemp, American Express Agent, and his family. The Kemps resided in this home until at least the 1920s. By the mid-twentieth century it had been split into several apartments.

The existing front porch appears to be the third one that this house had had. The first porch, which appears in an 1878 photo, was similar in size to the existing one. The second porch was constructed sometime between 1901 and 1906. A 1968 photo reveals that it was a one story, flat-roofed full facade porch with Tuscan columns, matching newel posts with ball finials, and a simple wood balustrade. When this porch was later reduced to the current size, some of the columns and newel posts were incorporated. A small side (north) entry porch matching the c. 1905 porch was recently removed to make way for the fire escape. The house is in very good condition and retains its historic integrity.

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A. Automobile garage, c. 1925, contributing

This one-story six-bay wood frame garage is just northwest of the house. It has clapboard siding and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. There are six, paneled wood garage doors: four are double-leafed and have lower panels surmounted by painted multi-light windows; the other two are modern overhead doors. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was built sometime between 1920 and 1927. It retains its historic integrity. The four double-leafed doors are original. The garage is in very good condition and is the largest automobile garage in the historic district.

31. 51 Atkinson Street, Chamberland Electric, c. 1957 with c. 1992 renovation, non-contributing

This small one-story wood frame commercial building is located on a small lot at the northeast corner of Atkinson and Henry Streets. It sits back from the road behind a small paved lot, and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street. It has clapboard siding and a side gable standing seam metal roof. At the left end of the front (west) elevation is a modern overhead garage door. To the right of this is a gable-roofed entry porch over a hollow-core door. The building also has one-over-one windows. This building does not contribute to the historic significance of the historic district due to its age.

The first building on this site was a c. 1863 residence with an address of 29 Henry Street. It was the home of Marshall C. Ladd, who came to Bellows Falls in 1851. He was a carpenter and builder until 1877, and later a bookbinder. The house had a 2-1/2 story gable-front main block with two rear ells. Sanborn maps reveal that the front sections of the building were used as a dwelling and the rear ell as a bookbindery. The Ladd family remained here until the house was removed in the late 1950s to make way for The Central Filling Station. The exterior of the gas station was completely renovated sometime between 1991 and 1994 to serve as an office.

32. 52 Atkinson Street, Russell, William A., House, c. 1878, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on a small lot at the southwest corner of Atkinson and Henry Streets. It sits slightly back from the streets and has a square footprint with a small 1-1/2 story rear ell. The house is symmetrical and has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and a side-gable slate roof with a front cross gable and two interior brick chimneys emerging from the ridge. A flat-roofed one-story entry porch is centered on the front (east) elevation. Architectural trim includes pairs of incised scrolled brackets under horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. Other features, such as corner boards and window trim, have either been obscured or removed to accommodate the installation of vinyl siding. The front porch has a molded cornice over tripartite posts with square bases and stepped capitals surmounted by scrolled incised brackets. The sides of the porch have molded railings with square balusters. An open wood fire escape is attached to the south elevation. The rear L-shaped ell has a gable-roofed wall dormer in the north elevation and a standing seam metal roof. The house has regularly-spaced window openings with

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paired one-over-one vinyl units at the front and a mix of irregularly-spaced two-over-two and one-over-one wood units at the side elevations. Italianate features of this house include the cubical massing, front cross gable, and the scrolled brackets.

This house was constructed around 1878 for William Russell (1831-1899), an important figure in Bellows Falls History. In 1870, Russell bought up the stock of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, built a dam, and enlarged the canal. He also built pulp and manila paper mills which were bought by the Fall Mountain Paper Company, which he organized in 1875. The house is identical to 50 Atkinson Street which was built in 1878. Russell lived in this house until the early 1890s. In 1900, Augustus Winnewisser of the Winnewisser & Conway general store moved in. This store was also known as the "New York racket." The Winnewisers lived here briefly and by 1920 the house was used as a boarding house.

The house retains its historic integrity although the vinyl siding detracts somewhat from its historic character. Like 50 Atkinson Street, the existing front porch appears to be the third one in the life of the house. The first porch, which appears in an 1878 photo, was similar in size to the existing one. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the second porch was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920. A 1968 photo reveals that it was a one story, flat-roofed full facade porch with grouped Tuscan columns over a half-wall, and a full entablature. The original porch was replaced with the current one in the 1970s, and the fire escape dates to 1982. The house is in very good condition.

33. 53 Atkinson Street, Huntoon, Perley and Cora, House, c. 1917, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Foursquare house is located on a small lot on the east side of Atkinson Street. It sits back slightly from the street and there is a small garage just southeast of the house. The house has a symmetrical, rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street with a rough-faced concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate hipped roof with an interior brick chimney at the rear roof slope. At the front (west) elevation is a one-story hipped-roof full-facade porch with a rough-faced concrete block foundation/half wall, Tuscan columns and asphalt shingle roofing. The front and side roof slopes each have a hipped-roof dormer. Spanning the rear elevation is a one-story shed-roofed projection; at the left end is a small open entry porch.

Architectural trim includes molded horizontal cornices, friezebands, cornice molds, plain cornerboards, and plain window casings with molded drip caps. The rear porch has a turned posts. The house has mostly regularly-spaced window openings with a mix of two-over-two wood units and six-over-six vinyl units. The second story front windows are paired. The centered front entry has a historic paneled wood door. At the south elevation is a secondary entry with a hollow-core metal door, and a variety of windows including an awning window that reveals the location of the interior staircase. The dormers have leaded glass awning windows. Foursquare features include the low pitched pyramidal roof, low pitched dormers, symmetrical boxy massing, and full facade porch with a solid half-wall.

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This house was constructed around 1917 for Perley H. Huntoon, machinist for the Vermont Farm Machine Company and son of Harley Huntoon (#15). The house remained in the Huntoon family until the 1970s. The house has retained its historic integrity. Minor alterations include the replacement of the porch's original slate roof with asphalt shingles, the vinyl replacement windows, and the replacement door on the south elevation. The rear addition dates to the 1920s. The house is in excellent condition.

A. Shed/automobile garage, c. 1900, contributing

This one-bay wood frame garage is located southeast of the house. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has rough clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle shed roof. The garage dates to about 1900 and was originally a shed associated with the property at 29 Henry Street/51 Atkinson Street (#31). It was converted to an auto garage in the mid-twentieth century. The garage is in poor condition.

34. 54 Atkinson Street, Shepardson, Clarence and Nettie, House, c. 1900, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Foursquare house is located on a medium sized lot at the northwest corner of Atkinson and Henry Streets. It sits close to both streets and has a main block and rear ell forming a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Henry Street. An automobile garage sits northwest of the house. The house has stuccoed foundation and walls and an asphalt shingle overhanging hipped roof. There are hipped-roof dormers in the front (east) and side slopes and an interior brick chimney emerges from the south roof slope. The roof has a molded wood cornice over a tall entablature. A two-story flat-roofed enclosed porch spans most of the south elevation. At the left side of the front elevation is a two-story bay window that offsets the symmetry of the front facade. Off-center on the north elevation is a two-story bay window. A gable-roofed one-story entry porch is centered on the front elevation. The house has molded cornices and a wide friezeband, and plain window and door casings with molded drip caps. The front porch has a stuccoed half-wall, grouped Tuscan columns in each corner, and a pedimented gable with molded trim. The side porch has a clapboard half-wall at the first story and a stuccoed half-wall at the second story. Above the half-walls are tapered square posts and the porches are enclosed with banks of one-over-one windows. The rest of the house has regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl units, and some paired windows have been replaced with triple casements in partially infilled window openings at the north elevation. Each dormer has a bank of three awning windows. There is a rear entry door at the right end of the north elevation. Foursquare features of the house include its low-pitched hipped roof, low pitched dormers, overhanging roof, boxy massing, and Colonial Revival front porch with solid half-walls.

This house dates to sometime between 1896 and 1901. The existing two-story porch dates to the 1920s. The house retains its historic integrity with some minor alterations. The casement and vinyl windows are replacements, and the asphalt shingle roof replaced the original slate roof. The side porches were probably not enclosed originally.

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The first house on this lot was built around 1873 for Sarah and Calvin S. Barber, who had purchased the property from the Bellows Falls Canal Company. Calvin Barber was a music dealer and his shop was across the street at 30 Henry Street (#21). This house was similar in appearance to the other gable-front vernacular Italianates on Atkinson Street. It was a 2-1/2 story, front-gable house with a two-story rear ell, and had a large 2-1/2 story barn attached to the rear of the ell. This barn was expanded south and converted to a furniture establishment sometime between 1896 and 1901, with a 33 Henry Street address, and by 1906 was a music and sewing machine store. This store was also attached to the subject house and the section connecting it to the house was demolished in the mid-twentieth century. After Calvin Barber's death in 1900, the house was sold to Clarence H. Shepardson of Ray & Shepardson, lumber dealers. Shepardson was responsible for the construction of the second house. The Shepardsons lived there until at least the 1940s.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1925, contributing

The three-bay wood frame garage sits northwest of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has stuccoed walls, a steep hipped asphalt shingle roof and three modern overhead garage doors in the east elevation. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927 and has retained its historic integrity. It is in very good condition.

35. 54-1/2 Atkinson Street, Landon, Frank, House #2, 1897, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the west side of Atkinson Street halfway between Henry and George Streets. It sits back slightly from the street and has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block, rear wing, and a small attached rear shed. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and steeply pitched front-gabled open-eave slate roofs with cross gables at the sides of the main block. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the rear of the ridge of the main block and the south roof slope of the wing. The cross gables are large two-story bay windows with pedimented gables; the outside face of the north cross gable is contiguous with the rear wing. The rear wing is larger than the main block. Its south elevation is set back from the main block; spanning it is a screened-in two-story shed-roofed porch. Each roof slope of the rear wing has a small pedimented dormer. At the right end of the front gable wall is a one-story gable-roofed entry porch. The shed spans the rear gable wall of the wing and has a shed roof that slopes east-west.

The gables (including the dormers) are infilled with scallop-shingle siding, and there are bands of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second stories of the bay windows. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, a double friezeband (also at the gables), plain cornerboards, and plain window casings with molded drip caps. The front porch has a pedimented gable, slate roof, square posts and modern wrought-iron railings. The side porch has clapboard half-walls and turned posts; the second story also has scrolled brackets and a spindlework frieze. Atop the rear

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shed is a modern platform deck with wood railings. The house has a mix of individual and paired regularly-spaced window openings containing one-over-one wood units. There is one stained glass Queen Anne window at the north elevation of the main block. The north elevation of the shed has a modern paneled garage door. Queen Anne features of this house include the steeply-pitched cross-gable roof, bay windows with overhanging gabled roofs, mix of siding types, and side porch features.

This house was constructed as a two-family house in 1897 for Frank Landon, a railroad car repairer for the Central Vermont Railroad. This lot and the house next door (#37) were sold to Landon in 1872 by the Bellows Falls Canal Company. He resided at #37 until the construction of the subject house. The Landon family lived here with boarders until about 1920, when it became strictly rental units.

This house has retained its historic integrity except for the loss of the original front porch. This was a two-story porch that spanned the front gable wall and wrapped around to the north bay window. It was removed and replaced with the extant porch sometime between 1955 and 1968. The new porch originally had paneled half-walls. The attached rear shed was constructed sometime between 1906 and 1912. Because of its location in the extreme rear of the house, the modern rear deck is only slightly intrusive. The house is in excellent condition.

36. 55 Atkinson Street, Nutting/Morgan House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the east side of Atkinson Street. It has a moderate setback from the street and an L-shaped footprint with a front-gable sidehall-plan section and a larger side ell, an arrangement unique to the historic district. An automobile garage sits southeast of the house. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and steeply-pitched slate roofs with one shed-roofed dormer in the front slope of the ell and an interior brick chimney at the rear of the roof ridge of the front section. Spanning the front (west) elevation of the ell is a two-story shed-roofed porch. Over the front entry is a small flat-roofed projection. The south gable wall of the ell has a small recessed porch.

Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. Other trim has either been removed or is concealed by the vinyl siding. Each level of the two-story porch has turned posts, jigsaw-cut brackets, and a flat wood railing with square balusters. The front entry roof has a molded cornice and is supported by knee braces. This entry has two historic wood doors separated by a large post; each door has lower horizontal panels and one large upper light. Each story of the porch also has one of these doors. Most of the regularly-spaced windows have one-over-one wood replacement units, and the front and north elevations have louvered shutters. Italianate features of the house include the front-gable-and-ell plan and vertical massing. The two-story porch is of the Queen Anne style.

This house was constructed sometime between 1874, when Rosa Nutting purchased the property

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from J. Willson, and 1878, when it appears in a photograph. Willson (#117) owned the large corner parcel that now includes several lots on Atkinson and School Streets (#36, 38, 41, 43, 118). In 1882, the subject property was purchased by Quartus Morgan (born 1837), the Bellows Falls postmaster from 1878-1886 and later a farmer. The Morgan family owned the house until about 1920, when it was purchased by Chief of Police William S. Severance. It remained in the Severance family until at least the 1970s.

The porch is not original and was added by 1891, the first time the Sanborn insurance maps included this part of town. The front doorway probably originally had one door; the extant two doors appear to date to the early twentieth-century. The house originally had two-over-two windows and clapboard siding, and the extant windows and siding were added in the late twentieth-century. Otherwise, the house retains its historic integrity. It is in good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This wood frame garage sits southeast of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street and faces west. It is four bays wide, and has vinyl siding, a sheet metal gabled roof, sliding six-panel doors and a beaded board interior. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed as a two-car garage sometime between 1912 and 1920, and expanded to its current size by 1927. It is in fair condition.

37. 56 Atkinson Street, Landon, Frank, House #1, c. 1872, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot at the southwest corner of Atkinson and George Streets. It sits slightly back from the street and has a front-gable main block, rear wing and attached rear barn. The house has a brick foundation, wood framed clapboard walls and a steeply pitched slate roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the north roof slope of the main block. The sidehall-plan main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to Atkinson Street, and the wing is aligned slightly north of the main section. The barn, now used as an automobile garage, has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street. Its north gable wall is set back from the wing and it projects south of the wing. A one-story flat roofed porch spans the front and north elevations of the main block. A two-story shed-roofed porch spans the south elevation of the wing. At the left end of the south elevation of the main block is a two-story flat-roofed bay window.

Architectural trim includes molded raking cornices and cornice returns, molded gable rake, full eave entablatures with paired scrolled brackets, plain cornerboards, and plain window and door casings with molded drip caps. The front entry has a molded cornice with scrolled brackets at each end, and the gable window has a peaked cornice. The bay window has a band of paneling at the base, and a molded cornice with scrolled brackets at each story. The front porch has tripartite square posts with paneled bases and incised posts, paired scrolled brackets, molded cornice, and a flat wood railing with square balusters. The first story of the side porch has a clapboard half-wall, and the second

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story has tripartite square posts with scrolled brackets, and a cut-out balustrade. The house and shed have regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, except for the bay window, which has one-over-one windows. Two windows at the south elevation and one window at the north elevation of the wing have been infilled with clapboard siding but the casings remains intact. The barn has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, plain gable rake, friezeband and cornerboards. The east elevation of the barn has a double leaf wood door with lower vertical panels and upper multi-light windows and strap hinges. Above this door is a hay door. Italianate features of the house include the front gable massing, scrolled brackets, bay window, and the tripartite porch posts.

This house was constructed around 1872 for Francis (Frank) Landon who purchased the property from the Bellows Falls Canal Company. He lived here with his family until the 1900 construction of his house next door at 54-1/2 Atkinson (#35). The house may have originally been two or more units, and was later used solely as rented apartments. The house has been well-preserved. The blocked up windows appear to be reversible. The house is in excellent condition.

38. 57 Atkinson Street, Turner/Adams House, c. 1874, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the east side of Atkinson Street across from the end of George Street. It has a moderate setback from the road and an irregular plan with a main block, two-section rear ell, and a rear attached shed. There is a large detached two-story carriage barn just southeast of the house. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a complex cross gable slate roof. Brick chimneys emerge from the front roof ridge, ell roof ridge, and shed roof ridge. The main block has a rectangular plan oriented parallel to the street, which is unique to most of the other Italianates in this historic district. All of the sections have hipped roofs. Their south elevations are contiguous, and north elevations of the rear ell and shed step back from the main block. The front elevation has an off-center small cross gable, and the shed has a south cross gable. At the northwest corner of the main block is a two-story tower with a conical slate roof, and at the right end of the front elevation is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Between the tower and bay window is a one-story flat-roofed porch. At the right end of the south elevation of the main block is two-story flat-roofed bay window. Spanning the south elevation of the rear ell is a two-story recessed porch. At the left end of the south elevation of the shed is a recessed porch that is part of the other side porch.

The house is encircled by a full entablature with paired scrolled brackets. The front bay window has a matching entablature. Other architectural trim includes plain cornerboards, plain window casings with molded cornices, and bands of paneling at the base of the bay windows. Some trim boards reveal where new sections were added. The front porch has tripartite square posts with paneled square bases, chamfered posts and double-layer capitals, flattened arches, molded bracketed cornice, and flat wood railings with turned balusters. The porch and adjacent bay window share a roofline and trim. The side porch has the same features as the front porch, except that the first story has no railing and the second story has a cut-out railings. The two-story bay window

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and the tower have scallop- shingle siding. The tower also has bands of flat trim continuing from the window casings. Most of the regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two wood units, except for the tower, which has one-over-one windows. The front entry has a historic wood door with a large upper light. Italianate features of the house include the front cross gable, scrolled brackets, bay windows, and porch features.

The original section of the house was constructed around 1874. It may have been symmetrical and similar in appearance to the house at 28 School Street (#118, also part of the Willson lot), with the front cross gable on center. The tower (and north bay of the main block, if not original), was added around the turn-of-the-century. A vertical board on the north elevation of the rear ell, one bay back from the main block, may indicate the original rear wall of the ell. A horizontal board reveals the original height of the shed; its second story was added around the turn-of-the-century. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

The original section of the house was constructed around 1874 for Edward and Olive Turner, who had purchased the property from Joseph Willson (#117), who owned the large corner parcel that now includes several lots on Atkinson and School Streets (#36, 38, 41, 43, 118). In 1879, the property was sold to Olive Adams (born 1826). Olive and her husband Horace (1817-1883) came to Bellows Falls in 1875 and purchased an 1831 grist mill from Joseph Willson. After Horace's death the mill was run by his son Frank (born 1857), who then turned it over to his son, E. Gerald, who ran the mill until it closed in 1961. The F. Adams & Co. mill still stands on Mill Street and is a museum.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1895, contributing

This wood frame symmetrical two-story carriage barn sits southeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has clapboard siding and a hipped slate roof with a square cupola. Architectural trim includes molded cornices and plain friezebands, and plain window and door casings. The front (west) elevation has two bay openings: one contains a four-leaf folding wood door with lower vertical panels and four-pane upper lights, and the other contains an overhead door with the appearance of a double-leaf door, with lower vertical panels and multi-pane upper windows. Above each bay opening is a square hay door. The cupola has a louvered opening at each side, plain cornerboards, and a double-sloped pyramidal roof. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the barn was constructed sometime between 1891 and 1896, and converted to a garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. The carriage barn has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

39. 58 Atkinson Street, O'Brien Apartment House, c. 1880, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot at the northwest corner of Atkinson and George Streets. It sits slightly back from the street and has a front-gable main block, small rear wing and attached rear shed. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard

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siding and a steeply pitched slate roof. The sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Atkinson Street, the rear wing has a square footprint and the shed has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street. The side elevations of the three sections are contiguous. There is a one-story, flat-roofed, full facade front (east) porch, and a two-story, recessed porch at the left half of the south elevation of the rear wing. Near the left end of the south elevation of the main block is a two-story flat-roofed bay window.

Architectural trim (also at the shed) includes molded raking cornices and cornice returns, gable rake, full entablature with cornice mold, corner pilasters, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. Each story of the bay window has a paneled base and a molded cornice. The front porch has square tripartite posts, a full entablature, and a diagonal trellis-pattern railing. The second story of the side porch has a wood railing with turned balusters. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, except for the bay window which has one-over-one units. One window in the north elevation of the main block has been infilled with clapboard siding but the casings remain intact. The south gable wall of the shed has a paneled pedestrian door, a paneled hay door, and a vertical opening in the gable. Italianate features of the house include the front gable vertical massing, tripartite porch posts and bay window. The full entablatures are of the earlier Greek Revival style.

This house was constructed sometime between 1878, when it does not appear in a photograph of the area, and 1885, when it does appear in a photo. The house was built as two rental units, and the shed is probably contemporaneous with the house. The house was built by the O'Briens, who had owned this lot and the lot next door at 60 Atkinson Street (#40) for many years. The house has been well-preserved. The blocked window appears to be reversible. The house is in very good condition.

40. 60 Atkinson Street, O'Brien, Thomas and Mary, House, c. 1850, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a small lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It sits close to the street and has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block, small rear wing and attached two-story rear barn. All three sections have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofs. The barn has a concrete foundation and clapboard siding. There is an exterior brick chimney between the first and second bays of the north elevation of the main block. The north elevations of the three sections are contiguous, the south elevations of the main block and barn are almost in the same plane and the south elevation of the wing is set back. There is a two-bay shed-roofed dormer at the left end of the south roof slope of the main block, and a two-bay hipped-roof wall dormer at the right end of the north slope. In the first bay of the front gable wall is a front entry porch with a segmental-arched roof. Spanning the south elevation of the wing is a one-story shed-roofed porch.

Architectural trim includes molded raking cornices and cornice returns, molded gable rake, full

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entablature, large corner pilasters with round-arched panels, and plain window casings with peaked lintelboards. The front porch has molded cornices, brick half-walls, and Tuscan columns. The front entry has a recessed doorway with paneled jambs, and a historic wood door with a large upper light and a transom window. The side porch has turned posts, and a flat wood railing with square balusters. The roof of the wing has no overhang and a plain friezeband. The regularly-spaced window openings have six-over-six wood units; most also have louvered shutters. The barn has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, gable rake, friezeband, cornerboards, and plain window and door casings with molded drip caps. The barn has a modern overhead garage door at the left end of the south elevation and a multi-pane picture window to its right, plus several six-over-six windows. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing, sidehall plan, full entablature, large corner pilasters, six-over-six windows, transom window, and peaked lintelboards. The front porch is of the Colonial Revival style and the side porch is of the Queen Anne style.

This house was constructed around 1850 by Thomas O'Brien (born 1830), who came to Bellows Falls from Ireland in 1849 and purchased the property that year. The house appears on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. Thomas O'Brien was a sexton and gardener. The O'Brien family remained there until 1938, and included Thomas's wife Mary, and their children Kate, William, a lawyer, Thomas Jr., a lawyer, and James, a physician.

The house has retained its historic integrity and does not appear to have had any major alterations. All three sections of the house and the side porch appear on the first Sanborn map (1891) to include this part of town. The dormers appear to date to the early twentieth century. The front porch does not appear on any Sanborn maps but probably dates to the early twentieth-century. The barn was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. The vinyl siding dates to the late twentieth-century. It covers clapboard siding but does not conceal any trim. The house is in very good condition.

41. 61 Atkinson Street, Bacon, George and Mary, House, c. 1876, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a medium-sized lot on the east side of Atkinson Street. It sits back slightly from the street and has a front-gable main block, a 2-1/2 story rear wing, and an attached two-story rear shed. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and steeply-pitched gabled slate roofs, with the exception of the shed which has a low-sloped shed roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the north roof slope of the main block. The sidehall-plan main block and rear wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The north elevations of the two sections are contiguous and the south elevation of the wing is set back from the main block. The shed has two sections; one has a square footprint and is attached to the rear gable wall of the wing. The other spans the south elevation of this section and has a one-bay deep two-story section and a one-story flat-roofed shallow projection to the south. At the left end of the front (west) gable wall is a one-story flat-roofed entry porch, and spanning the south elevation of the wing is a two-story shed-roofed porch. At the right end of the

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south elevation of the main block is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. At the right end of the north elevation of the wing is a two-story one-bay shallow projection.

Architectural trim includes molded raking cornices and cornice returns, double-band gable rake, a full entablature, slim corner pilasters, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. Each story of the bay window has a paneled base and a full entablature. The front porch has tripartite posts with chamfered shafts, engaged pilasters, and a wood railing with turned balusters. The side porch has tripartite posts with incised bases and shafts, and a cut-out balustrade at the second story. The front entry has a historic wood door with two upper vertical lights. There are two entries off the first story of the side porch; both have historic wood doors with a large four-pane upper light. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two wood units. Two windows at the north elevation of the main block have been infilled with clapboard siding but the casings remain intact. The shed has a mix of picture windows, two-over-two windows, and casement windows. Italianate features of the house include the front gable vertical massing, tripartite porch posts, slim corner pilasters and bay window. The full entablature is of the earlier Greek Revival style.

This house was constructed for and possibly by George Bacon (1847-1911), who had purchased the property from Joseph Willson (#117), who owned the large corner parcel that now includes several lots on Atkinson and School Streets (#36, 38, 41, 43, 118). The house was constructed sometime between 1876, when Bacon purchased the lot, and 1878, when it appears in a photograph of this year. Bacon was a carpenter and proprietor of the Bacon Brothers lumber mill, established on Mill Street in 1873. Bacon and his family, including his wife Mary, lived here, with boarders until at least the 1920s. The shed was originally a barn, and judging by Sanborn insurance maps its one-story section was added sometime between 1901 and 1906. The shed was used by an upholsterer in the early 1920s, converted to an automobile garage by 1927, and was recently converted to residential use. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

42. 62 Atkinson Street, Whitney, Marshall and Margaret, House, c. 1872, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a small lot on the west side of Atkinson Street. It has a slight setback from the street and has a front-gable main block, a 2-1/2 story gable-roofed rear wing, a 2-1/2 story rear ell, a 1-1/2 story attached rear shed, and a flat-roofed one-story wing projecting from the south elevation of the rear ell. The south half of the shed has a flat roof and the north half has a gabled roof. The house has a brick foundation and clapboard siding. The main block has a slate roof and the other gabled roofs have asphalt-shingle roofing. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the ridge of the main block, wing, and ell, and there is an exterior concrete block chimney at the south gable wall of the ell. The sidehall-plan main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street, and the ell and shed have rectangular footprints oriented parallel to the street. The side elevations of the wing are set back slightly from the main block, and the gable walls of the ell project slightly from the wing. The shed spans the rear wall of the ell and projects north of the ell. The side wing has a square footprint

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and concrete block walls. There is a one-story, hipped-roof, full facade front (east) porch, and a two-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch spanning the south elevation of the wing. At the left end of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window.

The house has molded raking cornices and cornice returns, molded gable rakes, full entablatures, bold corner pilasters with round-arched panels, and plain window casings with molded cornices. The bay window has a paneled base, friezeband, molded cornice, and corner pilasters. The front porch has modern wrought iron posts and a stone veneer foundation. Each story of the side porch has a scallop-shingle half-wall and is enclosed with a bank of one-over-one windows. The first story of the front gable wall has two modern entry doors flanking a triplet of storefront windows. The rest of the house has regularly-spaced two-over-two vinyl units. Three windows at the north elevation of the main block have been infilled with clapboard siding, but the casings remain intact. The south wing has concrete block walls with vertical siding above the windows and an overhanging roof. The front (east) elevation of this wing has a large window opening with twenty, metal framed horizontal awning windows. At the left end of this elevation is a modern garage door. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, sidehall plan, full entablature, and bold corner pilasters. The bay window is an Italianate feature. While this house is similar to the vernacular Italianates in the historic district, the bold corner pilasters give it its Greek Revival designation. The side wing is of the American International Style.

This house was constructed around 1872 for Margaret D. and Marshall M. Whitney (born 1833). The Whitneys came to Bellows Falls in 1857, and purchased this lot from the Bellows Falls Canal Company in 1872. Marshall was a hairdresser, grocer and farmer. The house retains most of its historic integrity. The front porch was replaced in the 1950s; its original appearance is unknown. The south wing also dates to the 1950s, and the shed was built in the 1970s. The side porch was originally open above the half-walls, with Tuscan columns. Around the mid twentieth-century, the first story of the main block was converted to retail use, and the south wing is a shop. The house is in very good condition.

**43. 63 Atkinson Street, Davis, Henry H. and Sarah, House, c. 1876 (north section),
Knight, Dr. Eugene, Office, c. 1910 (south section), contributing**

This property has two, 2-1/2 story wood frame attached houses: the north house is vernacular Italianate and the south house is Colonial Revival. They occupy a large lot at the southeast corner of Atkinson and School Streets; the north house faces School Street and the south house faces Atkinson Street. Both houses have a brick foundation, clapboard siding and slate roofs. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from the ridge of the north house, and an interior concrete block chimney emerges from the rear of the ridge of the south house. The front-gable north house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to School Street and a sidehall plan, and the front-gable south house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street and is symmetrical. The rear part of the roof of the south house is hipped with lower cross gables at the sides. Together the houses form an L-shaped footprint, and are connected at the rear gable wall of the north house and

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north cross-gable of the south house. A 2-1/2 story barn/garage sits just east of the south house.

The north house has a one-story flat-roofed wraparound porch that spans the north and east elevations. At the northeast corner of the porch is circular projecting pavillion with a scallop-shingle slate conical roof. Off-center at the north section of the porch is a projecting entry bay with a pedimented gabled roof. Centered on the west elevation of the north house is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. Architectural trim of the north house includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, gable rake, friezeband, slim corner pilasters, and plain window casings with molded drip caps with small cyma reversa end blocks. The front entry has a historic wood door with two upper vertical lights. The bay window has bands of paneling above and below the windows. The porch has tripartite posts with square bases, round posts and small capitals, a molded cornice over a plain friezeband, and a flat wood railing with square balusters. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two wood units. Italianate features of this house include the front-gable massing, slim corner pilasters, and bay window. The porch is of the Queen Anne style.

The south house has a wide, symmetrical, front (west) gable wall. Each end of this facade has a two-story hipped-roof bay window. Between the cornices of the bay windows at the second story there is a pent roof. The cornices of the first story of each bay extend to form an entry porch between the bay windows. Near the right end of the south elevation is a second story screened-in porch supported by metal columns. An open wooden stairway leads from the porch toward the front of the house. It has a shed-roofed overhang that projects from the roofline of the house. Architectural trim of this house includes molded horizontal and raking cornices, gable rake, friezeband, slim corner pilasters, and plain window casings with molded drip caps with small cyma reversa end blocks. The front gable has a triplet of round-arched window openings with plain casings with molded drip caps. The first story bay windows have a paneled base; both stories have molded cornices, plain friezebands and molded drip caps with small cyma reversa end blocks.

The front porch has paneled newel posts and flat wood railings with square balusters. The centered front entry has a large historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one wood units; one window at the north elevation has been infilled with clapboard siding but the casings remain intact. The gable window openings contain two round-arched one-over-one windows flanking a blank window. Colonial Revival features of this section include the symmetrical facade, molded horizontal and raking cornices, and corner pilasters. The two-story bay windows and triplet of round-arched window openings are of the earlier Queen Anne style.

The north house was constructed about 1876 for Henry H. Davis (born 1847), who came to Bellows Falls in 1870 and shortly thereafter established a drug store. In 1874, he married Sarah. Henry H. Davis had purchased this property from Joseph Willson (#117), who owned the large corner parcel that now includes several lots on Atkinson and School Streets (#36, 38, 41, 43, 118). The address of this house was originally 34 School Street. The Davis's lived in this house with a

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boarder until 1901, when it was purchased by Dr. Eugene W. Knight (1863-1914), dentist. Knight had the south house built for his practice (which he shared with his sons) sometime between 1906 and 1912. The rear wing of the north house was incorporated into the rear of the south house, and these houses have always been connected. The Knights occupied both sections of the house until about 1920, when it appears that the entire property was used as rental apartments, which it remains to this day.

Both sections of the house retain their historic integrity and do not appear to have had any major alterations. The wraparound porch may be original, but dates to no later than 1885, the first time this section of town is included on a Sanborn insurance map. The corner pavillion does not appear on a Sanborn map but probably dates to the late nineteenth century. The porch and stairs at the south elevation of the south house were added sometime between 1912 and 1920. The house is in fair to good condition.

Previous to the construction of the north house, a small building stood at the street corner. In 1804, this building belonged to William Hall, and was later known as the Squire Hall house. A small brick ash house once stood just northeast of the barn and was removed by 1901. A 1-1/2 story building once stood just east of the north house, on the subject property. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, it was built sometime between 1885 and 1891, and demolished sometime between 1904 and 1906. A historic photo reveals that it was a front-gable, clapboarded structure with a wrap-around porch with a pedimented entrance, similar to the porch of the north house. It had a triangular-arched gable window, a centered doorway, and a ridge ventilator. Although it had the appearance of a schoolhouse, it was first labeled on Sanborn maps as a dwelling, then later as a shed. A photo in the 1904 city directory labels it as Dr. Knight's dental parlor.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1876, contributing

This two-story wood frame barn sits just east of the south house and is accessed from School Street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to School Street, clapboard siding, and a hipped slate roof. It is attached to the house at the second story. The north elevation is spanned by a large bay opening with three historic garage doors. Two doors have lower horizontal panels and upper multi-pane lights and one door has vertical-board siding and a small square window. At the second story is a centered hay door flanked by a pair of two-over-two windows. The barn may be contemporaneous with the house and was built no later than 1885, when it appears on a Sanborn insurance map. It originally had a center one-bay carriage bay flanked by a pair of two-over-two windows. The barn also had a small one-story east section used as a wagon house. The wagon house was removed by 1906, and the barn was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920, which is probably when the paneled doors date to. It has not been altered since then, except for the addition of the vertical-board door, and is in fair condition.

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44. 64 Atkinson Street, Titus, Henry, House, c. 1873, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot at the southwest corner of Atkinson and School Streets. It sits slightly back from both streets and has a cross-gable main block with a dominant front gable, rear wing and attached rear shed. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and gabled slate roofs, with the exception of the rear shed which has a shed roof. The sidehall-plan main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to Atkinson Street, and the shed has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street. The sides of the wing are set back from the main block, and the shed spans almost the entire rear gable wall of the wing. Spanning the north elevation of the wing is a one-story flat-roofed projection that is contiguous with the gable wall of the cross gable. At the right end of the front (east) gable wall is a one-story gable-roofed front entry porch, and a two-story shed-roofed porch spans most of the south elevation of the wing. At the left end of the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window.

The house has molded raking cornices and cornice returns, a wide gable rake, full entablature, corner pilasters, and plain window casings with molded cornices. The round-arched front gable window opening has a round-arched crown. The bay window has a paneled base, molded cornice, and bracketed friezeband. The front porch has tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered posts and square capitals with scrolled brackets, and stickwork brackets between the posts. The sides of this porch are covered with a diagonal trellis. The side porch has modern wrought iron posts and railings; the first story has a picket-fence pattern frieze. The house generally has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood units. The front gable has a round arched two-over-two window and the side gable has a one-over-one squat window that projects into the gable rake. One window at the north elevation of the main block has been infilled with clapboard siding but the casings remain intact. There is a picture window at the left end of the south elevation of the wing, and a casement window in the north elevation of the wing. The front entry has a historic wood double-leaf door; each leaf has a large upper light. Both side elevations of the shed have entries; the north entry is protected by a small gabled roof overhang. Italianate features of the house include the front gable massing, the round-arched gable window, and the bay window with scrolled brackets. The front porch has Italianate posts and Stick Style brackets.

This house was constructed about 1873 for Henry Titus, who had purchased the property from the Bellows Falls Canal Company. Titus was a passenger conductor on the Cheshire Railroad. At the end of the nineteenth-century, the house was purchased by Eugene L. Leonard (born 1854), a prominent local insurance agent. He lived there with his family until at least the 1920s. The front entry is probably not original and appears to date to the late nineteenth-century. It originally had a flat roof; this was replaced with the extant gabled roof in the late twentieth-century. The projection at the north elevation of the wing was added sometime between 1906 and 1912. The side porch dates to 1964. The casement and picture windows dates to the late twentieth-century. Except for these minor changes, the house retains its historic integrity and has been well-preserved. It is in excellent condition. A two-story stable was once attached to the rear of the shed. It was removed

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sometime between 1896 and 1901.

45. 85 Westminster Street, First National Store, c. 1960, non-contributing

This one-story flat-roofed modern commercial structure is located on a large lot on the southwest corner of Westminster and Hapgood Streets. North of the building is a large paved parking lot. The building has a square footprint and concrete walls. The front (east) elevation has brick veneer with a wood parapet wall and wood corner pilasters. The parapet has a full entablature and an X-pattern balustrade. Spanning the front elevation is a flat overhang supported by metal posts. Spanning most of the front elevation are metal-framed storefront windows. The building was constructed in 1960 as the First National Store supermarket and is still used as a commercial structure. This structure does not contribute to the significance of the historic district due to its age. This property previously contained two late nineteenth-century mansions, with addresses at 83 and 87 Westminster Streets. The northern house (83 Westminster Street) was a 2-1/2 story Stick Style mansion with a steeply pitched hipped roof with a lower cross gable, clapboard siding, four-story square corner tower, and wrap-around porch. The front (east) slope of the roof had a large centered wall dormer. The tower had a steep pyramidal roof with a flared base, and a bracketed cornice. The side gable had a decorative king-post truss and a shallow projecting first story window. The porch had paired tripartite posts with square bases, Tuscan columns, and bracketed capitals, and was surmounted by a cut-out balustrade with paired pedestals. The hipped roof had a full entablature with paired scrolled brackets of various sizes. The dormer had a decorative truss. This property also included a large two-story stable that sat west of the house. This stable was converted to an auto garage by 1920 then moved slightly and converted to the home at 4 Hapgood Street around 1937 (#48).

The house at 83 Westminster Street was constructed around 1880 for A.H. Fisher, who had recently built a house nearby at 97 Westminster Street (#46). In 1882, he sold the subject house to John Robertson (1824-1898) for \$8,500. Robertson and his father established a paper mill in Putney, Vermont, in 1824. Later, John and his son Charles (#56) formed John Robertson & Son and moved the business to Bellows Falls in 1872. It soon became a prominent paper manufacturing concern. In 1900, the house was purchased at auction by George B. Wheeler (1848-1930). Wheeler came to Bellows Falls in 1870, and established Wheeler's Bellows Falls Band, which he led until his death. In 1882, he established the Wheeler Laundry. According to the *History of the Town of Rockingham* (1958), the Wheeler Laundry (still in existence at this point) was one of the largest laundries in New England. This house was demolished in 1959 to make way for the parking lot of the First National Store.

The house at 87 Westminster Street was a large 2-1/2 story Italianate house with a hipped roof with a lower cross gable and a widow's walk. A full entablature with paired scrolled brackets encircled the house and there was a full-facade one-story front porch that wrapped around to the south elevation and terminated at a two-story bay window. The front (east) gable wall projected from the hipped roof and had a one-story bay window that shared a roof with the front porch. The front

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porch had tripartite posts with chamfered shafts, a deep overhang with paired scrolled brackets, a gabled entrance bay and a wood railing with turned balusters. The widow's walk had a wood balustrade with newel posts with ball finials. The two-over-two windows had louvered shutters.

The house at 87 Westminster Street was constructed about 1881 for Dr. Ozias M. George (born 1841), dentist and one of the namesakes of George Street. George moved to Bellows Falls in 1865, and held several local official positions. He lived in this house with his family and a few boarders, and his son Harry (born 1879), a postman, owned the house until it was torn down in 1959 to make way for the First National Store.

46. 97 Westminster Street, Automobile Service Station, c. 1968, non-contributing

This one-story automobile service station is located at the north corner of Atkinson and Westminster Streets. It sits back from the street on a large paved lot that also has a large gas pump canopy. The station has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west, concrete walls and a low-sloped cross-gable overhanging roof. The left half of the south elevation has metal framed windows, and the right half has three garage bays. The end walls each have a garage bay. The canopy has four lanes, a flat metal roof, and concrete posts. The station was constructed in 1968 and replaced an earlier gas station that had been constructed around 1940. This structure does not contribute to the significance of the historic district due to its age.

The first service station at this location replaced a Gothic Revival mansion. Historic photos reveal that the house sat back from the road on the large corner lot, and the property included a large carriage barn which is now attached to the house at 7 Atkinson Street (#3), and a garden pavillion. The 2-1/2 story wood frame house had a cross-gable plan, a rear ell, a three-story square corner tower, clapboard siding, and a steeply pitched slate shingle roof. There was also a one-story wrap-around porch from the front (south) gable wall to the east gable wall. The front gable wall had a two-story bay window and the side gable walls had one-story bay windows. The tower had a mansard roof with miniature center gables on each side, over scrolled brackets. The gables had decorative hammer beam trusses with pendants. The porch had tripartite posts with square bases and shafts, jigsaw-cut brackets forming flat arches, and a wood railing with turned balusters. The bay windows had paneled bases and jigsaw-cut window hoods. The gables had triangular windows, and the third story of the tower had round-arched windows with round arched window hoods. Although the house was predominantly Gothic Revival due to its ornamentation, it had a Second Empire style tower with scrolled brackets and round arched windows. The Adirondack style pavillion had a multiple cross-gable roof.

This house was constructed in 1880 for Albert H. Fisher, of Flint & Fisher, paper manufacturers. Fisher first lived on this property in the house now located at 4 Atkinson Street (#1), which was moved to make way for this new house. Fisher sold his share of the company to Wyman Flint in 1883 and spent his retirement years in this house. The 1900 Census lists Fisher as the lone inhabitant of this large house. This was the last year he lived there, and for a few years thereafter

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the house was inhabited by Frederic L. Thompson, paper manufacturer. In 1902, a John Fisher sold the property to Dr. William F. Hazelton (born 1860), who resided and operated his practice there. His family lived there until 1926, and the house was torn down around 1940, when the property was purchased by the Colonial Beacon Oil Company.

**47. 1 Hapgood Street, Hall, William H., House, c. 1892, listed individually on the
National Register of Historic Places**

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame Colonial Revival house is located on a large lot at the northwest corner of Westminster and Hapgood Streets. It sits back from the streets and has a cross-hipped main block and a hipped-roof west wing. A detached automobile garage sits west of the house. The house has a granite foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof with five tall interior brick chimneys. A one-story flat-roofed porch spans the east elevation and wraps the south elevation where it abuts the south cross-hip. The primary entry to the house is through a one-story entry porch at the south cross-hip. The wing has a large setback from the south cross-hip and a slight setback from the north elevation of the main block. It has a one-story hipped-roof porch that wraps around its south and west elevations. The east and north roof slopes of the main block have pairs of gabled dormers, and the south and west roof slopes of the south wing have one gabled dormer. The symmetrical east elevation has matching two-story bow windows and the first story of the north elevation has a large bow window and a bay window. The first story of the south cross-hip has a bow window.

The house is encircled by a bracketed entablature. Other architectural trim includes flat cornerboards, watertables and window casings. The front porch has Tuscan columns, a full entablature, and wood railings with turned balusters. The gable-roofed entry porch has a broken scrolled pediment over paired Tuscan columns and a wood railing with turned balusters. The rear porch has Tuscan columns and a wood railing with turned balusters and is enclosed with multi-pane windows. The north half of this porch is enclosed with clapboard siding and has a small enclosed vestibule projecting from the north bay. The dormers also have broken scrolled pediments and corner pilasters. The regularly-spaced window openings generally have one-over-one wood units; the south and east bow windows have curved sash, and the north bow window has a bank of multi-pane windows. Colonial Revival features of this house include the hipped roofs, broken scrolled pediments, the classical style porches, the bow window, and the heavily ornamented roof eaves.

This house was constructed in 1891 or 1892 for William H. Hall, creator and manufacturer of casein-based products such as paints and adhesives. In 1900, Hall became the first Bellows Falls resident to own a gasoline-powered automobile. In 1903, the house was sold to Francis G. Flint, of Wyman Flint & Sons, a prominent paper manufacturing concern, and then in 1918, to John E. Babbitt, a prominent wax paper manufacturer. In 1939, the house was sold to Harry E. Shroyer, an executive of the pharmaceutical company E.R. Squibb, who then willed it to Richard Sherman in 1965. Upon Sherman's death in 1976 the house was sold to Eric and Gundela Weindl, then in 1981 to Nathan and Evan Darrow and William O'Brien. The house remained vacant from 1986 to

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1997. In 1997, the property was purchased by its current owners who have undertaken an extensive restoration project.

The house retains its historic integrity and has not had any major alterations. Its first address was 79 Westminster Street, and the left bay of the east section of the front porch originally had an entrance bay with stairs, which was closed up in the 1940s. This stair led to the original front door in the east elevation of the house. The roof originally had wood shingles, and a roof balustrade originally encircled the front porch. It matched the extant porch railing and had square newel posts topped with urns. A balustrade also stood atop the roof of the main block. The south porch originally had single columns rather than the extant paired columns. The windows originally had louvered shutters.

The first house on this site was constructed by farmer Solomon Hapgood in the late-eighteenth century. Hapgood (1766-1856) came to Bellows Falls around 1791 and was a prominent farmer. His farm spanned the southern section of Bellows Falls Village. An 1855 lithograph reveals that this was a 2-1/2 story hipped-roof Georgian or Federal house with several ells, and attached and detached barns. The 1869 Beers map shows that in this year the house belonged to Frances and James Williams. Frances was the daughter of Solomon Hapgood and James was a prominent local banker who established the Bellows Falls Savings Bank and was officer of several railroad companies. Frances also divested a large portion of the original Hapgood tract that covered the south end of Bellows Falls, which later became Hapgood Street, Hapgood Place, and Burt Street. The Hapgood/Williams house was demolished by 1885, when the property appears as a vacant lot in a photo.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1924, contributing

This two-bay wood frame garage sits west of the house and is accessed from Hapgood Street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Hapgood Street, clapboard siding, and a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof. Near the apex of the roof is a horizontal ventilation opening. At the south elevation is a pair of double-leafed hinged wood doors; each leaf has an eight-pane light above a beaded-board panel. A five-panel pedestrian door is at the east elevation. There is a molded roof cornice and plain window and door casings and cornerboards. Attached to the southwest corner of the garage is a garden door with an open circular top. The garage was constructed in 1924 and has been well-preserved. It originally had a wood shingle roof. It is in excellent condition.

48. 4 Hapgood Street, Whitcomb, Erwin and Mary, House, c. 1937, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Colonial Revival duplex is located on a small lot on the south side of Hapgood Street and sits back slightly from the street. A detached automobile garage sits just southwest of the house. The symmetrical house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Hapgood Street, concrete foundation, composition siding, and a steep hipped slate roof with a large centered front cross gable. The front (north) elevation has a full-facade, one-story, hipped-roof porch.

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Architectural trim includes a full entablature at the hipped roof, and molded raking cornices, cornice returns and gable rake at the cross gable. The porch has slim, tightly-spaced Tuscan columns, a flat wood railing with square balusters, and is enclosed with screens. The regularly-spaced window openings have plain casings. There is a mix of individual and paired two-over-two wood windows. The centered front door is a hollow-core metal door.

Judging from Sanborn maps, it is possible that this house was originally the carriage barn (and later an auto garage) belonging to the former 83 Westminster Street property (#45), as it has the same footprint, size and general location. If so, the conversion consisted of moving the stable slightly north, closer to Hapgood Street, and setting it down on a new concrete foundation. The reconstruction was undertaken for Erwin Whitcomb, who had purchased the lot from the Wheeler estate (#45) in 1937. The house has been well-preserved and it is possible that the siding is original. The porch was originally unscreened with stouter, widely-spaced Tuscan columns. The front door is a late twentieth-century replacement. The house is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

This one-bay garage sits southwest of the house and has a square footprint, a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof, novelty siding with picket-fence pattern siding in the gable, and a modern overhead door. Its construction is not recorded on Sanborn insurance maps. Judging by its appearance, it was constructed about 1960, and it appears in a 1968 photograph. It is non-contributing due to age.

49. 6 Hapgood Street, Church, Holland M., House, c. 1883, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Stick Style house is located on a large lot on the south side of Hapgood Street and sits back slightly from the street. A detached carriage barn sits just southeast of the house. The main block of the house has an L-shaped footprint, and there is a two-story rear ell with a one-story extension. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate cross-gable open-eave overhanging roof. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from the main roof ridge. The main roof is oriented parallel to the street and has a lower cross gable at the right end of the front (north) elevation. The side elevations of the ell are set back from the main block, and its one-bay deep one-story extension spans its south gable wall. The east gable wall of the main block has three-story bay window that steps back at each story. A one-story hipped roof porch wraps from the north cross-gable around to the east bay window, and there is a one-story porch spanning the east elevation of the ell that is accessed by a handicap ramp.

Stickwork detailing is concentrated in the gable walls and accentuates the corners, gables and eaves, and forms paneling around the windows. The roof eaves have wide friezebands and gable rakes and corner has large combination scrolled/stickwork brackets. The three gables have sawtooth-pattern gable trim. The windows have plain casings with molded cornices. The front porch has a projecting hipped-roof entrance bay at its west end, and a gabled east bay with a pair of newel posts. The porch has tapered chamfered posts with square bases and capitals with stickwork braces, a

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denticulated frieze, a molded cornice, and a wood railing with cut-out balusters. The paired windows at the first story of the north and west gables share a continuous wood sill and pent-roof window hood. Each story of the east bay window has a molded cornice and denticulated frieze. Most of the regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two units. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door. Stick Style features of this house include the decorative flat stickwork, gable ornamentation such as the corner braces and sawtooth trim, porch details such as the cross braces and cut-out balustrade, asymmetrical vertical massing and steeply pitched cross gable roof.

This house was constructed around 1883 for Holland W. Church, foreman at John Robertson & Sons paper mill. Church bought this property from Dr. Ozias M. George, who owned the adjoining property at 87 Westminster Street (#45). By 1893, the house had been sold to Charles K. Labaree. He and his son Charles W. were proprietors of the Labaree Veterinary Medicine Co., which was operated out of their carriage barn. Charles W. was also a real estate agent. The Labaree family lived there until at least the 1920s. The house has been well-preserved and is an excellent example of the Stick Style, and a rare example of the Stick Style in the historic district. The handicap ramp is a recent addition. The pedestals at the east end of the front porch suggest a former entry to the porch.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1883, contributing

This two-story wood frame barn sits southeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has clapboard siding, a side-gabled slate roof with a small centered cross-gable, and a square cupola. The left and center bays of the north elevation have modern paneled overhead doors. Above the center door is a double-leafed paneled hay door. The cross gable and the apex of the side gables have half-timber detailing. Below this detailing on the side gables is a cornice of tiny scrolled brackets. Each story of the gable walls has a two-over-two window. The cupola has a polychrome slate base and a steep, polychrome slate flared pyramidal roof, and a copper finial. Each side of the cupola has a louvered opening flanked by corner pilasters. The barn is probably contemporaneous with the house and its only major alteration appears to be the altered bay openings and the replacement of the original barn doors with the garage doors. These openings probably date to when the barn was converted to an auto garage sometime between 1920 and 1927, and the doors are probably more recent. The barn retains its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

50. 7 Hapgood Street, House, c. 1880, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Second Empire house is located on a large lot on the north side of Hapgood Street and sits back slightly from the street. A detached garage sits just north of the house. The house has a main block and a rear ell, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a polychrome slate straight mansard roof with dormers. A large exterior brick chimney is at the west elevation of the main block. The main block has an L-shaped footprint; the left half of the front

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(south) elevation projects forward from the right half. The ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. Its west elevation is almost contiguous with the main block and its east elevation is set back from the main block. Spanning the front elevation of the front projection is a large one-story flat-roofed bay window. A one-story hipped-roofed porch wraps from the front projection around to the first bay of the east elevation of the main block. A two-story porch spans most of the east elevation of the ell. The left half of the first story of this porch is enclosed with clapboard siding.

The upper and lower roof curbs have molded cornices; the lower cornice is part of a full entablature. The bay window has a full entablature. These features appear to have been covered with sheet vinyl. The bay window also has a paneled base and label molds. The dormers have flattened gables and label molds. Many of the first story windows have peaked lintelboards with molded cornices. The front porch has Tuscan columns, a pedimented entry bay at the left end of the north section, and a wood railing with square balusters. The side porch has square posts and a cut-out balustrade. Most of the regularly-spaced windows have one-over-one vinyl units and louvered shutters. The west elevation of the ell has squat one-over-one and casement windows. The front entry has a peaked lintelboard, label mold, and a double-leaf historic wood door. Second Empire features of the house include the mansard roof, label molds, and bay window. The front porch is of the Colonial Revival style.

This house was constructed sometime between 1880, when Hapgood Street was laid out, and 1884, when a city directory includes a listing for 4 Hapgood Street, which probably refers to the subject house. At the latest the house was constructed in 1885 as it appears in a photo of this date. Because the numbers changed on Hapgood Street it is difficult to determine who the house was built for. The first inhabitants of 4 Hapgood Street were Jerusha Hapgood (relation to the other Hapgoods unknown) and her children. By 1898, the house was inhabited by Edward G. Osgood, and the 1900 Census for 7 Hapgood Street includes Jerusha Hapgood and the Osgoods. Edward G. Osgood (born 1865) first worked for his father, C.W. Osgood, at Osgood & Barker, manufacturers of pulp making machinery, and was later a druggist and proprietor of the Pierce Pharmacy. His wife Florence was Vermont Governor Farnham's daughter.

The house retains its historic integrity although the vinyl siding and replacement windows detract from its historic appearance. The house originally had a porch only at the front elevation, to the right of the front projection. The new porch is not recorded on Sanborn insurance maps but appears to date to the early twentieth-century. The squat windows of the west elevation of the rear ell date to the late twentieth-century. The house is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This one-bay wood frame garage sits just north of the house. It has vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle hipped roof, a modern overhead door in the east elevation, and two-over-two windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, it was built sometime between 1912 and 1920. It retains its historic

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integrity although the original door has been replaced.

51. 8 Hapgood Street, House, c. 1882, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the south side of Hapgood Street about halfway between Atkinson and Westminster Streets. It sits back slightly from the street and there is a detached automobile garage just southeast of the house. The house has a cross-gable plan with a dominant front gable and a cross gable, and a side ell. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and slate roofs with boxed eaves. An interior brick chimney emerges at the intersection of the ridges of the front gable and cross gable. The sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and the cross gable is at the right end of the west elevation of the main block. The roof of the cross gable is higher than that of the main block. The ell has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It spans half the rear gable wall of the main block and projects east of the main block. There is a one-story flat-roofed full-facade front (north) porch and a two-story recessed porch spanning the north elevation of the ell. At the left end of the east elevation of the main block is a two-story bay window.

The vinyl siding does not conceal the architectural trim, which includes molded raking cornices, gable rakes and cornice returns, full entablatures (also at the each story of the bay window), plain corner boards, and plain window casings with molded cornices. The bay window has paneled bases at each story. The front porch has tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered shafts, and tall square capitals, a full entablature with a modillioned architrave, and a molded wood railing with a cut-out balustrade. The rear porch has similar posts, and a modern wrought-iron railing at the first story and a cut-out balustrade at the second story. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door. The entry at the left end of the first story of the rear porch has a historic four-panel wood door. The house has regularly-spaced window openings; most of the windows are two-over-two wood units with louvered shutters, except for the bay window, which has one-over-one windows. Italianate features of this house include the front-gable vertical massing, cross-gable roof, bay window, and chamfered porch posts. Except for the wing, this house resembles the vernacular Italianates common to Atkinson Street.

This house was constructed sometime between 1880, when development on Hapgood Street began, and 1885, when it appears in a photo of this date. By 1899 it was owned by Rev. Edward Marggraf of the Universalist Church. He lived here with his family until about 1913, and the house was later used as rental apartments. Except for the addition of vinyl siding, which does not conceal the character-defining features of the house, the house has retained its historic integrity. It is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

This one-bay garage sits southeast of the house. It has a front-gabled roof with rolled roofing, vinyl siding and a metal overhead garage door. It does not appear on any Sanborn insurance maps,

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but is included on the 1968 lister's card and appears to date to about 1960. It is non-contributing due to its age.

52. 9 Hapgood Street, House, c. 1882, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium sized lot on the north side of Hapgood Street. It sits back slightly from the street and there is a detached automobile garage north of the house. The asymmetrical house has an irregularly-coursed stone foundation (unusual to the historic district), vinyl siding, and a cross-gable polychrome slate roof. The house has an L-shaped main block and a two-section rear ell. The main block has an east-west hipped roof and a deep front cross gable. In the corner of the L is a small shallow shed-roofed projection. A shed dormer with scallop-shingle slate walls rises from the east roof slope of the hipped roof. Large exterior brick chimneys are at the west elevation of the main block and rear (north) elevation of the ell. The section of the ell closest to the main block has side elevations set back from the main block, and the other section has a west elevation contiguous with the first section and an east elevation set back from the first section. Spanning the front elevation to the right of the front cross gable is a one-story hipped-roof porch. At the left end of the west elevation of the main block is a one-story porch with a slate hipped roof with a modest curve. The west elevation of the ell has a small entry porch with a gabled asphalt-shingle roof. Spanning the east elevation of the section of the ell closest to the main block is a one-story three-bay shed-roofed porch. The left bay has been enclosed with clapboard siding.

The front gable has a grooved bargeboard and is enclosed at the bottom by a wood cornice. This gable is infilled with scalloped wood shingles. The main block is encircled by a full entablature, and the ell has molded cornices and plain friezebands. The regularly-spaced window openings have plain window casings. The front porch has Eastlake-style features such as detailed turned posts, scrolled brackets that form capitals, and a wood railing with turned balusters of alternating design connected by a secondary horizontal element. The entry bay is at the right end of the porch and has a modern wood staircase. The side porch has similar columns. The windows are a mix of individual and paired two-over-two vinyl units with louvered shutters. The gable has a round-arched opening with a squat two-over-two window and fanlight. The enclosed bay of the side porch has a modern casement window. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross-gable polychrome slate roofs, asymmetrical massing, scallop-shingled gable with decorative bargeboard, and Eastlake-style porch.

This house was constructed sometime between 1880, when development on Hapgood Street began, and 1885, when it appears in a photo of this date. It may have been constructed for Edward R. Robertson, brother and associate of John Robertson (#45) of the John Robertson & Son paper company. There is no directory listing for anyone at this specific address until the 1900 Census, when it was owned by Cushing Adams, the general manager and vice-president of the Casein Company's paint factory.

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The vinyl siding and replacement windows were installed in the late twentieth-century. The siding conceals clapboard siding with horizontal bands of flat trim between the window sills and lintels. The front porch originally had another entry bay at the left end; the steps were removed and the railing installed in the late twentieth-century. Otherwise, the house retains its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1955, non-contributing

This two-bay concrete block garage sits north of the house and has a front-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, modern overhead garage doors, and an attached side-gable screened porch. It appears on the 1955 Sanborn insurance map but does not appear to date to much earlier than this, so it is non-contributing due to its age. It replaced a two-story wood-framed carriage barn that had been converted to a garage sometime between 1912 and 1920.

53. 10 Hapgood Street, House, c. 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a tiny lot on the south side of Hapgood Street. It has a slight setback from the street and a cross-gable main block with a large side ell. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and slate roofs. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the ridge of the main block and ell. The main block has a dominant front-gable sidehall-plan section with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and a deep cross gable at the west side. The ell has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It projects east from the left end of the east elevation of the main block. At the right end of the south elevation of the ell is a small two-story flat-roofed shed. The north elevation of the ell is spanned by a two-story recessed porch. At the left end of the front gable wall is a gable-roofed entry porch.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, molded gable rakes, plain friezebands, cornerboards, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. Between the first and second story windows of the west cross gable is a flared band of scallop-shingle siding. The two-story porch has shingled half walls, and the front porch has a clapboard half-wall. Both porches have tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered shafts, and capitals. The first story of the two-story porch has two posts with cross-bracing connected to drop pendants. The entry porch has a pedimented gable with molded cornices and a slate roof. The front door is a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a lower panel and a tall upper single-pane light. At the left end of the first story of the two-story porch is a historic paneled wood door. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two wood units. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross-gable massing, mix of shingled and clapboard siding, and porches with half-walls instead of balustrade railings. Without the siding mix and porch half-walls, this house would be similar to the other front-gable vernacular Italianates in the historic district.

This house was constructed sometime between 1886 and 1896 as two rental apartments. There is

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nobody listed at this address in the 1893 city directory so it was probably constructed after this. One of its first inhabitants was Willis C. Belknap (#13), editor of the Bellows Falls Times. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

54. 11 Hapgood Street, Williams, John H., House, c. 1885, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the north side of Hapgood Street and sits back slightly from the road. A detached automobile garage sits northeast of the house. The house has a irregularly-coursed granite foundation (unusual for the historic district), clapboard siding, and a cross-gable slate roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the main roof ridge. The house has a dominant front gable with side cross gables, and a rear wing spanning most of the rear wall of the main block. Centered on the second story of the front gable wall is a bay window. At the front of the house is a one-story shed-roofed wrap-around porch. Spanning the second story of the east elevation of the front cross gable is a shed-roofed projection. Most of this is a sleeping porch; the right bay is enclosed with clapboard siding. The east cross gable has an off-center second-story hipped roof bay window. At the right end of the east elevation of the ell is a small shed-roofed entry porch. The west elevation has a centered cross-gable extending into catslide roofs that meet the front and rear walls of the main block at the first story wall plate.

Architectural trim includes grooved bargeboards, a full entablature that incorporates the bay windows, large scrolled perforated brackets at the front gable, molded horizontal and raking cornices, pedimented gables, flat bands of trim connecting window sills and lintels, and plain window casings. The gables are infilled with scallop-shingle siding. The front porch has Eastlake-style posts and no railings. This porch has a pedimented entry bay at the right end of the north section with grouped posts. It has Eastlake-style railings at the front steps. The sleeping porch has a shingled concave half-wall resting on the porch roof below. At its north face is a large Eastlake-style post and an arched opening infilled above with a trellis-pattern screen. At its east face is are curved brackets. This porch is enclosed with fixed windows. The rear entry porch has Eastlake-style posts, a wood railing with square balusters, and step railings with newel posts.

There is a wide variety of window types and placements. The one-over-one wood windows are arranged individually or in triplets. All of the double-hung windows have Queen Anne upper sashes. At the front gable wall is a bank of windows consisting of three Queen Anne awning windows flanked by individual one-over-one windows. A round arched Queen Anne window reveals the location of an interior stairway at the east wall. Two gables have a bank of three multi-pane casements and the third gable has a multi-pane diamond-shaped awning window. Queen Anne features include asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched cross-gable roof, wrap-around porch, a second story sleeping porch, bay windows, a mix of clapboard and shingle wall surfaces, Eastlake-style porch posts, Queen Anne windows, and a variety of window types and arrangements. This house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style.

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This house was constructed in 1885 for John H. Williams (born 1849) on the lot deeded to him by his mother, Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). John's father James was a prominent local banker. John was appointed treasurer of the Bellows Falls Savings Bank in 1883, and was also married this year. Around 1907, the house was purchased by Oscar A. Gast who was brought to the United States from Germany at the age of two. In 1895, he started working at the J.F. Pierce drugstore as a clerk. In 1906 he became sole proprietor of this drugstore and renamed it O.A. Gast. Gast and his family remained at this house until at least the 1920s.

The house has been well-preserved. It appears to have had only two minor changes since it was built: the glazed enclosure on the sleeping porch, and a reconstructed chimney. Because of its high style features and remarkable intactness, this house is a particularly significant feature of the historic district.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1945, contributing

This two-bay garage sits at a distance from the house at the rear of the property. It has clapboard siding, a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof, and two modern paneled overhead doors in the north elevation. The garage was built sometime between 1940, when it does not appear in a photograph and 1955, when it appears on a Sanborn insurance map. Judging by its appearance, it probably dates to before 1950. It retains its historic integrity although the original doors have been replaced. They were double-leafed hinged wood doors with lower panels and upper lights.

55. 14 Hapgood Street, Carruthers/Fenton House, 1883, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on a medium-sized triangular lot at the southeast corner of Hapgood and Atkinson Streets. It has a moderate setback from the corner and Hapgood Street, and a slight setback from Atkinson Street. It faces the corner, at an angle to both streets. A picket fence lines the Hapgood Street side of the property, and a stockade fence lines the Atkinson Street side. An automobile garage sits south of the house. The side-gabled, symmetrical, main block has a rectangular footprint and a rear ell with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block and parallel to Atkinson Street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a cross gable open-eave slate roof with a deep overhang. Two interior corbeled brick chimneys emerge from the main roof ridge. The front (northwest) elevation has a projecting centered cross-gable and a one-story flat-roofed full facade porch with a projecting center entry bay. The gable walls each have a one-story low-sloped hipped-roof bay window. The ell is centered on the rear of the main block. Each side elevation of the ell has a one-story, hipped-roofed full-facade porch, and the east porch has an enclosed, two-bay, second-story overhanging porch.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and a wide friezeband. The front gable has a decorative king-post truss and a cut-out screen. There are plain cornerboards and window casings with molded cornices. Each gable has scrolled jigsaw-cut corner brackets. The bay windows have

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paneled bases and paneled friezebands. The front porch has Eastlake-style posts and stickwork brackets, a paneled friezeband, molded cornice, and cut-out balustrade. The entry bay has a small cross-gable in the cornice with sunburst-pattern applied ornament. The centered front entry has 2/3 length sidelights and a historic wood door with a large upper light. The side porches have Tuscan columns and cut-out balustrades. The second story porch has a clapboard flared half-wall and is enclosed with a bank of single-pane awning windows. The house has regularly-spaced individual two-over-two windows, paired one-over-one windows (in the second story gable walls) and a bank of three one-over-one windows in each bay window. The side gables have a triangular-arched windows. Italianate features include the cross-gable vertical massing, scrolled brackets, paired windows, triangular-arched windows, bay windows. This house is actually a mix of several styles. The front gable ornamentation and porch brackets are Stick Style features, and the Eastlake-style porch posts are a Queen Anne feature.

This house was constructed in 1883 for Fletcher Carruthers, a paper finisher for the Fall Mountain Paper Company. Carruthers purchased the lot from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). The house's original address was 19 Atkinson Street. The Carruthers family lived in this house until it was purchased in 1903 by Joseph J. Fenton (1859-1928), owner of J.J. Fenton & Company, a clothing and furniture establishment. In 1912 Fenton acquired the Chase Furniture Company along with partner John Hennessey. These men also founded the Fenton & Hennessey Funeral Home in 1923 at 55 Westminster Street (#122). Fenton lived in this house until his death. The house has been well-preserved. The second story of the side porch is an addition. The house is in good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This one-bay detached garage sits south of the house and is accessed from Atkinson Street. It has a square footprint, clapboard siding and a hipped slate roof. The west elevation has a double-leaf hinged wood door. Each leaf has three lower vertical panels and an unusual upper window with five vertical panes. The rear and side elevations have pairs of five-over-one windows; like the garage doors the five-pane sash have vertical panes. The garage was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920 and has been well-preserved. It is in good condition.

56. 15 Hapgood Street, Robertson, Charles and Flora, House, c. 1893, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house is one of the largest single-family homes in the historic district. It is located at the northeast corner of Hapgood and Atkinson Streets on possibly the largest residential lot in the historic district. It has a large setback from both streets and faces Hapgood Street. Behind the house are a large carriage barn and two small sheds. The house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and wood shingle siding, and a steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the east roof slope of the main block and ridge of the ell. The main block of the house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Hapgood Street, and there is a perpendicular hipped-roof rear ell. The

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side elevations of the ell are set back from, and the roof is slightly lower than the main block. A one-story flat-roofed porch wraps from the center bay of the front elevation around the entire west elevation. The front elevation has two matching cross gables with projecting gables, and a centered second story bay window. The front elevation is almost symmetrical: there is a one-story flat-roofed bay window at the right end and the porch across the rest, and the left and right bays of the second story have different window arrangements. Centered on the front roof slope is a segmental-arched roofed dormer. At the right end of the east elevation of the main block is a two-story hipped-roof bay window. The east and west roof slopes of the main block have matching gabled dormers. The rear bay of the ell has a flared shed roof.

The first story of the house has clapboard siding, and the second story has split-shingle siding. At the east elevation of the main block and ell there is a flared band of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second story windows. The roof of the main block has a deep overhang with a molded cornice and horizontal scrolled brackets. The gables are infilled with scallop-shingle siding and have scrolled corner brackets. The second story of the front elevation has split-shingle siding. The porch has a curved corner, Tuscan columns over square bases, a wood railing with curved shoulders, and turned balusters of alternating height. A denticulated entablature encircles the porch and continues across the bay window. The front porch entry bay, centered on the front elevation, has a projecting segmental-arched roof with a sunburst design tympanum. The front dormer has a scrolled broken pediment and scallop shingle siding. The side dormers have pedimented gables and scallop-shingle siding. Near the left end of the west section of the porch is another entry bay with modern wood steps and railings.

Entries to the house are behind the porch entries; each of the two doorways has a large historic wood door. The front entry also has sidelights. There is a variety of window types and arrangements; most windows are regularly-spaced and contain one-over-one wood units. There is also a bank of three narrow one-over-one windows and a pair of narrow one-over-one windows at the front elevation. The front gables have square windows, and there is a round-arched fixed window and oval window at the west elevation. Most of the windows have louvered shutters. In the northeast corner of the ell there is a small porch with a full-height glazed enclosure.

It is not uncommon for high-style homes of the late nineteenth-century to have features of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Queen Anne features of this house include a steep hipped roof with cross gables, projecting gables, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, bay windows, wrap-around porch, variety of windows and window arrangements. The almost symmetrical front elevation displays the transition to the later Colonial Revival style, which features also include broken and segmental arches, denticulated cornices, and classical porch columns.

This house was constructed sometime between 1890 and 1893. It was built for Charles E. Robertson (1850-1936), who had bought two parcels on this corner from Frances Williams (#47 and 122), one in 1890 and the other in 1893. The 1893 city directory lists Robertson at this address. Charles was the "Son" in John Robertson & Son, a prominent paper manufacturer. He

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took control of the business after his father's death in 1898. Charles and his wife Flora's son Louis (born 1877) was also associated with the paper mill. The Robertson family remained in the house until the 1960s. This house has been well-preserved. The only feature that has been removed is the porch roof balustrade which was similar to the extant porch balustrade. The house is in good condition.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1893, contributing

This carriage barn is located northwest of the house and faces south. It is a large 2-1/2 story wood frame structure with a T-shaped footprint, a cross-hipped asphalt-shingle roof, a square cupola, and a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and a centered front cross gable. The bottom of the T is the front section. It has a centered carriage bay with a sliding wood door, below a hay door. On each side of the sliding door is a four-over-four window, and a small horizontal window is on each side of the hay door. The first story of the barn has clapboard siding, and the second story has scallop-shingle siding with a flared base. The top of the T has a roof that slopes down to one-story walls. This section has horizontal windows. The cupola has a flared base, two levels of ventilation openings beneath the tall flared pyramidal roof. In the southwest corner of the T is a one-story shed-roofed addition with a double-leaf barn door in the south elevation and a one-over-one window in the west elevation. The carriage barn is probably contemporaneous with the house. The addition dates to sometime between 1912 and 1920. The barn retains its historic integrity and is in good condition.

B. Shed, c. 1893, contributing

This two-bay wood frame shed stands east of the barn and behind the house. It has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle side-gabled roof, and two double-leaf hinged doors in the south elevation. The doors have diagonal bracing. It is probably contemporaneous with the house and is in good condition.

C. Shed, c. 1893, contributing

This one-bay wood frame shed has wood shingle siding, an asphalt-shingle gabled roof, and a cupola/vent. It is probably contemporaneous with the house and is in good condition.

57. 21 Hapgood Place, Higgins, Charles, House, c. 1927, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Dutch Colonial Revival house is located on a small lot on the north side of Hapgood Place. It has a moderate setback from the street and a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. A detached automobile garage sits northwest of the house. The three-bay by two-bay house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding at the first story and split-shingle siding at the second story, and a side-gambrel slate roof with a full-facade shed-roofed dormer. Centered on each gable wall is an exterior brick chimney. The house is symmetrical and has a one-story flat-

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roofed wing on each side. The symmetry is slightly offset by the wings, which have different widths and appearances.

Architectural trim includes the horizontal cornices, cornice returns at the shed dormer, plain window casings, and front door surround, which includes $2/3$ length sidelights and a multi-light transom. The centered front entry is slightly recessed and has a historic wood paneled door. The house has regularly-spaced four-over-one and six-over-one windows arranged individually, in pairs, and in banks of three. The larger east wing has a vinyl-sided half-wall and is enclosed with banks of four twelve-pane casement windows. The smaller west wing has a side entry porch with a Tuscan column, and the rest is enclosed with vinyl siding and has modern small windows. Dutch Colonial Revival features of the house include the symmetry, side-gambrel roof with a shed-roofed full-facade dormer, and six-over-one windows.

This house was constructed in 1926 or 1927 on the site of the former carriage barn at 28 Atkinson Street (#19). It was built for Charles D. Higgins, Vice President of the Blake & Higgins paper manufacturing company. He had bought 28 Atkinson Street in 1918, and subdivided the property in 1926. The house still remains in the Higgins family. It is one of the only Dutch Colonial Revival houses in the historic district. The vinyl siding conceals clapboard siding but does not conceal any other character-defining features. The house retains its historic integrity and is in excellent condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1927, contributing

This detached wood frame one-bay garage sits northwest of the house and faces east. It has a square footprint, a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled slate roof. It has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, and a modern overhead garage door in the east gable wall. This garage appears to be contemporaneous with the house, although the 1927 and 1971 Sanborn maps show it in different locations. Except for the replacement of the original garage door and the vinyl siding, it has retained its historic integrity and is in excellent condition.

58. 22 Hapgood Place, Kimball, Perley and Annie, House, 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the south side of Hapgood Place and has a slight setback from the road. A large detached carriage barn sits southeast of the house. The asymmetrical house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a jerkinhead side gable slate roof with lower cross gables. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the ridge of the front cross gable, and rear roof slope. The front cross-gable spans most of the front elevation of the house, and the side cross gable is at the left end of the east elevation of the house. The left third of the second story of the front cross gable is a recessed porch; the rest has clapboard siding. The enclosed section is centered above bay window and overhangs it at the corners. The side cross gable has a second story also above a bay window, overhanging it at the corners. A one-story hipped-roof porch wraps from one bay window to the other; the front second story porch is

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above the right end of the first story porch. At the left end of the second story of the west gable wall is a shallow recessed overhanging porch.

All four gables have cornice returns leading to molded cornices, and the house is encircled by a wide friezeband. The first and second story front porches have Tuscan columns on square bases. The hanging porch has a turned post with scrolled jigsaw-cut brackets. Under the corner is a large scrolled bracket. All the porches have flat, tightly-spaced curved balusters. The cross gables are infilled with scallop-shingle siding, and there is a flared band of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second story windows. The irregularly-spaced windows have plain casings and molded cornices. The front gable window has a pedimented window crown. Most windows are individual two-over-one wood units with louvered shutters. The front gable has a pair of quarter-round window openings infilled with clapboards, and the east jerkinhead gable has one quarter-round fanlight window. The side cross gable has a fanlight window. The front bay window has a picture window in the front face. Queen Anne features include the asymmetrical, cross-gable massing, the jerkinhead roof, the mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle surfaces, the second-story porches, the wrap-around porch, the porch features, the overhanging gable walls, and the bay windows. The jerkinhead roof is an unusual feature in the historic district.

This house was constructed in 1898 for Perley Kimball, superintendent of the Vermont Farm Machine Company. It was built by carpenter Malcolm Finlayson, who also built and lived in the house next door (#60). Kimball had purchased the lot from Fred Newell who a few months earlier had purchased it from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47). Kimball lived there with his family and boarders until at least the 1920s. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

A. Carriage Barn, 1898, contributing

This large, 2-1/2 story wood frame carriage barn sits southeast of the house and faces north. It has clapboard siding, a jerkinhead front-gable slate roof and a square cupola with a pyramidal slate roof. The barn has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and a shed-roofed one-story one-bay deep addition at the west wall. The front elevation has two open carriage bays with rounded corners. Above each bay is a hay door, each with a pair vertical panels. At the eaves is a pair of small square windows. Bands of flat horizontal trim run between the door and window sills and lintels. The east elevation has two two-over-one wood windows. The cupola has an opening on each side and corner pilasters. The north elevation of the addition has a modern overhead garage door.

The barn is contemporaneous with the house and the addition appears on the 1901 Sanborn map. The barn originally had double-leaf paneled doors in the three bay openings, and four-panel hay doors. A flat-roofed automobile garage once projected north from the left bay of the barn. It had clapboard walls and an off-center double-leaf hinged wood door with lower vertical panels and upper eight-light windows. It was built sometime between 1901 and 1906 and was demolished in the late twentieth-century. This combined structure is not labeled as an auto garage until the 1927

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Sanborn map. The barn has been well-preserved and is in good condition.

59. 23 Hapgood Place, Field, Alfred and Jennie, House, c. 1899, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the north side of Hapgood Place. It sits back slightly from the street and a detached automobile garage sits northwest of the house. The house has a cross-gable main block with a dominant front (south) gable and two shallow side gables, and a large gable-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick foundation, clapboarded siding, and a slate roof. A two-story inset octagonal tower at the southeast corner has a projecting pedimented roof. The east cross gable is a two-story bay window under a pedimented gable, and the west cross gable also has a pedimented gable. A full-facade one-story flat-roofed porch wraps from the front around to the east elevation and abuts the east cross gable. This porch has a flat-roofed second story above the left bay. A shed-roofed, two-story porch spans the west elevation of the rear wing.

The house is encircled by a molded cornice that also encloses the bottoms of the gables, and a split-shingle siding frieze. Near the peak of each gable is a molded cornice. The gables are infilled with split-shingle siding. The front and west gables have paneling between the two windows. The house also has plain cornerboards and window casings. The front porch has large paneled piers supporting grouped Tuscan columns, and molded wood railings with turned balusters. The pedimented tower roof has perforated corner brackets and a fanlight window in the gable. The front entry is at the left end of the front elevation and has a historic double-leafed wood door; each leaf has lower panels and a large upper light. The side porch has turned posts and wood railings with square balusters. The regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one wood units. The west cross gable also has Chicago windows. Four windows in the tower have stained glass transoms. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, the wrap-around porch, the Tuscan porch columns, the inset tower, the bay window, and the shingled gables.

This house was constructed in 1898 or 1899 by contractor Philip de St. Croix and real estate developer George Page (#33). The first homeowners and residents were Alfred L. (born 1867) and Jennie Field, who were married in 1895. Alfred Field was a proprietor of Norwood & Field, later Field & Lawrence, hardware merchants on Canal Street. The house originally had two units; the second was occupied by Rev. Albert Hammatt, minister of the Universalist Church. In 1901, the Fields moved next door to 25 Hapgood Place (#61), and the subject house was sold to John P. Lawrence of Field & Lawrence. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This two-bay detached wood frame garage sits northwest of the house and faces south. It has a pedimented front-gable roof, clapboard siding and two double-leaf vertical-board wood doors with lower cross-pattern panels. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, it was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920. It has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

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60. 24 Hapgood Place, Finlayson, Malcolm, House, c. 1897, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on the south side of Hapgood Place and sits close to the road on a small narrow lot. It has a front-gable main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and two cross gables at the west side and one cross-gable at the east side. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. The northeast corner of the front gable wall has a three-story tower set at a 45 degree angle to the house. The first and second stories of the tower are square, and the third story is octagonal and rests on the hipped roof of the square section below. The tower has a flared hipped roof and a copper finial. The front gable wall has a full-facade shed-roofed one-story porch; above the right half is a second-story sleeping porch with a scallop shingled half-wall with a flared base, and a pedimented gable roof. There is a two-story flat-roofed porch between the east cross gables. At the rear gable wall is a shallow two-story shed-roofed shed.

The front gable and third story of the tower have scallop shingle siding. The gable is split by a horizontal fascia board above the gable window and there is no break between the scallop shingles and clapboards below. All the gables have cornice returns and a molded raking cornice. Except at the gables, the house has molded horizontal cornices and a friezeband. Windows and doors have plain casings with molded drip caps, and the house has plain cornerboards. The porches have turned posts and molded wood railings with square balusters. The front porches have lacy cut-out brackets. The front entry, at the right end of the front gable wall, has a historic double-leaf wood door. Most of the regularly-spaced windows are two-over-two wood units, and in the outer face of the tower, at the first and second stories, are picture windows with leaded glass transoms. Queen Anne features of the house included the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, corner tower, mix of clapboard and shingled surfaces, leaded glass transom windows, and sleeping porch.

This house was constructed in 1897 or 1898 for and possibly by Malcolm Finlayson, a carpenter, and it originally had two or three units. Finlayson had purchased the property from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). He also built the house next door (#59). The Finlaysons lived there until about 1905. Dressmaker Jennie Bolles and her mother Cecelia also lived there from the time it was constructed until about 1920. The house has been well-preserved and in good condition. It is very similar to a house on South Street (#84).

61. 25 Hapgood Place, House, c. 1901, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a narrow lot on the north side and west end of Hapgood Place, next to a steep terrace. It sits close to the road and has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt single roof. The house has a cross-gable sidehall-plan main block with a dominant front gable and two shallow side cross gables, and a large gable-roofed rear wing, together forming a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. A two-story inset octagonal tower at the southeast corner has a steep, hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a copper

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finial. The east cross gable wall has angled corners, and the west cross gable is contiguous with the rear wing. A full-facade two-story flat-roofed porch abuts at the tower and projects forward from it. It has Tuscan columns, a flat wood railing with square balusters at the second story and a two-by-four cross-braced railing at the first story. A shed-roofed entry porch is at the right end of the east elevation of the rear wing. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornice and cornice returns, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows. The front entry has a historic paneled wood door. A three-story modern wood fire escape is attached to the east gable wall. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, the full-facade two-story porch, the Tuscan porch columns, and the corner tower.

This house was probably constructed in 1901. It does not appear on the April 1901 Sanborn map but there are three listings at this address in the 1901 city directory. One of these listings is Alfred Field, who first lived at 23 Hapgood Place (#59). Another is Dr. William F. Hazelton, who resided here for a few years before moving into his mansion at 97 Westminster Street (#46). The house had at least two units when constructed. The vinyl siding conceals the original clapboard siding and scallop-shingle siding within the gables. The siding, rear entry porch and fire escape were installed in the late twentieth-century. Otherwise, the house does not appear to have had any alterations, except for the cross-braced porch railing, which is probably not original. The house is in good condition.

62. 26 Hapgood Place, Blood, Herbert and Ada, House, c. 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Hapgood Place. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, with a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a slate front-gable roof. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof ridge and west roof slope, and an exterior concrete block chimney is at the rear gable wall. Centered on the east elevation is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. From the bay window to the rear gable wall is a two-story flat-roofed porch. At the right end of the front (north) gable wall is a two-story gable-roofed entry porch. The right half of the rear gable wall has a small two-story shed. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns; the cornice also incorporates the roof of the bay window. Any other remaining trim is concealed by the siding. The porches have turned posts and cut-out balustrades, and between the first and second story of the front porch is a band of clapboard siding. The gable roof of this porch has boxed cornice returns. The front porch steps have a wood railing with turned balusters. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two windows. The gable has a modern casement window (installed after the National Register Nomination photograph was taken) and at the first story of the side porch wall is a bank of four modern casement windows. Vernacular Queen Anne features include the front gable vertical massing, the two-story bay window, and the turned porch posts and cut-out balustrades.

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This house was constructed around 1898. Its first residents were Herbert and Ada Blood. Herbert was a locomotive engineer for the Fitchburg Railroad. The Bloods moved around 1905 and afterwards the house had two rental units. The aluminum siding was installed in the late twentieth-century and conceals clapboard siding. The gable window replaced paired double-hung windows in 1999. Otherwise, the house has retained its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

63. 28 Hapgood Place, Phelps, Henry and Aramantha, House, c. 1897, contributing

This two-story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the south side of Hapgood Place. Most of the property is part of a steep hill, and the house sits on a narrow terrace at the bottom. The stairs to the top of the hill pass in front of the house and provide a means of access to the house. The house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a raised brick foundation with clapboard siding, clapboard-sided walls, and an asphalt shingle front-gable roof. Centered on the west elevation is a shallow cross-gable. Both roof slopes have full-length shed dormers. A deep, one-story, hipped-roofed porch spans the front gable wall and wraps around to the cross gable. The angled corner of this porch is the entry bay.

The house has thin molded cornices, and plain friezebands, cornerboards, and window casings. The front gable has diagonal clapboards beneath the windows and a mix of sawtooth shingles and clapboards above the windows. A semicircular trim board springs from the corners of the gable and forms the upper window casing of the gable windows. The porch has square wood posts and a spindled railing. There is an a historic wood door in the north elevation of the cross gable, and a full-length window at the left end of the front gable wall that may have originally been a doorway. There is a large paneled wood door under the porch. The house has a mix of one-over-one and two-over-two wood windows. The front gable has half-segmental-arched paired windows that together form a full segmental arch. A small stained-glass window at the east elevation reveals the location of an interior stairway. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross-gable massing, the front gable detailing, the stained glass window, and the wrap-around porch.

This house was constructed around 1897 for (and possibly by) carpenter Henry Phelps (born 1845), and his wife Aramantha (born 1842), who had purchased the property from the Bellows Falls Savings Institution in 1894. The Phelps family, including daughter Lucy, a stenographer, lived in this single family home until 1955, the time of Lucy's death. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition. The extant porch posts replaced the original turned columns, and the spindled balusters replaced large square balusters.

64. 4 Burt Street, Walker, Harold and Marion, House, c. 1910, contributing

This two-story wood frame Dutch Colonial Revival house is located on a small lot on the south side of Burt Street. It sits close to the road and is a sidehall-plan front-gable house with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. It has a brick foundation, clapboarded and half-timbered walls and an overhanging gambrel roof with an asphalt shingle lower slope and standing

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seam metal upper slope. The lower slopes of the roof each have a pair of pedimented dormers. A large interior brick chimney pierces the center of the roof ridge. The front gable wall has a two-story oriel bay window in the left bay and a one-story bay window on the second story of the right bay; both have hipped roofs. The right bay window is above a large one-bay flat-roofed entry porch. Near the left end of the east elevation is a one-story bay window. A small entry porch is at the right end of the rear gable wall.

The lower half of the front gable is half-timbered and the upper half is clapboarded and has an oval louvered opening. Above the sides of the front porch, in the half-timbered wall, are engaged newel posts. The porch has Ionic columns and Ionic pilasters and no railing. A full entablature encircles the porch as well as the house and incorporates the bay windows. The rear porch has a clapboard half-wall and an arched screened opening on the east side. The house also has corner pilasters, molded architrave window trim, and molded cornices at the dormer pediments. The house has irregularly-spaced windows of a variety of types. Most are one-over-one wood windows; the windows in the sides of the bay windows have leaded-glass upper sash. There is a leaded glass awning next to the front door and a bank of four awnings in the west elevation; two are divided by a wood panel. At the right end of the east elevation is a semi-circular Queen Anne window over a four-panel spandrel; this is flanked by a pair of one-over-one windows. The dormers have paired windows, except the left dormer of the west elevation which has a single window. The front entry has a historic wood door with an upper leaded-glass light. Dutch Colonial Revival features of this house include the dominant gambrel roof and Colonial Revival Ionic porch columns. The arched opening in the rear porch recalls the Shingle Style, and the leaded glass windows recall the Queen Anne style.

This house was constructed sometime between 1909 and 1912 by the Pierces, on the site of their former carriage barn at 36 Atkinson Street (#23). The first residents were Harold and Marion Walker. Harold was the superintendent of John T. Moore & Sons, paper manufacturers. The house has been well-preserved and appears to have only lost the front porch railing, which had turned balusters. The house is in excellent condition.

65. 5 Burt Street, Allbee, Zino and Annie, House, c. 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the north side of Burt Street and has a moderate setback from the street. A detached automobile garage sits north of the house. The house has an asymmetrical cross-gable main block, a gabled rear ell, and a one-story shed-roofed section behind the ell. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and an open-eave overhanging slate roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear of the roof ridge. The house has a dominant sidehall-plan front gable and two shallow side cross gables. The ell has a square footprint and its side elevations are set back from the main block. The rear section spans most of the rear gable wall of the ell. The west cross gable has a bay window at the first story under a square second story, and the east cross gable has a two-story bay window under a pedimented gable with overhanging corners. The first story of the southwest corner of the house

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has a clipped corner. A one-story, flat roofed porch spans the front (south) elevation and projects slightly from the east elevation. A small gabled-roofed entry porch is at the right end of the east elevation of the rear ell.

The gables have wood scallop-shingle siding above the level of the window sills, and the flared base of the second story of the bay windows has wood scallop-shingle siding. Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices, gable rakes, double-band friezes (also at the first story of the east bay window), corner pilasters with molded capitals, corner brackets and drop pendants at the pedimented gable and clipped corner overhangs, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. The left end of the front porch has a projecting pedimented gable-roofed entry bay, turned posts, lacy brackets at the entry bay, and a wood railing with turned balusters. The regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows are mostly arranged individually, and are paired at the front elevation and the outer faces of the bay windows. A pointed arch leaded glass window on the west elevation reveals the location of the interior stairway. The east gable window has been enclosed with clapboards but the casings remain intact. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, corner brackets, drop pendants, turned columns, bay windows under pedimented gables, the pointed-arched leaded glass window, and a mix of individual and paired windows.

This house was constructed in 1896 for Zino and Annie Allbee, who had purchased the property from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). Zino Allbee (1854-1916) was a great-grandson of Ebenezer Allbee, a colorful local figure who settled in Bellows Falls before the Revolutionary War. According to local histories, the Allbees were a prominent local family of farmers, lawyers, doctors, journalists and merchants. Zino Allbee opened a local law office in 1881 and in 1902 was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Westminster. He was also a trustee and president of the Bellows Falls Savings Institution and one of the incorporators of the Bellows Falls & Saxtons River Street Railway. After Zino's death, his widow and son stayed in the house until at least the 1920s.

The house has been well-preserved. Originally, the porch wrapped around to the east cross gable, and there was a one-story porch spanning the east elevation of the rear ell. The porches reached their extant configuration by the 1960s. The house is in excellent condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1925, contributing

This one-bay wood frame garage sits behind (north of) the house and faces southeast. It has a square footprint, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped front-gable sheet metal roof. There is a modern overhead door and side one-over-one windows with louvered shutters. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927. Except for the overhead door, which is probably not original, the garage retains its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

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66. 6 Burt Street, Whitman/Switzer House, 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the south side of Burt Street, and sits slightly back from the street. A large detached carriage barn sits just south of the house. The house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and a slate roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the main roof ridge, and an exterior brick chimney is centered on the rear gable wall. The front-gable sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and two side cross gables. Spanning the rear gable wall is a two-story two-bay deep wing with a low-sloped gabled roof. Both cross gables have off-center large two-story bay windows. The front gable wall has a two-story, flat-roofed full-facade porch, which incorporates a two-story bay window at the left end of the gable wall. A two-story, flat-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the main block to the left of the bay window.

The gables are infilled with wood scallop-shingle siding, and the bay windows have bands of wood scallop-shingle siding between the first and second story windows and at the bases. Elsewhere, there is clapboard siding. The house has a full entablature that continues along the gables, bay windows and porches. Other trim includes plain cornerboards and window and door casings with molded drip caps. Both stories of the porches have turned posts with small scrolled brackets and spindlework friezes, and intricate wood railings with a lower strip of spindlework and an upper strip of tiny arches with center pendants. The regularly-spaced window openings contain one-over-one wood units. Most are arranged individually; the windows at the bay window faces are paired and there is one triplet of windows at the west elevation. There is also a multi-pane horizontal window at the first story of the side porch. At each story of each porch is a historic wood door. Queen Anne features of this house include the cross-gable massing, two-story porches with ornamental features, bay windows, and mix of clapboard and shingled surfaces.

This house was constructed in 1895 for Albert H. Switzer (born 1867), a station agent of the Bellows Falls depot. He had purchased the property from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122), two years after his marriage to Belle Whitman. Later that year, Switzer deeded half of the house to his father-in-law, Orrin H. Whitman, a carriage manufacturer. These families shared ownership in the house for many years and the house is now owned by a descendent of the Switzer family. Within ten years, Albert Switzer had worked his way up from car checker, ticket clerk, and ticket agent, to depot master and freight agent of the Rutland Railroad. Whitman made carriages for sixty years and when automobiles "ruined his trade" he turned to cabinetmaking. He died in 1934 at the age of 90 and reportedly had the longest continuous business of any one man in town. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1895 and 1930, contributing

This large two-story wood frame carriage barn/garage sits behind (south of) the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has clapboard siding, a cross-gable asphalt

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shingle roof and a square cupola at the juncture of the main cross gables. The barn has two sections, the west section has a front-gable roof and the east section has a side-gable roof. At the left end of the north elevation of the east section is a large bay opening with an overhead metal rolling door and a low-sloped cross gable with a small two-over-two window. In the right half of the north elevation of the east section is a paneled pedestrian door with a small gabled porch with an arched ceiling and turned columns. The porch is flanked by a pair of two-over-two windows, one with louvered shutters. The east gable wall has several two-over-two windows. The west section has a variety of window openings. The cupola has a clapboard flared base, a pair of vertical, louvered openings in each side, and a squat, flared hipped roof.

The west section of the barn is contemporaneous with the house. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the east section was added sometime between 1927 and 1944, and the pedestrian door originally led to a dwelling unit. The overhead door appears to be fairly recent. The barn/garage has retained its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

67. 7 Burt Street, Thompson, Frank and Elizabeth, House, c. 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a large lot on the north side of Burt Street. It sits back slightly from the road and has a detached automobile garage to its north. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and an open-eave asphalt-shingle roof with two interior brick chimneys emerging from the ridge. This front-gable sidehall-plan house has a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and shallow side cross gables. A one-story hipped-roof porch spans the front (south) elevation and wraps around to the east cross gable. A matching porch spans the rest of the east elevation to the right of this cross gable. The east cross gable is a two-story bay window with an overhanging pedimented gabled roof.

The front gable has wood octagonal-shingle siding above the level of the window sills and the other two gables are infilled with these shingles. The bay window has a band of these shingles between the windows of the first and second story. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded gable rake, friezeband with cornice mold, scrolled corner brackets, plain cornerboards, plain window casings with molded drip caps. The left end of the front section of the porch has a projecting pedimented entrance bay with a wide set of wood steps, and the right end of the side porch has another entry bay with a small gable-roofed projecting roof supported by slim posts. The porches have turned columns, scrolled brackets, a spindlework frieze, and a wood railing with turned balusters. The porch's pedimented gable is infilled with wood octagonal-shingle siding. The overhanging east gable has incised scrolled corner brackets. The front gable is spanned by a cornice across the top of the window. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows with louvered shutters, most arranged individually. Paired windows are at the front gable wall and the outer faces of the bay window. A few four-pane wood storms survive. The front entry has a historic wood door with two upper vertical lights. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross-gable massing, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, mix of individual and paired windows, overhanging gable with scrolled corner brackets over a two-story bay window, and porch

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elements.

This house was constructed in 1895 or 1896 for Frank M. Thompson, who had purchased the property from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). Thompson was an locomotive engineer for the Fitchburg Railroad. By 1901, the Thompsons had taken on a few boarders, and the house may have had two units originally. The Thompsons lived there until at least the 1920s. The house has been well-preserved. It appears in a blurry old photo that the rear porch entry bay once matched the front porch entry bay. The house is in excellent condition and is now a Bed-and-Breakfast.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This one-bay wood frame garage sits behind (north of) the house and faces east. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. The east elevation has a modern overhead garage door and the side elevations have two-over-two wood windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage dates to sometime between 1912 and 1920. It has retained its historic integrity although the original door has been replaced.

68. 8 Burt Street, Pierce, Edward "Ned" and Alice, House, 1896, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a deep lot on the south side of Burt Street and has a moderate setback from the street. The asymmetrical house has a cross-gable main block and a gable-roofed rear ell. There is a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and a slate roof with two interior brick chimneys emerging from the roof ridge. The main block has a dominant front gable and two shallow side gables. The east cross gable is a bay window below a wider right-angle projection, which is below a wider pedimented gable. At the left side of the west cross gable is a shallow hipped roof one-story projection. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the front gable wall and wraps around with a curved corner to the east cross gable. At the northeast corner of the house atop the porch roof is a small square projection set at a 45 degree angle to the house, with a pedimented gabled roof. Under this projection, within the porch, is a corner bow window. The west elevation of the ell is contiguous with the main block and the east elevation is set back from the main block. A two-story recessed porch spans the first and middle bay of the east elevation of the rear ell.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, and is encircled by a bracketed frieze. It also has plain cornerboards, architrave window trim, and wide molded window cornices in the gables. The gables all project slightly and are infilled with slate shingle siding. Also encircling the house between the first and second story windows is a flared band of slate shingles. At each end of the front porch there is an entry bay; the right entry bay has a pedimented gabled roof. The pediment tympanum has a sunburst panel. The porch has a flared slate shingle half-wall, Tuscan columns, and a denticulated cornice. The gable overhang at the east cross gable has scrolled corner brackets and drop pendants. The rear porch has turned columns, jigsaw-cut brackets, and a second story

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wood railing with turned balusters. The regularly-spaced windows are a mix of individual and paired one-over-one wood units. There is an oculus window at the west elevation. The corner projection has a large, squat two-over-two window, and the bay window has a picture window with a horizontal leaded-glass transom. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, bay and bow windows, corner projection, overhanging gables with corner brackets, and wrap-around porch. The curved shingled front porch is of the Shingle Style.

This house was constructed in 1896 by and for slate roofing contractor Edward "Ned" Pierce (born 1859) and his wife Alice, who had purchased the lot from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). The house originally had two units, and within a few years the second floor was occupied by William Perley, freight agent for the Fitchburg Railroad, and his family. Both families lived there until at least the 1920s and the Perleys reportedly lived there for forty years. The house has been well-preserved. It is just missing its original shutters. The house is in very good condition.

69. 9 Burt Street, Gibson, Charles and Abbie, House, c. 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the north side of Burt Street and has a moderate setback from the street. A detached carriage barn sits northeast of the house. The house has cross-gable main block with a dominant front gable and shallow side cross gables, and a gabled rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingled siding, and an open-eave steeply-pitched slate roof with an interior brick chimney emerging where the two roof ridges meet. The west cross gable has a bay window at the first story under a right-angle second story, and the east cross gable is a two-story bay window under a gabled roof that overhangs at the corners. At the right end of the first story of the front gable wall is a bay window.

There is a one-story, hipped-roofed full-facade porch. It has a pedimented, gable-roofed entry bay at the left end, a spindlework frieze, turned posts with scrolled brackets, and a cut-out balustrade with a pair of ball-finial newel posts in the entry bay. A bay window projects into the east side of the front porch. The gables are infilled with scallop-shingle siding and enclosed by a flat band of trim that continues across the second story window lintels. The front gable has a band of trim at the level of the gable window sill. There is also a wide band of scalloped shingles between the first and second story windows, edged on the top and bottom with a flat band of trim that continues across window lintels and sills. Cornerboards are topped with scrolled blocking and the side eaves have a double-band frieze. The frieze continues across the window lintels, and the first story window casings have molded drip edges. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-one wood units. A few windows have historic wood storms. There is a horizontal leaded glass window on the east elevation. A window in the east facade has been enclosed with clapboards but the casings remain intact. The off-center front entry has a historic wood paneled door. Queen Anne features of this house include the cross-gable vertical massing, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, full facade front porch with turned columns, scrolled brackets and spindlework frieze, bands of horizontal trim,

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and bay windows.

This house was constructed in 1895 or 1896 for bookkeeper Charles Gibson and his wife Abbie. The Gibsons resided there until at least the 1920s. The house has been well-preserved and appears to have had only one alteration, the removal of a two-story porch that was at the west elevation of the rear ell. The house is in excellent condition.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1895, contributing

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame barn sits northeast of the house and faces south. It has a rectangular footprint is oriented perpendicular to the street, front-gable open-eave sheet metal roof, and clapboard siding. The barn has molded horizontal and raking cornices, gable rake, friezeband, and plain cornerboards and window and door casings. The front gable wall has two carriage bay openings that have been infilled with historic paneled pedestrian doors, paneling, and clapboard siding. Above the left bay is a large vertical-board hay door, and there is a two-over-two gable window. The barn is contemporaneous with the house and retains its historic integrity, although the bay openings probably originally contained large carriage doors. It is in very good condition.

70. 10 Burt Street, House, 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on the south side of Burt Street, and sits slightly back from the street on a small sloping lot abutting the terrace to the west. The house has a cross-gable plan that forms an asymmetrical rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. There is a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and slate shingle walls, and a steeply-pitched slate roof. There is a dominant front (north) gable and a cross gable at the right end of the east elevation with a steeply pitched roof. The cross gable has a bay window at the first story and an overhanging right-angle second story. Spanning the rear gable wall is a shallow one-story shed-roof section. The east slope of the main roof has a large shed dormer. There is a one-story full-facade hipped-roof front porch with an off-center pedimented entry bay, and a deep one-story two-bay pedimented porch at the left end of the east elevation. The northwest corner of the first story of the house has a cut out corner, giving the front porch an L-shaped plan. Between the side porch and east cross gable is a shallow one-story shed-roofed projection.

The gables and porch pediments are infilled with slate shingles, and there is a band of slate shingles between the first and second story windows. The house is encircled by a molded cornice, friezeband and cornice mold, and the gables have molded raking cornices and gable rakes. There are also plain cornerboards and architrave window and door casings. The front gable surface curves into the recessed paired window and has a strip of trim that runs across the window lintel. The porches have slate shingled flared half-walls, Tuscan columns, and modern wrought iron railings at the wood steps. The second story overhang of the east cross gable has a corner brackets and drop pendants. The regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one wood units. Most are arranged individually; the cross gable and dormer have paired windows and the east projection

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has a bank of three windows. There is one modern casement window on the west elevation. The off-center front entry has a historic wood door with horizontal panels and an upper square light. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, bay window under projecting second story, and multiple porches. The shingled porches and curved gable wall are of the Shingle Style.

This house was constructed in 1898 by next-door-neighbor Ned Pierce (#68), a slate contractor. It was the last house constructed on an empty lot on this block of Burt Street. Its first resident was renter George Cox, who became Rockingham's superintendent of schools in 1898. He and his family remained there for only a few years, and in 1901 M.W. Downing, the high school principal, moved in. The house remained a one-unit rental property for several years and is now owner-occupied. It has been well-preserved. It is missing the original shutters, the front step railings are recent additions, and the casement window recently replaced pair of double hung windows. The house is in very good condition.

71. 11 Burt Street, Newman, Isaac and Mary, House, 1896, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Colonial Revival house is located on a small lot at the northeast corner of Burt and Pine Streets and is the westernmost property in the historic district. It sits slightly back from both streets on a gently sloping sized lot that includes a large carriage barn lying northeast of the house. The symmetrical house has a rectangular three-bay by two-bay main block oriented parallel to and facing Burt Street, and a rectangular rear ell perpendicular to the front section. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and hipped, asphalt shingle roofs. An interior brick chimney emerges from the top of the east roof slope. There is a widow's walk with a molded cornice centered on the ridge of the front roof. The front (south) roof slope has a large pedimented dormer and the side roof slopes have hipped dormers. A one-story one-bay pedimented porch is centered on the front facade, and there are matching one-story flat-roofed bay windows in the north bays of the side elevations. The side elevations of the ell are set back from the main block. The east side of the rear ell has an overhanging second-story shed roof supported by long diagonal braces.

The house is encircled with a bracketed cornice and friezeband, and there are plain cornerboards and window casings. The front porch has paired Tuscan columns on paneled bases, and a molded wood railing with raised shoulders and square balusters, many of which are missing or broken. Within the porch, there is a slight projection that contains the front entry, a large wood door with horizontal panels and an upper horizontal light. Flanking the door are sidelights with matching paneling. Each bay of the main block contains a window openings; the front elevation has paired one-over-one wood windows except for the second story center window which is a Palladian window with twelve-over-one side windows and a round-arched sixteen-over-one central window. The side elevations have a mix of paired and individual one-over-one windows. The ell has irregularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows. The front dormer has paired vertical-pane, four-over-four window, and the side dormers have individual twelve-over-one windows. Colonial Revival

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features of this house include the symmetrical massing, the hipped roof, widow's walk, the dormers, the bracketed cornice, the Palladian window, and the classical porch features.

This house was constructed in 1896 for Isaac B. Newman, who had purchased the lot from Frances Hapgood Williams (#47 and 122). Newman was a traveling salesman. The Newmans resided there for about ten years. For a short time the house was owned by Dr. Charles T. Clarke, dentist, and by 1920 the house was a two-unit rental property. The house has retained its historic integrity but is missing its louvered shutters, and the widows walk and bay windows originally had balustrades with paneled newel posts with ball finials, and wood railings with raised shoulders. The extant rear porch roof replaced a two-story porch with paired Tuscan columns. The house is in fair to good condition.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1896, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame barn sits northeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Burt Street. It is accessed from both Burt and Pine Streets. It has clapboard siding and a steeply pitched, hipped asphalt shingle roof; at the peak of the south roof slope is a small cross gable. The south elevation has a large opening in the right bay and the west elevation has a large centered opening. Both openings have what appears to be an overhead door resembling a double-leaf door with lower panels and upper lights. Above each door is a large, paneled hay door. The left bay of the south elevation has a six-over-one window at each story, and at the right end of the west elevation is a pedestrian door with lower panels and vertical upper lights. The barn is encircled by a bracketed cornice and friezeband. The cupola has louvered openings and a pyramidal roof with a bracketed cornice. The barn is contemporaneous with the house and was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. It is in fair to good condition.

72. 6 South Street, Hadley, Eliza, House #2, 1882, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a tiny lot on the east side of the north leg of South Street and sits close to the street. It has a cross-gable main block and an ell projecting from the southeast corner, forming an L-shaped footprint. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The front-gable sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and mirrored side cross gables. Spanning most of the front gable wall is a four-sided bay window. The bay window cornice extends to the left and creates a shallow front entry porch with a pedimented projection over the front doorway. The pediment is supported by diagonal braces. The side-gabled wing has a cross-gable roof and a one-story shed-roofed porch spanning the front (west) elevation. Both porches have tripartite posts with paneled bases, square shafts and molded capitals, and a cut-out balustrade. The house is encircled with thin molded horizontal and raking cornices; the front gable also has cornice returns. The windows have plain casings and a molded drip edge. There is a mix of two-over-two and one-over-one wood windows. Italianate features of the house include the front-gable

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massing, cross-gables, bay window, and tripartite porch posts and cut-out balustrades. The squat, one-and-a-half story front gable wall recalls the Greek Revival style.

This house was constructed in 1882 by N.H. Farr of 59 Westminster Street (#123); this lot was part of his property that may have also included 6 and 8 Henry Street (#132 and 134). In 1884, Eliza Gates Hadley of 8 Henry Street (#134) and widow of Franklin P. Hadley, purchased the house. Her daughter Lilla Gates Hadley, the proprietor of a millinery established in 1883, also lived in the house, until about 1915. Except for the composition siding, the house retains its historic integrity, and is in excellent condition.

73. 8 South Street, Flint, Francis, House, c. 1889, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the east side of the north leg of South Street and has a slight setback from the street. A detached carriage barn/garage sits southeast of the house. Along the north and south property boundaries are shingled walls with peaked wood copings. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a steep hipped slate roof with lower cross gables. An interior brick chimney emerges from the roof ridge. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street with two side-by-side cross gables at the front (west) elevation, a cross-gable at the south elevation, and a cross-gable at the rear elevation. A large, cylindrical, three-story tower with a scallop-slate conical roof projects from the northwest corner of the house. The left front cross gable has a pedimented gable with corners that overhang a second story bay window. The right front cross gable has a slightly projecting pediment. The small south cross gable is slightly off-center on the south elevation and has an enclosed pediment. It lines up with a first story flat-roofed bay window. The small rear cross gable is centered on the rear elevation and has an enclosed pediment. The north elevation has a shallow one-bay two-story projection that lines up with a large hipped-roof dormer. A one-story hipped-roof porch wraps from the tower around to the south bay window. It has a projecting pedimented entry bay at the left end next to the tower. Spanning most of the rear wing is a one-story flat-roofed porch under a one-bay second-story porch.

Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices, scrolled corner brackets at the front left cross gable, and tightly spaced scrolled brackets at the tower eaves. Additional architectural trim is missing or is obscured by the vinyl siding. The front porch has a molded cornice, wide friezeband, Tuscan columns resting on large square bases, and a wood railing with square balusters. The projecting entry bay has concrete cheek walls. The rear porch has turned posts. The house has regularly-spaced four-over-one wood windows arranged individually or paired; some have louvered shutters. The tower has curved one-over-one wood windows and louvered shutters. The front entry has a historic wood door with a square upper light. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, corner tower, wrap-around porch, overhanging gable with corner brackets, and bay windows.

This house was constructed in 1889 for Francis (Frank) G. Flint, on a lot purchased by his father,

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Wyman (#124), from William Johnson. This lot was behind Wyman Flint's home property. Wyman Flint owned Wyman Flint & Sons, a prominent local paper manufacturing concern, and Frank was one of the "Sons." The property was never deeded to Frank from his father. The Frank Flints moved to 1 Hapgood Street (#47) in 1903, and Alfred L. Field (#59) purchased this house and resided there until his death in 1959. In 1959, this single family home was converted into apartment units.

Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the tower was added sometime between 1901 and 1906. An old photo reveals some details now hidden behind the siding: the tower has shingle siding and each story is articulated by a band of trim. The rest of the house is encircled by a full entablature, and the right front gable window also had a fanlight window. Except for the addition of vinyl siding, the house has retained its historic integrity. It is in very good condition.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1905 and 1915, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame barn sits southeast of the house and faces west. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, and a steeply-pitched hipped slate roof with lower cross-gables. The front elevation is spanned by a pair of matching cross gables, and the rear elevation has a gabled eyebrow dormer. The apex of the roof has two stepped horizontal ventilation openings. A one-story one-bay automobile garage projects forward (west) from the right bay of the barn. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a hipped slate roof and clapboard siding.

The barn has molded horizontal and raking cornices, and the front gables have cornice returns. The left bay of the front elevation has a historic wood overhead door with three lower square panels and three upper vertical panels; the panels are vertical boards. Above this door is a large matching six-panel hay door. The other front gable has a two-over-two wood window. The side and rear elevations have two-over-two wood windows, and there is a horizontal-paneled wood pedestrian door in the north elevation. The garage has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a lower panel and a large eight-over-two upper light, and the side elevations of the garage have six-over-one windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the carriage barn was constructed sometime between 1901 and 1906, and the garage was added sometime between 1912 and 1920. The barn and garage have been well-preserved and were rehabilitated in 2000.

74. 10 South Street, Green, Anna, House, c. 1857, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a deep narrow lot on the east side of the north leg of South Street and sits close to the street. A detached shed sits northeast of the house. The sidehall-plan house has rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle front-gable roof. A one-bay deep 1-1/2 story structure spans the rear gable wall. It is mostly enclosed living space, with a one-bay porch at its right end. The front (west) gable wall has a one-story, full-facade low-sloped hipped-roof porch.

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Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, and a double-band gable rake. Additional trim has been removed or is concealed by the siding. The front porch has a molded cornice, wide friezeband, and plain square posts. The front entry has a modern wood paneled door and full-length sidelights. The house has regularly spaced two-over-one wood windows. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable roof, sidehall plan, and door sidelights. The house also has a Greek Revival designation due to its former or hidden bold corner pilasters, peaked lintelboards, and full eave entablatures.

This house may be the Mrs. Anna Green house that appears on the 1869 Beers map, on property she purchased in 1857. If so, the house originally had attached sections on its north side, that appear to be sheds in 1878 and 1885 photographs. If this is the same house, the sheds were removed sometime before 1889, when 8 South Street was constructed. The 1869 map shows that Mrs. Green owned adjoining property (now #72, 73, 132 and 134) in addition to this property. The only other house at this time on this large property was a house on Henry Street (#132). She probably lived in the Henry Street house, and it is possible that her son Edward H. Green and his wife Hetty lived in the subject property before purchasing their house on Church Street (#90). A 1968 photograph shows the house with bold corner pilasters, peaked lintelboards, full eave entablatures, and a Gothic Revival front porch with incised posts and a cut-out balustrade. Except for the vinyl siding, the loss of the front porch posts and railing and the possible loss of architectural trim, the house retains its historic integrity. It is in good condition.

A. Shed, c. 1910, contributing

This one-story detached wood frame shed sits northeast of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, and a hipped slate roof with two stepped horizontal vents. At the south elevation are a historic wood pedestrian door and a pair of two-over-two windows, and the east elevation has a two-over-two window. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, it was constructed sometime between 1906 and 1912. It has been well-preserved and is in good condition.

**75. 11 South Street, Babbitt Tenement House, c. 1850, moved and enlarged 1902,
contributing**

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot at the northwest corner of the juncture of South Street's north-south and east-west legs. It sits slightly back from the street and faces south. It has a cross-gabled main block and a gabled rear wing, a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. The main block has a dominant sidehall-plan front gable, and a large east cross gable. At the southeast corner of the main block, within the corner formed by the two cross gables, is a large three-story square tower. The east elevation of the tower is flush with the east gable wall, and the south elevation of the tower is slightly recessed from the front gable wall. The side elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. Centered on the east gable wall is a two-story, flat-roofed bay window, and centered on the east roof slope of the

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rear wing is a large gabled dormer. A one-story hipped-roof porch wraps from the southwest corner of the house around to the east gable wall. It has a projecting pedimented entrance bay in front of the front entry to the house, in the right bay of the front gable wall, and another pedimented entry bay at the left end of the east section. A two-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the rear wing.

Encircling the main block, and at the second and third stories of the tower, is a full entablature with an applied dot pattern on the frieze. The gables of the main block are pedimented and have molded raking cornices and a gable rake that matches the entablature. The main block and tower have bold paneled corner pilasters. The bay window has a paneled base and molded cornice at each story. The tower has a steeply-pitched pyramidal slate roof surmounted by a copper finial and its third story has a flared slate base. The front porch has tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered shafts and molded capitals topped with flat scrolled brackets, and a molded wood railing with turned balusters. The gable of the dormer and the front porch pediment are infilled with shingles. The rear wing and its dormer have molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, and plain friezebands and cornerboards. Both sections of the house have plain window casings, except the first story and east gable windows of the main block, which also have peaked lintelboards. The side porch has turned posts and lacy brackets. The first story of the porch has a flat wood railing with square balusters, and the second story has a molded wood railing with turned balusters under a metal pipe railing. At each end of the porch is a trellis screen with a center circular cutout.

There are two front entries, one in the front gable wall and the other in the south elevation of the tower. Each has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a lower panel and an upper vertical light. The entry at each story of the side porch has a historic wood door with a large upper light. The house has regularly-spaced window openings; most contain two-over-two wood units. The bay window has one-over-one windows. The north, south and east faces of the tower each have a bank of two-over-one windows. The front gable has a large round-arched opening with a center stained glass panel flanked by quarter-round Queen Anne windows. The east gable wall has a second-story round-arched Queen Anne window. Queen Anne features of this house include the cross-gable asymmetrical massing, corner tower, wrap-around porch, porch features, Queen Anne windows, and a mix of clapboard and shingled surfaces. The main block, which was originally a Greek Revival house, has Greek Revival features such as front-gable sidehall-plan orientation, full entablature, pedimented gables, and bold paneled corner pilasters.

The main block of this house, including the side cross gable and tower, originally stood at the southwest corner of Henry and South Streets facing north. In 1856, Wyman Flint purchased the Henry Street lot from the Bank of Bellows Falls. At this point, the lot extended back to South Street and included what is now properties #75 and 76 on South Street, and #135, 139 and 140 on Henry Street. Flint may have built the subject house at this point, as there is a building labeled with his name in this location on the 1856 McClellan map. The building is labeled H.H. Stone on the 1869 Beers map. Hiram H. Stone was a railroad conductor and purchasing agent for the Cheshire Railroad. George and Frances (1835-1901) Babbitt purchased the property in 1870 and the Stones

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and Babbitts were sharing the house in the 1870 census. About 1870, the Flints moved into their new mansion on Westminster Street (#124).

In 1902, after both George and Frances had died, their son Frederick H. Babbitt (#136 and 139) moved the house to its current location, turning it 180 degrees to face south. The original rear wing had a narrower footprint on the 1901 Sanborn map so was probably replaced with the extant wing. The house was also updated in the Queen Anne style. The 1901 map also shows that the cross gable, bay window, and tower (although not original to the house), predate the move. After it was moved and updated, the house was used as a tenement. The house was moved to make way for the Babbitt family mansion (#136); apparently Henry Street was a more desirable location. The first inhabitants of the subject house were six female teachers and one widow. Within a few years one of the units was occupied by Herbert W. Mitchell, sales manager for the Vermont Farm Machinery Company, and by 1920 the other unit was rented by William C. McGinnis, the superintendent of public schools, and his family. The house has been well-preserved and was rehabilitated in the 1990s by the Rockingham Area Community Land Trust. At this time, an obtrusive fire escape above the front porch roof was removed. The house is in excellent condition.

76. 15 South Street, Babbitt Duplex, 1899, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne duplex is located on a small lot on the north side of South Street and sits back slightly from the street. A small detached automobile garage sits just northwest of the house. The symmetrical, side-gable house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A north-south party wall splits the house in half. At each end of the front (south) elevation is a large two-story shed-roofed bay window; the roof overhangs the corners and has scrolled corner brackets. Spanning the south half of the side elevations and projecting to the front face of the bay windows are matching one-story, flat-roofed porches. Off these porches are doorways to the duplex. The porches have Tuscan columns and molded wood railings with square balusters. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, and the house is encircled by a flat bands of trim at the level of the first and second story window sills. There are also plain cornerboards, and plain window casings with molded drip edges. The house has regularly-spaced window openings. Between the bay windows, at each story, there are two sets of paired two-over-two windows. The rest of the two-over-two windows are arranged individually. Most windows have two-over-two wood storms. It is difficult to assign a particular style to this house. Queen Anne features include the oversized bay window with scrolled corner brackets and horizontal bands of flat trim. The symmetry shows the transition to the Colonial Revival style.

This duplex was constructed by George and Jennie Babbitt (#20) in 1899 at a cost of \$4,500, as a rental property. This lot was subdivided from George's parents' home lot (#136). The house's first residents were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jenness and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shepardson. Jenness was an orchestra director, and Shepardson was a partner in the dry goods store of Ray & Shepardson. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

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A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This tiny wood frame one-bay garage sits northwest of the house and has a square footprint, clapboard siding and a hipped slate shingle roof. It has a molded cornice and flat friezeband, and a vertical-board double-leaf garage door with lower cross-braced panels. The side elevations each have two two-over-two windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, this garage was built sometime between 1912 and 1920. It has been well-preserved and is in fair condition.

77. 16 South Street, House, c. 1890, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the south side of South Street, near the east end of the east-west leg. The house has a cross-shaped footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has a brick foundation, clapboard and shingle siding, and a cross-gable open-eave slate roof. An interior brick chimney emerges where the cross-gable roofs intersect. The main block has a dominant side-hall plan front gable and mirrored side gables. Spanning the rear gable wall is a shallow two-story wing. A one-story, flat roofed porch spans the front (north) gable wall and projects from the east elevation. It has a pedimented entry bay at the right end. An enclosed one-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the rear wing and part of the east elevation of the main block. The cross gables have a first story bay window under a right-angle second story.

The front gable has octagonal-shingle siding above a band of flat trim that extends across the window sill, the side gables have octagonal-shingle siding above and below the windows, and the porch pediment is infilled with octagonal-shingle siding. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, gable rake, friezeband with cornice mold, corner pilasters with scrolled blocking as capitals, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. The front porch has Doric columns on square bases, cut-out brackets, and an intricate stickwork railing. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows arranged individually or paired, and louvered shutters. The upper sash of the front windows are edged with multiple lights. The front entry has a historic wood door with a large upper light. The enclosed porch has a modern hollow-core door in the north elevation and a bank of one-over-one windows in the east elevation. Queen Anne features of this house include the cross-gable massing, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, porch features, multi-light windows, and bay windows.

This house was constructed sometime between 1886, when a different house is visible in a photo of this date, and 1896, when the extant footprint appears on a Sanborn map of this date. The first house on this site was a 2-1/2 story, gable-front Greek Revival house with attached rear sheds. The house has retained its historic integrity although it has had a few alterations: the front porch originally wrapped around to the east cross gable, and there was originally a one-story porch where there is now an enclosed porch. The alterations all date to the late twentieth-century. The house is in excellent condition.

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78. 18 South Street, Duplex, c. 1903, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne duplex is located on a small lot on the south side of South Street and sits close to the street. It has a cross-shaped symmetrical footprint, a brick foundation, clapboard and shingle siding, and a steeply-pitched cross-gable slate roof with interior brick chimneys emerging from the cross-gable roof ridges. The house has a dominant front gable with two mirrored large side cross gables, and a shallow 1-1/2 story shed-roofed rear wing that spans the rear gable wall. In each corner where the cross gables meet the front gable there is a small one-story vestibule. A one-story shed-roofed front porch with curved corners wraps from one vestibule to the other. At the south ends of the side elevations are one-story two-bay hipped-roof porches. The side cross gables are bay windows at the first story under overhanging right-angle walls.

The front gable section of the house has a wood split-shingle siding first story. The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, double-band gable rakes, bracketed friezebands, plain cornerboards, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. The porches have turned posts and wood railings with square balusters, and the front porch has a spindlework frieze and entry bays in the curved corners. The front entries have historic wood doors with large upper lights. The regularly-spaced window openings contain paired and individual nine-over-one windows. An upper window in the front gable reveals that there is a fourth story attic. The first story front windows are picture windows with leaded-glass transoms. The outer faces of the bay windows have horizontal leaded glass awning windows, and the second-story window openings in the cross gables are infilled with clapboard siding but the casings remain intact. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross-gable massing, steeply pitched roofs, bay windows with overhanging gable walls, a curved, wrap-around porch with turned columns and spindlework frieze, bracketed eaves, multi-pane windows, and leaded glass windows.

This house was constructed sometime between 1901, when a different house stood in this location, and 1906, when a house with this footprint appears on a Sanborn insurance map. It may have been built for bookkeeper Walter Blake. One of the residents listed in the 1904 directory is Rev. Fenwich Leavitt of the Universalist Church. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

The previous house on this site appears in 1878 and 1885 photographs as a 2-1/2 story, gable-front house with a rear wing and an attached rear barn. It may have been the J.P. Brockway house that appears on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards Map and the George O. Guild house that appears on the 1869 Beers map. The Brockways moved to Atkinson Street about 1866 (#28). Guild (born 1836) was a merchant in Bellows Falls starting in 1860, held various public offices, and in 1869 was a local dealer in "Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions, Window Shades, Paper Hangings," etc. Guild married in 1863, so perhaps this is when he moved into the house. In 1883, he sold the property to Walter Blake, who at this time owned a specialty store that

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sold tobacco, cigars, fish, oysters, and beer.

79. 19 South Street, Davis House, c. 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne is located on a small lot on the north side of South Street and sits near the street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gable slate roof. The front-gable sidehall plan house has a shallow east cross gable that is a two-story bay window under a third-story right-angled gable-roofed room. Centered on the west roof slope is a gable-roofed dormer. A one-story, shed-roofed porch wraps from the southwest corner around to east cross gable, and a two-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation to the right of the cross gable.

The house has molded raking cornices and cornice returns, double-band gable rake, full entablature with cornice mold, corner pilasters, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. The gable windows have a peaked cornice. The bay window has vertical and horizontal stickwork creating panels below, above and to the side of each set of windows. The front porch has an off-center pedimented entry bay, turned posts, and a wood railing with turned balusters. The rear porch has square posts and the upper porch has a tall vertical-board half-wall. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower panels and an upper light. The regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows are paired or arranged individually. Queen Anne features of this house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, wrap-around porch with turned columns, stickwork trim, mix of paired and individual windows, and bay window under an overhanging gable.

This house was constructed sometime between the printing of the 1896 Sanborn map and 1899 city directory. Its first residents were the families of Mortimer and Curtis Davis, but according to the 1900 Census they did not own the house. Mortimer Davis, along with W.H. Bodine (#2) founded Bodine & Davis in 1898, wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, ranges, tinware, agate and granite ware, lead and iron pipe, gasoline, plumbing and steam supplies. Curtis Davis was the assistant postmaster of Bellows Falls from 1898 to 1928. This house has been well-preserved. The rear porch has had its original posts and railings replaced. The house is in good condition.

80. 20 South Street, First Congregational Parsonage, 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the south side of South Street and sits slightly back from the street. It has a brick foundation, clapboard and shingle siding, and a slate cross-gable roof. It has a dominant front gable with a lower cross gable spanning its left half and two wide shallow side gables. The west cross gable has a first story bay window under an overhanging gable-roofed right-angle second story. Spanning the rear wall is a one-story shed-roofed attached wing. A one-story, hipped asphalt shingle roof porch wraps from the northeast corner around to the west cross-gable. It has a wide, off-center pedimented entry bay with a slightly projecting roof.

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The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, pedimented gables, plain gable rakes, friezebands, and cornerboards, and plain window casings with molded drip caps. The lower front gable is infilled with scallop-shingle siding. A band of scallop-shingle siding encircles the house between the first and second story windows and has a flared base above the first story's molded cornice. The porch has turned posts, spindlework brackets, a spindlework frieze, and a jigsaw-cut balustrade with delicate turnings. The porch steps have modern wrought-iron railings. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows arranged individually or paired. The first story of the lower front gable wall has a picture window with a leaded-glass transom. The front entry has a historic wood door with a large upper light. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical, cross-gable massing, steeply pitched roofs, bay window with overhanging gable wall, a wrap-around porch with turned columns and spindlework frieze, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and leaded glass window.

This house was constructed in 1898 on property purchased by the First Congregational Church from J.H. Griswold, who lived next door (#82). It was designed by an architect named Buckman, the contractor was Philip St. Croix, and stonework was by J.H. Webb. Original features listed in a newspaper blurb include slate roof, copper gutters, piazzas, oak finish, concreted cellar floors, heating and plumbing, and electric light wiring. It was the church's first parsonage, and its first resident was pastor John H. Reid. City directories reveal the rapid turnover of Congregational Church pastors: by 1909 the house had already had three pastors in residence. This house has been well-preserved and may have originally had louvered shutters. It is in very good condition.

81. 21 South Street, House, c. 1880, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Second Empire house is located on a tiny lot on the north side of South Street and sits close to the street. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a polychromed, variegated, slate straight cross-mansard roof. A small interior brick chimney emerges from the center of the roof. It has a sidehall-plan front section, a shallow east wing and shallow two-story addition at the right half of the east elevation of the wing. In the corner of the addition and wing is an overhanging second story porch. A one-story flat-roofed porch wraps from the southwest corner of the house around to the side wing. The mansard roof has molded upper and lower curbs and regularly-spaced flat-roofed dormers. The house also has a plain friezeband, plain cornerboards and plain window casings with molded cornices. The front porch has turned posts, scrolled brackets, a spindlework frieze, and a wood railing with turned balusters and a ball finial newel post. The rear porch has a shingled flared half-wall and is enclosed with a bank of storm windows. It is supported by a metal post. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The front entry has a historic four-panel wood door. A Queen Anne awning window on the west elevation reveals the location of the interior stairway. Second Empire features of this house include the polychrome mansard roof and dormers. The front porch is of the Queen Anne style.

This house was constructed sometime between 1878, when it does not appear in a photo of that year, and 1884, when this address is listed in the city directory. Its 1884 residents were craftsmen:

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carpenters John A. Bush and Augustus H. Pratt, and stone mason Frank Gordon. Census records from 1900 and 1920 show that this was two-unit rental property. This house has been well-preserved. The porches and rear projection are probably not original but appear to date to the late nineteenth-century. The house is in very good condition.

82. 22 South Street, Griswold, J.H. and Margaret, House, c. 1864, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the south side of South Street and sits slightly back from the street. It has a hipped-roof main block with lower cross gables, a hipped-roof rear wing, and a rear attached barn/garage, together forming a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof, except for the barn which has an asphalt shingle roof. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof ridge of the main block and rear wing. The sidehall-plan main block has a shallow front cross gable with a centered one-story flat-roofed bay window. A shallow, one-story flat-roofed porch spans the front elevation to the left of the bay window and shares a roof with the bay window. At the left end of the east elevation of the main block is a small cross gable that lines up with a first story flat-roofed bay window. A two-story, shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the rear wing. The west elevations of the main block and wing are contiguous, and the east elevation of the wing is set back from the main block. The attached barn has a rectangular footprint; its north elevation is attached to the rear wall of the wing.

The main block and wing have a full entablature. The main block has molded raking cornices and double-band gable rakes. The front cross gable has cornice returns. The house also has plain cornerboards and plain window casings with cyma reversa sill blocking. The bay windows have paneled bases, and the bay windows and porches have molded cornices and plain friezebands. The porches have turned posts with jigsaw-cut brackets, and flat wood railings with square balusters. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The front gable has a triangular-arched louvered window opening and two windows on the east elevation are enclosed with clapboards but the casings remain intact. The front entry has a historic wood door with a large upper light. Italianate features of the house include the cross-gable massing, hipped roofs, bay windows, and triangular-arched window.

The 2-1/2 story barn has clapboard siding and a front-gabled, open-eave overhanging asphalt shingle roof. The front (east) gable wall has two double-leaf wood garage doors; each leaf has lower vertical panels and upper six-light windows, and a hay door and second story window. The west gable wall has double-hung windows at the first and second stories. The barn has bracketed eaves.

This house was constructed around 1864 for Joseph H. and Margaret Griswold, who had purchased the lot in 1864. Joseph Griswold was a carpenter and builder, so he probably built the house. He lived there with his family until 1899, when it was bought by William P. Cassidy, the proprietor of a stage and livery service. An 1878 photo reveals that the house had the extant main

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block and a one-story rear wing. The 1896 Sanborn map shows the main block, two one-story rear sections, an attached rear barn (probably the extant one), and a front and side porch. Around 1900, the rear wing was raised to two stories, and the house was converted from one unit to three. The exterior appearance has probably remained the same since then. The barn was converted to a shed between 1912 and 1920, and to an automobile garage by 1927. The house and barn have been well-preserved and are in very good condition.

83. 23 South Street, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a tiny lot on the north side of South Street. It sits slightly back from the street and has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof with an interior brick ridge chimney. It has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block oriented perpendicular to the street, a rear wing, and an attached rear shed. The west elevations of the main block and wing are contiguous, the east elevation of the wing is set back from the main block, and the shed is attached to the right end of the east elevation of the wing. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the streets. At the right end of the east elevation of the main block is a one-bay projection. A hipped-roofed porch spans the front elevation and wraps around to this projection. The porch and projection share a roof. The east roof slope of the wing has a gabled dormer.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, gable rake with cornice mold, friezebands with cornice mold, slim corner pilasters, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices. The porch has tripartite posts with square bases, chamfered shafts, and Tuscan capitals, and a molded wood railing with square balusters. The left end of the front section of the porch has a low-sloped pedimented entry bay. There are regularly spaced one-over-one vinyl windows. The front entry has a historic wood door with an upper vertical light. At the right end of the south elevation of the shed is an open garage bay. Italianate features include the front-gable massing, slim corner pilasters, and tripartite chamfered porch posts.

This house was constructed sometime between 1878, when it does not appear in a photo of this date, and 1884, when there are listings in the city directory at this address. The 1884 residents were John T. Keefe, a manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes and rubbers, and Jane Keefe, the widow of Owen Keefe. The projection that shares a roof with the porch was originally an open bay of the porch; it was enclosed by the 1960s. The shed appears on the 1896 Sanborn insurance map, the first time this section of town is included on these maps. The dormer probably dates to 1960s. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

84. 24 South Street, House, 1897, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the south side of South Street and sits close to the road. A detached automobile garage sits just southwest of the house. The house has a complex, cross-gable plan with a narrow modified rectangular footprint oriented

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perpendicular to the road. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. There is a dominant front-gable sidehall-plan section with two side cross gables. The west cross gable is centered, and the east cross gable is closer to the front of the house and has a shallow projection with a gable wall that is contiguous with the rear section of the main block. Near the left end of the east elevation of the house is a recessed one-story porch. The northeast corner of the house has a three-story square tower set at a 45 degree angle to the house. The third story of the tower is octagonal and rests on the hipped roof of the square section below. The tower has a flared octagonal roof and a copper finial. The front (north) gable wall also has a full-facade shed-roofed porch; above the right half is a second-story shed-roofed sleeping porch with a flared scallop-shingled half wall. Spanning the rear (south) gable wall is a shallow two-story shed-roofed wing with an enclosed second-story porch.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, gable rakes with cornice mold, friezebands with cornice molds, cornice returns at the east gable, plain cornerboards, and plain window and door casings. The front gable has a band of horizontal trim near the apex; above this band is scallop-shingle siding. Connecting the window sills and lintels at both stories are continuous bands of flat trim. The porches have turned posts and molded wood railings with square balusters. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door; each leaf has horizontal panels and a square upper light. Most of the regularly-spaced windows have two-over-two wood units with two-over-two wood storms, and in the outer face of the tower, at the first and second stories, are picture windows with leaded glass transoms. Queen Anne features of the house included the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, corner tower, mix of clapboard and shingled surfaces, leaded glass windows, bands of horizontal trim, turned porch posts, and sleeping porch.

This house was constructed in 1897 for Wyman Flint as a duplex rental property. It may have been constructed by contractor Malcolm Finlayson, as it is almost identical to a house he built on Hapgood Place (#60). Its first residents were Elmer Smith, an engineer, and Henry McDuffy, the superintendent of the Wyman Flint & Son paper mill. By 1904, the Smiths had left and the unit was occupied by S.T. Andrews, proprietor of Andrews Drug Store on the Square. This house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

This wood frame garage sits southwest of the house and is a small, square building with a low-sloped, front-gable roof, clapboard siding and a double-leaf vertical board door. It does not appear on any Sanborn insurance maps but is included on the 1968 lister's card for the property. It is non-contributing due to its age.

85. 25 South Street, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the north side of South Street. A detached carriage barn sits northeast of the house. The house sits slightly

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back from the road and has an L-shaped footprint with a front-gable main block and side ell. The sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and the ell has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street and is attached to the right end of the east elevation of the main block. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an open-eave asphalt shingle roof. The west slope of the roof is steeper and shorter than the east slope. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the main block. A two-story, flat-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the main block and the most of the south elevation of the ell. A one-story pedimented entry porch is at the left end of the front gable wall, and at the right end is a one-story flat-roofed bay window.

The roof has a plain cornice, gable rake and friezeband, and there are plain cornerboards and window and door casings. The front porch has a heavily molded pediment and horizontal cornices, paired Tuscan columns and wood railing with turned balusters. The bay window has a molded cornice, friezeband, and a paneled base. The side porch has turned posts with small scrolled brackets, and a stickwork railing. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows and a stained glass awning window in the west elevation that reveals the location of the interior stairway. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower panels and a large upper light. The porches give this plain house its Queen Anne designation.

This house was constructed sometime between the printing of the 1869 Beers map and when it appears in an 1878 photograph. In this photo, it has the extant roof slopes and ell, but no porches. The two-story porch and bay window were added sometime before 1896, and the front porch does not show up on any Sanborn maps, but probably dates to the turn-of-the-century. The house has been well-preserved, with the exception of the ell, which has recently been shortened from its east end by about eight feet. The house is in excellent condition.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1910, contributing

This two-story detached wood frame carriage barn sits northeast of the house and faces south. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding and a steeply pitched pyramidal slate roof with two stepped horizontal roof vents. At the right end of the south elevation is a large three-section paneled sliding door. Over the door is a small hay door. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, this barn was constructed sometime between 1906 and 1912 and was converted to an auto garage by 1920. It has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

86. 26 South Street, Page Duplex, 1899, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Dutch Colonial Revival house is located on a small lot on the south side of South Street, and sits slightly back from the street. The carriage barn just south of the house is now on the property of 33 Atkinson Street (#21). The front-gable house is asymmetrical and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, with a brick foundation, clapboard and shingle siding, and a cross-gambrel overhanging roof with standing-seam metal

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lower slopes and asphalt-shingle upper slopes. An interior brick chimney emerges where the roof ridges intersect. The front gambrel projects over the front (north) wall surfaces, and there are two large centered side cross gambrels. At the right end of the front wall is a two-story bay window, and at the left end is a small entry porch with concrete steps and landing, modern wrought-iron posts and railings, and a small gabled roof. Under the east cross-gambrel is a two-story bay window and a two-story recessed porch. The east elevation to the right of the bay window is set back, creating a large roof overhang at the northeast corner of the house.

The house is encircled by a molded cornice with bracketed eaves. There are small cornice returns and molded horizontal cornices at the juncture of the gambrel roof slopes. The house also has plain cornerboards window casings. The gambrels are infilled with split-shingle siding. The first story of the side porch has a turned column, and the second story has a flared wood split-shingle half-wall. A wood handicap ramp and staircase lead to the first story side porch. The front gable has a Palladian window with a round-arched center window with an upper sash of vertical, pointed-arch panes, and side windows with diagonal panes. The remaining windows are regularly-spaced six-over-one wood windows. The front entry has a historic wood door. An off-center entry on the west elevation has a historic wood door with an upper Queen Anne window. Dutch Colonial Revival features includes the gambrel roof and deep bracketed roof overhangs. The shingled gables and asymmetrical massing recall the earlier Shingle Style.

This house was constructed in 1899 by developer George Page who lived at an adjacent property (#21). He continued to own the house after its construction, and its first residents were two families who are listed as renters in the 1900 Census. They were the families of Ira Adams, a clothing store salesman, and George White, a civil engineer. Until recently, the house had a deep front porch that spanned the first story and the left half of the second story. The second-story porch had a pedimented roof, full entablature, turned columns with scrolled brackets, and a shingled half-wall with an open center section spanned by turned balusters. The exposed roof of the first story porch had a balustrade with turned balusters and a ball finial newel post. The first story porch had square bases, turned columns with scrolled brackets, and at the right half, an overhanging wood cornice. Although the house has generally retained its historic integrity, the loss of the porch has altered the character of the house. The house is in very good condition. It is now Pickard Place, part of the McGirr Nursing Home complex that also includes 33 and 35 Atkinson Street (#21 and 22).

This house replaced a small, 1-1/2 story house that appears on the 1896 Sanborn map. It may have been the house that appears unlabeled on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, on the 1869 Beers map as belonging to carpenter "Nigger" Smith, and the Cape Cod style house in 1878 and 1885 photographs. The 1884 city directory lists an Elisha Smith at 30 South Street. The 1880 Census lists Mr. Smith as "white."

87. 27 South Street, Duplex, c. 1880, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival duplex is located on a small lot on the north

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side of South Street and sits back slightly from the road. It has a symmetrical, rectangular six-bay by two-bay main block oriented parallel to the street, and a U-shaped rear ell. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from the main roof ridge, equidistant from the center of the ridge. The side-gable main block has a large steeply-pitched center gable. The north bay of each gable wall has a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Centered on the front elevation is a one-story, two-bay, flat-roofed porch. The bottom of the U spans the rear elevation of the main block and projects slightly from the main block. A north-south central party wall divides the house in two. The sides of the U have gabled roofs with north-south ridges. In each outer slope of these roofs is a gable-roofed dormer.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, plain gable rakes, plain cornerboards, and plain window and door casings with molded drip caps with cyma reversa end blocking. The front porch has tripartite posts with square paneled bases, chamfered shafts, and molded capitals, under molded cornice and frieze. The bay windows have bands of paneling above and beneath the windows, and a molded cornice. The two historic wood front doors have two lower square panels and two vertical upper lights. The regularly-spaced two-over-two windows are arranged individually except for the front cross gable, which has one pair of windows. Gothic Revival features of this house include the steeply pitched cross-gable roof, prominent center gable, chamfered porch posts, and bay windows.

This duplex was constructed sometime between its absence in an 1878 photograph and its listing in the 1884 city directory. In 1884 one of its residents was William J. Conant, son of William Conant (#124). The Conants operated a furniture and cabinetmaking business in the Conant Block, which the elder built on Bridge Street in 1836. In 1884, another resident was Dr. Samuel Nichols, an allopathic physician who lived previously at 10 School Street (#99). He moved from his house on School Street in 1880, so perhaps the subject house was standing by then. This house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

88. 31 South Street, Marble, Marcellus and Persis, House, c. 1873, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the north side of South Street and sits back slightly from the street. The front-gabled sidehall-plan main block and rear wing form a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and a 1-1/2 story side-gabled shed/garage has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, is attached to the rear gable wall of the wing, and projects east of the house. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and low-sloped open-eave overhanging asphalt shingle roofs. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof ridge of the main block and wing. The east elevation of the wing is set back from the main block, and the west elevation is contiguous with the main block. The east slope of the wing has a gable-roofed dormer. There is a one-story flat-roofed projection spanning the front (south) wall of the house. A shallow, hipped-roof projection spans the left half of the west elevation of the main block. There is a hipped-roof bay window at the right end of the east elevation of the main block. Spanning most of the east elevation of the wing and south elevation of the barn

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is a shallow shed-roofed porch with a clapboard half-wall.

The house has plain gable rakes, friezebands, cornerboards, and window casings. The regularly-spaced window openings contain six-over-one wood units, except for the front projection which has one-over-one windows. The barn/garage has clapboard siding and a front-gabled open-eave overhanging asphalt shingle roof. The front (east) gable wall has two bays with overhead garage doors, and a centered hay door. In the west gable is a six-over-one window. It is difficult to assign an architectural style to this plain house. The front-gable massing, open-eave roof, and the time period in which it was built give it an Italianate designation.

This house was constructed around 1873 for Marcellus W. Marble, a blacksmith for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. Marble's son Leon was part owner of the Gould & Marble grocery at 4 Atkinson Street (#1). The Marbles resided in this house until at least the 1920s. This house has had some recent alterations: a Queen Anne-style front porch was replaced with the extant structure. The porch had turned columns, a spindlework frieze, and a wood railing with turned balusters. It also appears that the clapboards of the entire house have been replaced. The barn is probably contemporaneous with the house and was converted to a garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. The original garage doors have been replaced. The house has retained enough of its historic integrity to be a contributing structure in the historic district: it has its historic massing, roofline, slate roof, window casings, and window openings. The house is in excellent condition

89. 33 South Street, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the north side of South Street and sits back slightly from the road. A detached barn/garage sits northeast of the house. The house has a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and a small one-story rear wing. The gable-front sidehall-plan house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a one-story, hipped-roof, full facade front porch, and a two-story enclosed porch projects from the right half of the east elevation. At the first story of the side porch are two small hipped roofs supported by diagonal braces. To the right of this porch, at the rear wing, is a one-story enclosed porch. The east slope of the roof has an open-eave gabled wall dormer and an open-eave gabled dormer. The west slope of the roof has a small shed dormer with board and batten siding.

The house has a full entablature, molded raking cornices and cornice returns, a double-band gable rake, corner pilasters, and plain window casings with molded cornices. The front porch has a cobblestone foundation and modern wrought-iron posts and railings, and the side porch has clapboard half-walls and is enclosed with banks of one-over-one windows. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows arranged individually or paired. The front entry has a modern wood veneer door. The verticality and front-gable orientation give this plain house an Italianate designation.

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This house may appear in an 1878 photograph and its appearance suggests it was constructed in the 1870s. It may have been associated with a late nineteenth-century lumber operation at the northeast corner of Atkinson and South Streets, as lumber sheds and shops surrounded the house. The extant shed was also once attached to a shed on the property of carpenter Silas Stuart on Henry Street (#150). It is also possible that Stuart owned the house in the late nineteenth-century, as Dr. Miner bought the property next door from (#27) from Stuart in 1899, which had several lumber buildings on it. Early residents of the subject house were craftspeople and laborers. The house retains most of its historic integrity but has lost its historic front one-bay entry porch, which had a flat roof, tripartite posts with square piers, engaged pilasters, and a low wood railing. The porch was replaced with the extant one in 1972; probably also the date of the front door. The two-story side porch appears on the 1901 Sanborn insurance map and was originally an open porch. The house is in good condition.

A. Shed/automobile garage, c. 1875, contributing

This 1-1/2 story detached wood frame shed/garage sits northeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle front-gable roof. The front (south) gable wall has two bay openings with metal, tilting garage doors beneath a pair of two-over-two wood windows. This structure was originally a lumber shed associated with the former lumber operation at property #27. It was converted to a storage shed by 1920, and to a garage sometime between 1927 and 1944. The garage doors are probably not original. This building retains its historic integrity and is in very good condition.

90. 2 Church Street, Vermont Bank & Trust Company, 1960, non-contributing

This American International Style bank is located on a large lot on the west side of Church Street, at the intersection of Church and Westminster Streets. It sits slightly back from the street on a knoll and has a parking lot to its south. This one story building has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a poured concrete foundation, brick veneer walls with a concrete frieze, and a flat roof with no overhang. Banks of vertical metal-framed windows are irregularly-placed along the facades. Projecting from the south facade is a flat-roofed canopy that serves the drive-through window, and there is another small flat roof projection over the front entrance, which contains a double-leaf metal door facing Church Street. Attached to the west facade is a small, flat-roofed room. The bank was constructed in 1960, and the drive-through overhang was constructed in 1969. The bank is now called First Vermont Bank & Trust. The building is non-contributing due to its age, and is in excellent condition.

This bank was constructed in the location of the c. 1800 Hall/Tucker/Green House, which was torn down in 1940, after its last owner, Sylvia Green Wilkes, sold the property to the Bellows Falls Village Corporation. This austere Federal-style symmetrical house had a five-bay by four-bay brick main block oriented parallel to the street, a low-sloped hipped roof terminating in a square widows walk, and a large wood-frame rear wing. Features of the house included flat window arches

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and a one-bay flat-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns.

The house was constructed for Captain William Hall, one of the first prominent businessmen in Bellows Falls. Hall (1774-1831) was an agent of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, a member of the mercantile firm Hall & Green (with Henry Atkinson Green), a postmaster, and a town representative. The house was later owned by Nathaniel Tucker (1775-1857). Tucker came to Bellows Falls in 1815 and owned the first toll bridge across the Connecticut River. In 1840, he replaced this bridge with what was known as the Tucker Bridge. Mrs. Tucker lived here until about 1870, then the house was owned briefly by lawyer Henry Evander Stoughton (1815-1873).

In 1879, the house was acquired by the Tuckers' grandson Edward Henry Green and his wife Hetty. E.H. Green (1821-1902) was the son of Henry Atkinson Green and grew up in Bellows Falls. He acquired great wealth during his twenty years in the Orient trading silk, tobacco and tea. In 1865, he married Hetty Howland Robinson (1834-1916), the daughter of a whaling industrialist. At the age of 21, Hetty inherited \$7.5 million and soon became the richest woman in the world. She was worth over \$100 million at her death. The Greens, with their children Ned (1868-1936) and Sylvia (born 1871), used the house mostly as a summer residence, and also lived in New York City. Hetty was known for her extreme miserliness and eccentricity, and also lived in Hoboken, New Jersey, tenements to avoid paying property taxes. Hetty is probably the most famous person in Bellows Falls history, and there are two books written about the "Witch of Wall Street." Hetty joined the Immanuel Church (just up the street from the house) at the age of 77, so she could be buried there alongside her husband. Edward Green spent his last years at the house, and after his death, the house was rarely occupied. By 1940, the house was in derelict condition, and Sylvia Green Wilkes transferred the property to the Bellows Falls Village Corporation. A circa 1940 panoramic photo shows that the house had been demolished and the land used for a park and parking lot. The bank was constructed on the park, which was where the house stood, and the parking lot is in the rear of the property and is now part of property #93.

91. 9 Church Street, Baptist Church, 1860, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood-frame Queen Anne church is located on a long narrow lot at the northeast corner of Church and School Streets. It sits back from the streets on a knoll and faces south, overlooking the School Street stairs. The church has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Church Street, plus an entrance pavilion and tower projecting from the front gable wall. The church has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gable standing-seam metal roof with a small overhang. The main block has three regularly-spaced vertical window openings at each side elevation, containing stained glass windows. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing, pediment, bold corner pilasters and entablature, horizontal and raking cornices, and architrave window trim.

The two-story entrance pavilion spans the left half of the front gable wall, and has a brick foundation and clapboard walls. The right two-thirds of the pavilion projects slightly from the left

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third, and has a low-sloped gabled roof with a pediment. The left third has a flat roof. In the right section, there is an entrance containing a modern double-leaf wood paneled door and a molded cornice. At the second story above the door is a horizontal window. The left section has regularly-spaced vertical window openings containing stained glass windows. Architectural trim on the pavilion includes fascia cornerboards and architrave window trim. The tower structure is attached to the pavilion and projects from the side (east) elevation of the main block. It has a two-story base that terminates at a flat roof, and the third-story square tower which steps back from the base. The tower structure has a brick foundation and clapboard walls. The tower has a steep slate overhanging pyramidal roof with pairs of scrolled brackets encircling the slightly flared overhang, and a terra cotta finial. The tower also has pairs of round-arched tall windows in each side, with balustrade railings in each window opening. The first story of the south elevation of the tower structure has a modern entrance door flanked by vertical stained glass windows. To the left of this is another vertical stained glass window. The second story of the tower structure has a bank of three vertical stained glass windows and a small square modern window.

The main block of the church was constructed in 1860 in the Greek Revival style, without the entrance pavilion and tower. It originally was symmetrical had a pedimented gable containing a triangular window; a large centered front window opening flanked by a pair of entrances with double-leaf paneled doors, side pilasters and entablatures; and an interior telescoping tower piercing the ridgeline near the front of the building. The tower had a square base and square belfry, both with corner pilasters, and a darning needle spire with an unusual onion-shaped base.

The church was remodeled in 1899. The tower was removed and the extant tower and entrance pavilion were constructed, making the church asymmetrical and changing it from the Greek Revival style to the Queen Anne style. This new appearance is somewhat different from today. The first story left bay of what is now the tower structure was originally the right bay of the entrance pavilion, making both the pavilion and the tower symmetrical, separate structures divided by a trim board. The first story of the tower had the extant door with flanking windows, and the second story had the extant bank of windows. The third story of the tower has remained unchanged. The entrance pavilion was originally a one-story flat-roofed structure with the same windows as now, but had a double-leaf paneled door. Atop the roof of the pavilion was a balustrade railing. At an unknown time, the second story of the pavilion was added and trim between the right bay of the pavilion and the left bay of the tower was removed, and the pediment window was removed. The original Greek Revival pediment of the church is still partially visible behind the added structures. The building retains its historic character and is in excellent condition.

The Bellows Falls Baptist Church was organized in 1854. In 1858, it purchased the land for the church, but litigation due to a deed restriction delayed its construction for two years. The lot was sold to the church by neighbor John Arms (#92) who had included in the deed an allowance for only a dwelling on this property. Eventually the church was permitted to build, and the building was dedicated in December 1860. This structure has always served as a Baptist Church.

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92. 12 Church Street, Immanuel Church Rectory/Arms House, c. 1830, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Greek Revival wood frame house is located on a large lot at the northwest corner of Church and School Streets. It faces Church Street and has a large setback from School Street and a small setback from Church Street. Northwest of the house is a barn, accessed from Church Street. The house has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block with a small cross gable, and a 2-1/2 story rear wing, both with rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to Church Street. Both sections have a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a slate roof. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from the ridge and north roof slope of the main block. The shallow two-bay cross gable is located at the right end of the north elevation of the main block. The south elevation of the main block has two matching one-story flat-roofed bay windows, and there are small gables in the roof of the main block above each bay window. The north elevation of the wing is contiguous with the north elevation of the main block, and the south elevation of the wing is set back from the south elevation of the main block. Both roofs have slight overhangs and boxed vinyl cornices, and the roof of the wing is lower than the roof of the main block. The main block has a full-facade one-story flat-roofed porch and the wing has a one-story flat-roofed porch spanning the south elevation. The front porch has plain square posts and a modern wrought-iron railing. The three-bay side porch roof spans the whole elevation but only has a deck in the middle and right bays. It has Italianate tripartite posts with paneled bases and shafts and molded capitals where there is a deck, and a large jigsaw-cut bracket with a drop finial at the left end of the porch roof. There is also a small one-story projection to the left of the cross-gable. A modern wood handicap ramp is attached to the right end of the front porch.

The three-bay front (east) facade has an enclosed pediment. The front entry is framed with a plain wood surround and entablature and has a modern wood paneled door flanked by sidelights and topped with a horizontal transom. Except for the south elevation, the main block has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. The south elevation has one-over-one windows in the bay windows and paired one-over-one windows above each bay window. Between these pairs is a small two-over-two window. The wing has a mix of irregularly-spaced two-over-two and Chicago style windows, and a historic wood door with two vertical round-arched upper lights. Architectural trim is concealed beneath the siding. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing, pedimented gable, and sidehall plan.

Except for the vinyl siding, the modern front porch and the handicap ramp, the house retains its historic appearance. The main block and rear wing are both original and retain their Greek Revival features, and have clapboard siding beneath the vinyl. The main block once had two small one-story side ells, one on each side, and a barn was originally attached to the gable wall of the rear wing. The south ell may have been original and the north ell was added by the 1850s. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, sometime between 1874 and 1885, both ells were removed, the extant cross gable was added, the attached barn was removed and the extant barn constructed; sometime between 1885 and 1896, the porches were added; and sometime between 1901 and 1906, the bay

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windows were added. The original front porch posts matched those of the extant side porch. The building is in very good condition.

The house was constructed around 1830 as the rectory of the Immanuel Episcopal Church (the church is two buildings north of the house, just outside the historic district). It was first occupied by Rev. Carlton Chase, the church rector from 1819-1844. In 1847, the house was purchased by brothers Otis and John Arms and occupied by the Arms family as a residence well into the twentieth century. The first Arms in the house was John (1819-1875), who came to Bellows Falls in 1840 with his brothers Otis (#95) and Aaron. In 1845, John married his wife Mary (1824-1866) so perhaps this is when they moved into the house. John and Otis established a blacksmith shop on Mill Street, and John, Otis and Aaron established a hardware business under the name Arms Brothers. After John's death, Otis (1816-1886) moved into the house with his wife Sarah (died 1884), daughter Lizzie (1852-1902), and Lizzie's husband Henry F. King (died 1896). After Lizzie's death, her daughter Gertrude (born 1876) and Gertrude's husband James F. MacLennan lived in the house. MacLennan (died 1939) was a clerk for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. In 1920, he became the first general manager of the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery. The establishment of the creamery resulted in increased farm production in the area and the shipment of mass quantities of milk to Boston market. He was manager of the creamery until his death and was considered largely responsible for its success. After his death, the house was sold. In 1960, the house returned to the ownership of the Immanuel Church and is once again its rectory.

A. Barn/automobile garage, c. 1880, contributing

The 2-1/2 story wood frame barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Church Street. It has clapboard siding, and an open-eave overhanging side-gable slate roof. The front (east) elevation is spanned by three garage doors beneath a hay door and six-pane window. The gable walls have regularly-spaced six-over-six windows at each level, and the rear elevation is blank. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the barn was constructed sometime between 1874 and 1885 and was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. The garage doors appear to date to the late twentieth-century.

93. 2 School Street, WWI Monument, 1927, moved 1961, Village Parking, c. 1940, Hetty Green Park, c. 1959, contributing

The Hetty Green Park is a pocket park located on the southeast corner of School and Church Streets, and the adjacent village parking lot is just southwest of the park, behind property #90. The monument is near the north edge of the park, near School Street. The park is generally level and its edges slope down to Church Street and the parking lot. The lawn is traversed by concrete walks that lead to the monument. The statue is also known as the "Lady Liberty Monument" and is a stone structure with a stepped base supporting a hexagonal column and a statue of a woman, and is topped with a bald eagle. The parking lot dates to 1940, when the Hetty Green house was demolished (#90). The park was created after the house on this site was demolished around 1956.

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The 1927 monument by New York City sculptor James Novelli originally stood at the intersection of Atkinson, Westminster, and Old Terrace Streets, a.k.a. Red Light Hill. The monument was moved and rededicated in 1961, after it had been determined that the intersection was an inappropriate location for it. The monument was rededicated in 1998, after it had been vandalized and restored.

The park is the site of the 1880 Edward and Mary Arms House. This was a brick 2-1/2 story Italianate mansion with a four-bay by four-bay main block and a 2-1/2 story brick rear ell. It had a hipped slate roof with a large gabled wood-frame front dormer. The roof had a deep overhang over an unusual stepped wood cornice encircled by alternating single and paired large scrolled brackets. The dormer had stickwork in the gable. The main block had a full-facade one-story flat-roofed porch with turned posts and jigsaw-cut brackets. The north elevation had a flat-roofed one-story bay window to the left of a centered one-bay entry porch that matched the front porch. The house had regularly-spaced segmental-arched window openings with two-over-two windows and louvered shutters. A brick stringcourse connected the window arches. This house reportedly had its own gas plant, one of the only private plants in the village. Before the house was constructed, the site was an open lawn with a bandstand in the northeast corner. There is no remaining evidence of the house and archeological remains were probably disturbed when the park was created.

Edward Arms (1843-1900) was the son of Otis B. Arms (#95). He was a partner in Moore, Arms and Thompson, local paper manufacturers. After his death, his wife Mary (born 1848) and daughter Caroline (born 1878) continued to reside in the large house alone. After Mary's death, Caroline, who never married, used the house as a summer residence, also residing in New York City. She died in the late 1950s.

94. 4 School Street, House, c. 1910, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood-frame vernacular Colonial Revival house is located on a tiny lot on the south side of School Street and has a large setback from the road. A small wood frame garage lies just east of the house, and is connected to the house by a double-sloped roof. The house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a rusticated concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable slate roof with a slight overhang and boxed eaves. The basement is exposed at the rear. Two shed dormers with slate cheek walls project from the front (north) roof slope. An exterior brick chimney rises at the right side of the front elevation. The front elevation has a full-facade one-story hipped-roof porch and a modern wood fire escape leading from a dormer to the porch roof. The rear elevation has a full-facade two-story shed-roofed porch. The front porch has a wood deck, turned columns with jigsaw-cut brackets and a flat wood railing with square balusters. The wood frame rear porch has square posts, exposed roof rafters, and a plain wood railing with diagonal braces. The house has irregularly-spaced two-over-two windows, and two picture windows at the front elevation. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. Both levels of the rear porch and the rear elevation of the basement have matching doors. Colonial Revival features include the side-gable roof, shed-roof

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dormers, picture windows, and one-story full facade porch.

This house was originally a mid- or late-nineteenth century horse and carriage barn behind the house at 6 School Street (#96). Sometime between 1906 and 1912, it was moved slightly east and placed on a new foundation. An old photo showing the north and east elevations reveals that many of the original window openings remain, including the second story windows at the east gable wall, and possibly all of the windows (except the picture windows) at the front (north) elevation. The stable windows at the first story of the east gable wall were replaced with the extant openings. The buildings first address as a dwelling was 6-1/2 School Street, and was originally a rental property. The first inhabitants may have been a railroad conductor and his family. The original rear porch was one story and did not span the entire elevation. By 1920, it had been raised to two stories, and then was probably completely replaced with the extant porch in the late twentieth-century. The house is in very good condition.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1950, contributing

This small wood frame garage has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof, and two-over-two windows. The garage has been enlarged on the front, and contains a modern vertical-board double-leaf garage door. Until recently, it had a historic double-leaf garage door, with lower vertical panels and upper multi-pane lights, which are the only hint to its pre-1950s construction date. Otherwise, it is difficult to date this structure because of its plain appearance and the fact that it does not appear on any Sanborn insurance maps.

95. 5 School Street, Arms, Otis and Sarah, House, c. 1842, contributing

This Greek Revival brick house is located on the north side of School Street on a deep, narrow lot. It sits back slightly from the street and has a 2-1/2 story brick main block, 2-1/2 story wood frame rear wing, and one-story wood frame attached garage behind the rear wing. All three sections have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The main block has a granite slab foundation, brick masonry walls, a front gable slate roof with an enclosed pediment, and a sidehall plan. An interior brick chimney rises from the east roof slope, between the first and second bays of the east elevation. The most prominent feature of the house is its front entry in the left bay of the front (south) gable wall. It has an enclosed inset doorway; the exterior has multi-pane 3/4 length sidelights and horizontal transom, pilasters, full entablature, and a modern storm door, and the interior has a historic paneled wood door and multi-pane 3/4 length sidelights and horizontal transom. The house has regularly-spaced window openings with stone sills and lintels, and six-over-six windows. Wood trim is limited to the raking and horizontal cornices at the boxed eaves. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing, pediment, cornices, sidehall plan, window sills and lintels, and the entranceway features.

The rear wing has a west elevation contiguous with the main block and an east elevation set back

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slightly from the main block. It has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a Colonial Revival entrance portico centered on the east elevation. The portico has Tuscan columns and a pedimented roof. The wing has a modern door flanked by Chicago windows at the first story of the east elevation, a modern door and small one-over-one windows at the first story of the west elevation, and irregularly-spaced six-over-six windows at the second story of both elevations. A shed-roofed dormer rises from the east roof slope.

The three-bay garage projects slightly from the west elevation of the wing and is contiguous with the east elevation of the wing. It has clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle roof. In front of the three modern garage doors is a shallow inset arcade with three segmental arch openings. The west elevation has two small square window openings.

The main block of the house was constructed circa 1842 and has probably not been altered, except for the early 1940s removal of a full-facade one-story porch that may have been original as it had Ionic columns. There may have always been a rear ell; it was altered in the early twentieth-century to accommodate a doctor's office. The extant garage was the location of a barn that burned down in 1977. The garage was constructed immediately after the fire.

The house was constructed for Otis and Sarah Arms, who were married in 1842. Otis Bardwell Arms (1816-1886) came to Bellows Falls in 1840 with his three brothers and opened a blacksmith shop with his brother John (#92). In 1861, he purchased an interest in the Joseph Willson grist mill, and in 1869, with his brothers John and Aaron, established a hardware business called Arms Brothers. In 1872, with his brother Aaron and other partners, he formed the Rockingham Paper Company. In the early 1880s, the Arms moved next door to John Arms' house (#92) and Nathan G. Williams and his family moved in. Williams (born 1844) was President, Treasurer and Manager of the Vermont Farm Machine Company. Around 1902, he moved to his new mansion on Atkinson Street (#28). Later inhabitants of the house include Dr. John Blodgett and Dr. Shaw, who both practiced in the rear wing. The current owner has lived in the house for fifty-five years.

96. 6 School Street, Hyde, Russell, House, 1848, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Greek Revival wood frame house is located on the south side of School Street on a small lot, and sits close to the street. It has a five-bay by four-bay main block with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, and a rear ell with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. Both sections have a brick foundation and clapboard siding, except for the pediments, which have flushboard siding. The main block has a side-gable slate roof, and the ell has a standing-seam metal rear-gable roof. Tall, interior brick chimneys emerge from the front (north) roof slope between the first and second, and fourth and fifth bays. A one-story two-bay flat-roofed porch is centered on the east gable wall, and a one-story flat-roofed bay window is at the third bay of the west gable wall. The porch has bold square posts with inset panels and a wide entablature, and a simple balustrade railing. Architectural trim of the main block includes enclosed pediments, a wide frieze with a cornice mold, and bold corner pilasters with inset panels, architrave

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window casings topped with peaked lintelboards, and the centered front doorway surround of plain casings and peaked lintelboard. The enclosed inset front entry has paneled side walls and both the interior and exterior doorways contain a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light, and multi-pane full-length sidelights and horizontal transom. The regularly-spaced window openings contain two-over-two windows. The west wall of the ell is contiguous with the main block. The ell has plain cornerboards, a narrow frieze, and plain window casings. A small entry porch with paneled square posts and a gabled roof is attached to the left end of the east elevation. The ell has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. Greek Revival features of the house include the formal symmetry, pedimented gables, paneled corner pilasters, wide friezeband, architrave window casings with peaked lintelboard, and regularly-spaced windows. The house is in excellent condition.

The main block of the house was constructed in 1848 and does not appear to have had any major alterations. The porch may be original as it appears in an 1855 lithograph. The ell could be original but has been altered; it was originally longer than today. The right half has always been living space but the left half was originally a shed with two large openings at the first story of the east elevation. In the late nineteenth-century, a one-story full-facade porch was added to the front of the main block, and a two-story full-facade porch was added to east elevation of the ell. The front porch was removed around the 1930s, and the ell's porch was removed in the late twentieth-century. The property also originally had two attached barns, detached from and in the rear of the house. One barn was removed and the other is now the house at 4 School Street (#94).

This house was constructed for Col. Russell Hyde with the timbers from the dismantled Mansion House Hotel. Hyde (1798-1885) came to Bellows Falls in 1834. He was a farmer, and throughout his life had other occupations: he owned the Bellows Falls Stage House, was a local grocer, town representative, state senator, postmaster, and justice of the peace. He also may have at one time owned all the property on the south side of School Street between Westminster Street and a lot or two west of Hadley Street. The house was also occupied by many boarders including Charles Hapgood, who moved here after retiring from farming (#4). After Hyde's death, the farm was sold to John Morse, who owned it for about twenty years. By the early twentieth century, the agricultural use of the property ceased and around 1910, the property was purchased by real estate agent Henry Porter and his family.

97. 6-1/2 School Street, House, c. 1940, contributing

This small vernacular Colonial Revival 2-1/2 story wood frame house is located on a tiny lot on the south side of School Street behind the house at property #96 and west of the house at property #94. It has a large setback from the street and a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. The house faces north and has a rusticated concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a small overhang at the gable ends. There is also a shallow two-story shed-roofed projection at the east gable wall. A small brick chimney emerges off-center at the roof ridge. At the front (north) elevation is a full-facade one-story hipped roof porch. It has a clapboard

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half-wall supporting Tuscan columns, and a standing-seam metal roof. Architectural trim of the house includes a molded cornice and cornice returns at the boxed eaves, a plain frieze, and plain cornerboards and window casings. The entrance to the house is via the right end of the front elevation. The regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one windows and louvered shutters. The house is in very good condition.

This house was originally a c. 1910 automobile garage for 6 School Street (#96). Previous to this, it may have been part of a late nineteenth-century barn that stood in this location but had a larger footprint. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was converted to a dwelling sometime between 1927 and 1944. As a dwelling it originally had two-over-two windows and a standing-seam metal roof.

98. 7 School Street, Amadon, Leander and Sarah, House. c. 1844

This Greek Revival wood frame house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the north side of School Street. It sits back slightly from the street and consists of a 2-1/2 story main block, 2-1/2 story rear wing, and 1-1/2 story barn attached to the rear of the wing. All the sections have a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The four-bay by four-bay sidehall plan main block has a brick foundation, composition siding, and a front-gable slate roof. An interior brick chimney emerges near the front of the roof ridge. The first three bays of the east elevation have a two-story inset porch. The front (south) elevation has a one-story full-facade flat-roofed porch. These Greek Revival porches have fluted Doric columns, and the front porch has a molded cornice. The second-story of the side porch has a simple balustrade railing. There is a one-story flat-roofed bay window at the first story of the right bay of the east elevation, and a one-story flat-roofed bay window at the first story of the right bay of the west elevation. The left half of the west elevation is spanned by a two-story shed-roofed shallow projection. A small gabled dormer is centered on the west roof slope. The front entry is via the doorway at the left bay of the front elevation. It has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. There are also entries at the right end of each story of the side porch. The first story has a historic wood door with two upper vertical round-arched lights. The second story has a historic wood paneled door.

Greek Revival architectural trim includes a pedimented gable, full entablature, horizontal and raking cornices, plain cornerboards, and architrave door and window trim. The front door lacks Greek Revival detailing, but the door to the second story porch, in the third bay, has a Greek Revival door surround with sidelights, a multi-pane horizontal transom, and an entablature. The entrance from the first story side porch, under the second story doorway, contains a multi-pane French door and architrave trim. The regularly-spaced windows of the main block have mostly two-over-two windows with wood storm windows. The bay windows have one-over-one windows and there are a few six-over-six windows at the side elevations and in the dormer. Most of the windows have louvered shutters.

The rear wing has composition siding and an asphalt-shingle roof. Spanning the east elevation is a

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one-story overhang with a molded cornice. The barn has clapboard siding, asphalt-shingle roof, two automobile garage bays at the east elevation, and a hay door above the left garage bay. A small square cupola with louvered vertical openings and a pyramidal roof emerges from the roof ridge. The house and wing are in very good condition, and the barn is in good condition.

The house was constructed circa 1844. Local lore states that the main block was probably originally a one-story structure similar to the house next door (#100), and that the house was raised and first story added. This is also evident in its appearance; the second story porch now has what appears to be a main entry, in the same location as the first-story entry to the house next door (#100). By 1885, the first time this house was included on a Sanborn insurance map, the house is two stories. Since then, the main block does not appear to have had any major alterations except for the extant siding, which was probably installed over clapboard. The bay windows and west elevation projection were added sometime between 1901 and 1906. Except for the siding, the house has retained its historic character. The rear wing and barn may be original, and the property is a good example of continuous architecture. The barn was converted to an automobile garage in the 1920s.

The house was constructed for Leander Amadon (1814-1878), who came to Bellows Falls and established a jewelry business on Bridge Street in 1843. In 1847, he married his wife Sarah (1822-1885), so it is likely that the house does not date to later than 1847. By the 1860s, Amadon also owned a house at 16 School Street (#104). At his death, Amadon had the longest operating mercantile business in Bellows Falls. Sarah and her sons Fred and Henry continued to live in the house after Leander's death, and also took in boarders. The sons carried on the family jewelry business, then both left Vermont around the turn-of-the-century. Their sister Alice married William Barker of Osgood & Barker, local paper and pulp making machinery manufacturers (#115). In 1898, the homestead was sold to Cora Allbee. The house was later used as a two-unit rental property.

99. 8 School Street, United Church, 1984, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame 1984 church, modeled after the Greek Revival style, is located on a large lot on the south side of School Street. It sits back from the street behind a lawn and is encircled by a driveway that leads to a rear parking lot. The church has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, vinyl siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. An interior tower emerges near the front of the roof ridge. It has a square vinyl-sided base, a square belfry with large vertical louvered openings framed in vinyl trim, and a hexagonal spire. Architectural trim includes the pedimented gable, plain frieze, corner pilasters, and a medallion within the pediment. The centered front entrance has an inset doorway framed with plain casings and an entablature, and has a double-leaf paneled door. Above the entablature is a multi-pane three-row horizontal window. The side elevations each have three large regularly-spaced multi-pane vertical windows. The basement is exposed at the sides and rear and is sheathed in vertical vinyl siding. It has regularly-spaced multi-pane casement windows. The church is in excellent condition.

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This church replaced an 1851 church located at 8 School Street and a c. 1850 dwelling located at 10 School Street; the extant church property now includes both lots and straddles the old lot division. The original church was built by the First Congregational Society of Bellows Falls in 1851, which had formed in 1850. (The Congregational Society of Rockingham was organized in 1770 and built the 1787 Rockingham Meeting House.) The 1851 church was constructed where William Hall's c. 1800 barn was located (#90); the church bought the property from neighbor Russell Hyde (#96).

The 1851 church was constructed by local builder William Stone and was a 1-1/2 story wood frame 51 foot by 38 foot Greek Revival structure similar in size and massing as the Baptist Church (#91). It stood close to the street and had a gable-front orientation with an enclosed pediment, clapboard siding, a wide entablature and gable rake, and large corner pilasters. In 1867, the church was extended in the rear by fifteen feet. In 1883, an extensive renovation raised the building sixteen inches, added a fifteen foot extension along the east elevation, a tower to the northeast corner of the building in front of (north of) the new extension. The tower had a two-story square base with clapboard siding and corner buttresses. The hipped roof of the tower terminated in a square belfry with large Tudor arched openings in each side and corner buttresses. The belfry had a flared pyramidal slate roof with a decorative finial. Projecting from the front of the tower was an entry porch with a steep front-gabled slate roof, wood steps, a double-leaf paneled door, paneled side railings and column bases, and a Tuscan column at each front corner. The church had two pairs of vertical stained glass windows at the east elevation. The front elevation of the main block had a large vertical opening in the first and second bay, and the third bay had a secondary entrance vestibule to the church, with a steep cross-gable roof, clapboard siding, corner buttresses, wood steps, and a double-leaf paneled door.

The church was doubled in depth sometime between 1912 and 1920, and the old horse shed behind the church was removed. This shed was also used by the public when visiting downtown. By the late twentieth-century, the church had fallen into a state of disrepair. In 1983, the church organization, which by then had changed its name to the United Church, decided that rehabilitation was too costly an undertaking, and razed the original church to make way for the new one. The new church was dedicated in 1985.

The house at 10 School Street was a c. 1850 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival structure that stood close to the street. It had clapboard siding, a gable-front slate roof, sidehall plan, and architectural trim including a front pediment, full entablature, gable rake and horizontal and raking cornice, paneled corner pilasters, and a front entry with paneled pilasters and an entablature. The house had continuous architecture with a rear wing, rear shed, and barn forming a long narrow footprint. This house may have been constructed in 1850, when Russell Hyde (#96) sold the property to J.E. Drury. Drury sold the property to William C. White in 1852 for \$1,600; this price indicates that there was a building on the property. In 1860, White sold the property to Dr. Samuel Nichols (1812-1887), who came to Bellows Falls in 1847, also the year of his marriage to Sophina, and first lived at 16 School Street (#104). Nichols was an allopathic physician and surgeon with a

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practice on Rockingham Street. Dr. Nichols sold the property to Dr. Olney Phelps in 1880. Phelps converted the rear shed into a doctor's office. By the late 1890s, Phelps moved out and the house became a boarding house for professionals and skilled workers, such as Dr. Eugene Knight, who practiced dentistry in the home office until moving to 63 Atkinson Street (#43). In 1897, Frank Phelps (born 1851, relation to Olney unknown) moved into the house and became the boarding house keeper. The place was called Phelps House. Phelps was also a maker and dealer of new and second-hand furniture. He lived there until at least the 1920s. The house was torn down in 1983 or 1984 to make way for the new church.

A. Automobile Shed, c. 1915, contributing

This small one-story wood frame shed is located behind the house at 6-1/2 School Street (#97) and is accessed from the church driveway. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, vertical-board and board-and-batten siding, and a low-sloped rolled-roofing shed roof. The north elevation is spanned by two pairs of vertical-board hinged doors. The south elevation has two two-over-two windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, this shed was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920 as an automobile garage. It is in poor condition.

100. 9 School Street, Baxter/Phelps House, c. 1852, contributing

This Greek Revival wood frame house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the north side of School Street. It sits back slightly from the street behind a small lawn and has continuous architecture consisting of a 1-1/2 story front-gable main block with two, two-story cross gables, a 1-1/2 story rear wing, and two-story barn attached to the rear of the wing. Together, the sections form a long narrow footprint. The four-bay by three-bay main block has a granite slab foundation, the cross gables have brick foundations, and the wing and barn have rubble stone foundations. All the sections have clapboard siding and slate roofs, except for south and east elevations of the barn, which have vertical-board siding. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the rear wing. The front (south) elevation of the main block has a pedimented gable with horizontal and raking cornices and a flushboard siding tympanum. A full entablature encircles the eaves. At the east elevation of the main block, abutting the cross gables, is a three bay inset porch with fluted Doric columns. The gable wall of the east cross gable is flush with the edge of the porch. The west cross-gable projects one bay from the west elevation of the main block. The entry to the house is via the third bay of the porch. It has a Greek Revival door surround with 3/4 length sidelights and a leaded glass transom, and a historic paneled door. Other Greek Revival features include the front-gable orientation, pedimented gable with flushboard tympanum, full entablature, and Doric columns. The main block also displays Gothic Revival features such as full-height parlor windows topped with pointed arch louvered window transoms. Additional architectural trim includes plain cornerboards and window casings. Except for the full-height windows, which were replaced in the late 1990s, the main block has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. Most of the windows have louvered shutters.

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The rear wing has a two-bay gabled dormer at the west roof slope, with a molded horizontal and raking cornice and molded cornice returns. The east elevation has segmental arch openings that have been infilled with clapboard siding, and a secondary entrance to the house in the left bay. The west elevation has several six-over-six and two-over-two windows. The east elevation of the barn is spanned by two large bays with sliding vertical-board doors, and there is a hay door centered above these doors.

The main block does not appear to have had any alterations since construction, except for the removal of two original chimneys, one in each roof slope. The cross gables, rear ell and barn may be original, but if not were added by 1885. The ell originally had a small one-story vestibule at the left end of the east elevation; between 1891 and 1896 it was raised to two stories and had a flat roof. This second story was removed in the 1980s. The barn originally had a small one-story shed attached to the rear gable wall; this was removed in the late twentieth-century. The barn was converted to an automobile garage in the 1920s. The house retains its historic character and is a good example of the Greek Revival style with transitional Gothic Revival features.

The house may have been constructed in 1852, as this year is scratched into one of the sidelights. This is the likely construction date as it was a time when both the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles were in vogue. The house also appears on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. It was probably constructed for local lawyer John N. Baxter, or his father Horace, also a lawyer. By the 1860s, the house was occupied by James H (1822-1878) and Sarah (1822-1896) Phelps. James was the proprietor of a livery stable on Bridge Street. After his death, Sarah took boarders into the house, mostly professionals. After her death, the house was occupied by George and Mary Welch, and their son Gerald. George (born 1850) and Gerald (born 1878) were proprietors of George E. Welch and Son, furniture dealers. The Welches lived there until the 1920s, and during the Depression, the house was a boarding house. The Welches sold it the house to the Immanuel Church, who sold it to the present owners in 1973.

101. 12 School Street, Farr, Norman and Lucia, House #1, c. 1856, contributing

This Greek Revival wood frame house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the south side of School Street. It sits back slightly from the street and consists of a 2-1/2 story three-bay by four-bay sidehall plan front-gable main block and a 2-1/2 story rear wing. Both sections have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street, brick foundations, and composition siding. Spanning the right three bays of the first story of the west elevation of the main block is a shallow one-story shed-roofed projection. The third bay of the front (north) elevation has a Colonial Revival entrance porch, spanning the right three bays of the first story of the east elevation of the main block is a one-story hipped-roof enclosed porch, and a two-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the wing.

The front gable has an enclosed pediment with a full entablature at the raking and horizontal cornices, and the full entablature also encircles the main block. The entrance porch has shingled

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half-walls at the sides, wood steps, battered posts, a frieze, and molded cornices, and a gabled asphalt-shingle roof with an enclosed pediment with raking cornices. The front entry has an inset doorway with paneled side walls. Both the interior and exterior doorways have multi-pane full-length sidelights and horizontal transoms. The interior doorway has a historic wood paneled door and the exterior doorway has a modern storm door. The screened-in side porch at the main block has a clapboard half-wall and Tuscan columns. The side porch at the wing has square posts and a plain balustrade railing. Both sections have regularly-spaced six-over-six windows with plain window casings and molded crowns. The house is in very good condition. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable sidehall plan massing, enclosed pediment, full entablature, and molded window crowns.

The house was constructed around 1850, possibly earlier, and originally had a wood shingle roof. The rear wing may be original. There was also a 1-1/2 story barn attached to the rear gable wall of the wing. The wing originally had a one-story porch where the two-story porch now stands. The small projection at the west elevation may be original, but was originally only one or two bays wide. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, sometime between 1906 and 1912, the side porch was raised to two stories, and the other side porch was added. The slate roof was installed and the barn converted to an automobile garage, sometime between 1912 and 1920. Sometime between 1927 and 1944, a five-bay garage was added to the rear of the barn/garage. Both the barn and garage were removed in the late twentieth-century.

The house may have been constructed in 1856, as this is the year that Russell Hyde (#96) sold the lot to Lucia Farr and because the house appears labeled with her husband Norman's name on the 1856 McClellan map. Norman Harris Farr (1824-1901) and Lucia (died 1893) were married in 1855. Norman had come to Bellows Falls in 1836 to live with his uncle Norman Harris (#129). He became a prominent department store owner (N.H. Farr & Co.), then was an insurance agent, and then had a livery business on Bridge Street. In 1880, the Farris moved into their new home on Westminster Street (#123), and the house was purchased by George A. and Flora Brown. Brown (born 1854) was the principal of Bellows Falls High School from 1878 until 1881, when he became a lawyer and real estate agent. He developed the area of Bellows Falls now known as New Terrace, and Brown Street is named for him. The Browns left town in 1890 and the house became a boarding house. One of the occupants was Mrs. Adaline Ball, who wrote the "Bellows Falls Polka" in 1896. By the late 1890s, the house was purchased and occupied by International Paper Company foreman John Collins, who by the 1910s had sold it to his brother Jeremiah, who also worked for International Paper. They also took in boarders. Jeremiah's son John lived in the house the rest of this life and his estate was sold in 1994.

102. 14 School Street, Billing/Butterfield House, c. 1840, contributing

This vernacular Federal brick house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the south side of School Street and sits slightly back from the street. Attached to the 1-1/2 story side-gable five-bay by two-bay brick main block is a 2-1/2 story wood frame rear ell. Attached to the rear gable wall of the ell

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is a 2-1/2 story wood frame barn with a square footprint and a north-south ridgeline. The symmetrical main block has a stone slab foundation, common-bond brick walls, and a slate roof. The roof has no overhang and meets a brick corbeled cornice. Emerging from the roof ridge near the east gable wall is an interior brick chimney, and centered on the west gable wall is an exterior brick chimney. The front (north) elevation has a full-facade flat-roofed Italianate porch with a concrete slab floor and tripartite posts with chamfered columns. The centered entry has a paneled door and full-length sidelights. The windows and doorway have stone sills and lintels. The regularly-spaced windows have two-over-two units and louvered shutters. There is also a small patterned horizontal window in the east gable wall.

The rear ell has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. A shallow flat-roofed one-story projection is at the left half of the west elevation. The ell has regularly-spaced double-hung windows, except for the projection which has a bank of four six-over-one windows. The barn has a brick foundation, board-and-batten siding, a slate roof with no overhang, and plain gable rakes and friezes. The west elevation has irregularly-spaced double-hung windows and the east elevation has a hay door and two barn doors. Federal style features of the house include the five-bay by two-bay symmetrical massing, spare ornamentation, and regularly-spaced windows.

The house was constructed in the 1830s or 40s. The porch is not original and was added by 1885. The west chimney is also not original. The two-over-two windows are probably second-generation. The ell may be original, and at the latest was constructed by 1885. The original barn, in the location of the extant barn, was replaced sometime between 1885 and 1891. Between 1891 and 1896, a brick hothouse with a long, narrow footprint was added to the rear gable wall of the barn, and behind this a detached wood frame shed was constructed. The complex extended so far back onto the property that this shed stood behind the house at 8 Hadley Street (#163). Between 1901 and 1906, the hothouse was removed but a small brick section remained attached to the barn. Between 1927 and 1944, this brick section was removed, as well as the detached shed. The house retains its historic character.

The house was probably constructed for John and Helen Billing, who moved to Bellows Falls by the early 1830s. Their daughter Helen (born 1850) married Charles W. Butterfield in 1876, and the Butterfields inherited the property. Butterfield (born 1845) held many town offices, was a florist and poultry breeder, and was later president and manager of an olive packing company on Atkinson and Williams Streets for twenty years and member of the Los Angeles Olive Growers Association. The hothouse and detached shed (which was probably a chicken coop) were probably constructed by Butterfield for his earlier occupations. Helen developed several houses on Butterfield Road, which was named after her. She lived in the house until her death, and her estate was sold in 1938.

103. 15 School Street, Bellows Falls High School, 1926-27, contributing

This large Neo-Classical Revival school is located on the northeast corner of School and Cherry Streets. It sits back from School Street behind a sloped lawn and is directly adjacent to Cherry

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Street. This three-story flat-roofed yellow-brick edifice has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to School Street. The symmetrical front (south) section has a central pavilion flanked by hyphens and front-projecting wings. The corners of the pavilion and wings are accentuated by oversized brick quoins. The base of the pavilion is blank except for the stone doorway elements, including engaged Corinthian columns, entablature, and broken pediment with raking and horizontal cornices and dentils, and an urn on a base within the break of the pediment. The doorway has a double-leaf metal and glass door, and a wood-framed elliptical fanlight. The second and third stories of the pavilion are framed in engaged Corinthian columns and an entablature. The pavilion is spanned by a pediment with a gable rake and raking and horizontal cornices. Within the tympanum is a medallion with an open book. Above the pediment is a parapet that rises one step above the rest of the school. The second story of the pavilion has a Palladian window with pilasters and a frieze and a semi-circular medallion above the center window. The third story of the pavilion has a bank of three nine-over-nine windows. The front entrance is behind a raised concrete platform with a concrete half-wall, accessed by a side stairway. Below this platform is a modern entrance pavilion to the basement, which has a rusticated poured concrete wall and a bank of three metal and glass doors with glass sidelights and transoms.

The two-bay wide hyphens of the front elevation of the school each have two banks of three twelve-over-twelve windows at each story. The front elevations of the wings have blank first stories that serve as bases to the facades above; these upper facades are framed in Corinthian pilasters and molded friezes and bases. Centered on each of these upper facades is a false round-arched opening topped by a carved stone horizontal plaque.

The outer sides of the wings (west elevation of the west wing and east elevation of the east wing) each have two banks of three twelve-over-twelve windows at each story. Just north of these windows, at both the east and west elevations, is a full-height entrance pavilion. The first story of the pavilions has an entranceway with stone elements such as molded architrave trim and a broken pediment. The entrances have metal and glass doors. The second and third stories are brick like the rest of the building, but have rusticated horizontal lines. The level of the windows above indicate the location of the interior stairways. The first stair landing of the west pavilion has an eight-over-twelve window. The second stair landings of both pavilions have round-arched multi-pane windows.

The west elevation of the school has an eight-bay section that meets the west front wing at the west entrance pavilion. Each bay has a bank of three twelve-over-twelve windows. The east elevation of the school, north of the east entrance pavilion, has stucco walls and regularly-spaced pairs of modern metal windows. The left two-thirds of the north elevation of the school has stucco walls and regularly-spaced square modern metal windows. The right one-third is a blank yellow-brick wall. Except for at the stuccoed sections, encircling the building is a blank attic over a molded stone cornice and a molded stringcourse between the first and second stories. All of the banks of twelve-over-twelve windows have flat stone arches with keystones. Neo-Classical features of the school include its monumentality, symmetry, base story differentiated from upper stories, center pavilion

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with projecting wings, flat roof with cornice and attic, quoins, rusticated surfaces, false windows, classical pilasters and columns, broken pediments, oversized molded cornices and stringcourses, and flat arches with keystones.

The school was constructed 1926-27 at a cost of \$275,000. The original configuration included an L-shaped section, now the front and west sections, and a square auditorium in the corner of the L, with east and north walls set back from both the east and north walls of the L. A one-story square room was also attached to the northeast corner of the auditorium. The front entrance (now the upper front entrance) was originally at grade. In 1956, the front basement entrance pavilion and stair and platform to the original entrance were added, along with a tunnel to the basement-level gymnasium. This tunnel was named the Holland Tunnel after the superintendent at the time. Also in 1956, the room attached to the auditorium was removed and the extant stuccoed sections were added, surrounding the auditorium and completing the rectangular footprint. The original sections of the school do not appear to have had any alterations and retain their historic appearance. They can be differentiated from the 1956 stuccoed sections by their yellow-brick walls. The granite curbing encircling the lawn dates to 1897.

The school's front hall exhibits two murals of note by local artist Stephen Belaski, both painted as W.P.A. projects. One is a set of three panels, hung in the school in 1935 after being exhibited at the Wood Art Galleries in Montpelier. The panels depict the first Protestant sermon preached in Vermont, by Rev. Williams to the "Deerfield captives" at the mouth of the Williams River in Rockingham, in 1704. The other mural was painted in 1938, and depicts "Abnaki Indians spearing salmon at the Great Falls," and was also exhibited elsewhere in Vermont before being installed in the school in 1940. Other murals by Belaski hang in the 1935 Federal Building in Rutland, at St. Michael's College in Winooski, and the Fort Ethan Allen Officer's Club in Colchester. Belaski grew up in Bellows Falls and was an art teacher at this school from 1946-47, and an honorary member of the Alumni Association. He later owned a local gift shop.

This is the fourth Bellows Falls High School, and the third building to stand in this location. The first building in this location was a large wood frame Federal-style house with a large setback from School Street. It faced east and had clapboard walls and low-sloped side-gable roof with enclosed pediments. The off-center doorway had an elliptical louvered fanlight. The house had regularly-spaced twelve-over-twelve windows with louvered shutters. It is reported to have been constructed around 1800, but was probably not constructed until 1820 or 1830. One of its early inhabitants was Stephen Rowe Bradley Wales (1793-1850), who came to Bellows Falls in 1810, owned and operated a carding mill, was the proprietor of the Mansion House near the foot of the School Street stairs, for several years was agent of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, and was later in the dry goods trade. After his death, his wife Ruexbe lived there, until 1869, when the property was acquired for use as the Immanuel Church School. It was later called St. Agnes Hall, and was a school for girls.

In 1895, St. Agnes Hall was torn down to make way for the third Bellows Falls High School. (The

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first two were located on Cherry Street.) The school was constructed 1896-97 and was a symmetrical brick High Victorian Gothic edifice with a large setback from School Street. It had a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to School Street, a rusticated stone base and rusticated round-arched stone entrances (one centered on each side), a steep cross-gable roof, regularly-spaced single vertical window openings, and round-arched window openings in the gables. An exterior four-story square tower with a conical roof was centered on the front elevation. This school burned down in 1925.

104. 16 School Street, Nichols, Dr. Samuel and Sophina House, c. 1850, contributing

This wood-frame Greek Revival house is located on a small, narrow lot at the southeast corner of School and Hadley Streets, and has no setback from either street. It has a 2-1/2 story front-gable main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to School Street, a 1-1/2 story rear wing and a 1-1/2 story attached rear shed/garage. The five-bay by five-bay main block has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. The centered front (north) door has an entrance porch. A one-bay by one-bay flat-roofed enclosed vestibule projects from the center of the east elevation. A two-bay flat-roofed porch fills in the corner between this vestibule and the front elevation of the house. The Greek Revival architectural trim includes the front gable pediment, gable rake and raking and horizontal cornices, a plain friezeband, plain wide cornerboards, and plain window casings with peaked lintelboards. The front entry has a historic wood door with two vertical round-arched upper lights, 3/4 length sidelights, and plain casings. The front porch has a pair of Tuscan columns in each front corner, an entablature, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with an enclosed pediment, with heavily molded raking and horizontal cornices. The side porch has an entry bay at the left end framed by a metal pole on the left and a Tuscan column on the right. At the right corner of this porch is a square post. The porch also has a wood railing with turned balusters.

The rear wing and shed have brick foundations, clapboard siding, and composition shingle roofing. The west elevations of the wing and shed are contiguous with the west elevation of the main block. Their east elevations are contiguous, and are set back from the west elevation of the main block. Each bay of the main block and wing has a two-over-two window, and the shed has irregularly-spaced nine-pane windows in the west elevation and sliding garage doors in the east elevation.

The house was constructed around 1850, possibly earlier. It does not appear to have been altered, except for the addition of the porches and side entrance vestibule, which are probably not original. The front porch never appears on Sanborn maps, but was probably constructed in the early twentieth-century; the paired columns identify it as a Colonial Revival porch rather than a Greek Revival porch. The side porch and vestibule were constructed sometime before 1885. The wing and shed are not original as there are seams in the foundation. Both appear on the first Sanborn map to include this section of town, 1885. The house retains its historic character. The main block and wing are in good condition, the shed is in fair condition, and the side porch is in poor condition.

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The first inhabitant of the house may have been Dr. Samuel Nichols (1812-1887), who came to Bellows Falls in 1847, also the year of his marriage to Sophina. Nichols was an allopathic physician and surgeon with a practice on Rockingham Street. In 1860, the Nichols' moved down the street (#99). The house is labeled L. Amadon on the 1869 Beers map, but at this time Amadon was probably living at 7 School Street (#98). In 1872, Franklin P. Hadley moved to Bellows Falls and purchased this house. Hadley Street is named after him. In 1881, the house was sold to shoe merchant Charles E. Holbrook for \$4,000. At this time, the lot was subdivided and the rear (south) section was sold to John Hogan, who probably built four houses on it that front Hadley Street (#161, 163, 164, and 166). In 1899, Fred C. Winnewisser purchased the house and moved in with his family. Winnewisser was the proprietor of a news and stationery store, and took many lodgers into the home. The Winnewisssers stayed here until at least the 1920s.

105. 19 School Street, Arms, Mary, House, c. 1887, contributing

This wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a large lot at the northwest corner of School and Cherry Streets. It is set back from both streets and faces east toward Cherry Street. It is 2-1/2 stories and has a main block and side ell. The main block is parallel to School Street. The rear (west) elevation of the ell is contiguous with the rear elevation of the main block, and the front elevation of the ell is set back from the main block. Spanning the north gable wall of the ell is a one-bay wide flat-roofed two-story addition. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gable slate roof with boxed eaves. A brick chimney emerges from the east end of the roof ridge of the main block. The main block has a one-story full-facade shed-roofed front (east) porch and a two-story hipped-roof bay window at the west end of the south elevation. The roof of the bay window and main block share an eaveline. At the right end of the ell is a small entrance porch.

The front-gable sidehall-plan main block has a front-gable pediment with a gable rake and molded raking and horizontal cornices and slim corner pilasters. Encircling the entire house are a frieze and molded cornices. Flat trim also encircles the house connecting the window sills and lintels at both stories. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two windows with plain casings, except for the front windows which have small pilasters. Below the first story bay window and between the first and second story bay window is scalloped shingle siding; the base of the second story is flared. The three-bay main porch has a gable-roofed central entrance bay; the tympanum and half-gables at the sides of the porch roof have a sunburst pattern, as well as the gabled roof of the smaller porch. Both porches have turned columns and cut-out balustrades. The double-leaf historic front door has upper Queen Anne lights, and the secondary entrance has a wood door with an upper light. At the front of the side addition is a double-leaf paneled barn door. Greek Revival features include the front-gable massing and enclosed pediment. Queen Anne features of the house include the scalloped shingles, two-story bay window, flat wall trim, two-over-two windows, and porch features.

This house was constructed circa 1887 and has been well-preserved. It is in excellent condition.

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Judging by the Greek Revival appearance of the main block, it is possible that this house was moved here from another (unknown) site and embellished with Queen Anne features. It is unlikely that a new Queen Anne house with these high-style features would have an outdated Greek Revival main block. The shed-roofed side section is clearly an addition yet it appears on the 1891 Sanborn map, so it is possible it was added to this house when it was moved to this site.

The house was constructed sometime between 1886, when it is absent from an 1886 lithograph, and 1891, when it appears on a Sanborn insurance map. It was built for Mary Arms (born 1830), who bought the property in 1886. She was the widow of Aaron Arms (1829-1877), who was a brother of Otis (#95) and John (#92) Arms. A few boarders also lived in the house. In 1916, the house was purchased by Judge Warner Graham, who also took in boarders. The Grahams lived here until at least the 1930s.

Another building stood on this site until it was removed to make way for the extant house. It stood close to both School and Cherry Streets and was a 1-1/2 story small front-gabled brick building facing Cherry Street. It was constructed in 1830 as a two-room schoolhouse, and was the only school building in Bellows Falls until the first high school was constructed in 1854. From 1834 (when the Bellows Falls Village was incorporated) until 1869 (when the first village hall was constructed), town meetings were held there. In 1854, the Roman Catholic Church purchased the building and made it its first church structure, calling it St. Charles Church. In 1885, the Church sold the building and constructed a new church on Cherry Street. Shortly thereafter the Mary Arms House was constructed.

106. 20 School Street, Gorham, Dr. George and Abigail, House, 1899, contributing

This large wood frame 2-1/2 story Queen Anne residence is located on a double-lot at the southwest corner of School and Hadley Streets. It sits slightly back from School Street facing north and has a large side yard to the east. A short dead-end road is located west of the house. Behind (south of) the house is a garage. The house is asymmetrical and has a modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to School Street, a dominant front-facing gable, a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingled siding, and a steep slate front-gable roof with matching jerkinhead-roofed cross gables towards the rear of the house. Two brick chimneys emerge from the primary (north-south) roof ridge. The second story of the west cross-gable overhangs a first-story bay window. A one-story flat-roofed wraparound porch is at the northeast corner of the house and has five bays at the east elevation and two bays at the north elevation. Above this porch at the corner is a one-story cylindrical tower with a scalloped slate conical roof. There is also a one-story two-bay flat-roofed entry porch at the left end of the east elevation, and a one-story two-bay shed-roofed entry porch at the right end of the west elevation. A bay window projects from the first story of the west gable projection. Attached to the rear (south) elevation of the house is a one-story two-bay shed-roofed addition with a concrete foundation. At the left half of the second story of the front elevation is an enclosed recessed sleeping porch.

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The clapboard siding of the house is interrupted by a flared band of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second stories at the front (north) and west elevation. Scallop-shingle siding also occurs at the tower, the side gables, and the upper half of the front gable. All gables are pedimented with a deep cornice and the house is encircled by a frieze with scrolled brackets. There are also plain cornerboards, water tables, and window casings. There is a variety of window types and arrangements; most windows are irregularly-spaced two-over-two units, there are two picture windows with leaded-glass transoms at the front of the house, a Palladian window in the front gable, awning windows flanking the front entry at the east section of the main porch, a round-arched window edged with multiple panes above this doorway, and paired two-over-two windows in the cross-gables. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The rear addition has one-over-one windows.

The wraparound and east porches have slim Tuscan columns, flat railings with square balusters, and wide friezebands. The wraparound porch has a pedimented entry at the left bay of the front (north) section with paired columns. The west porch has a flared shingled half-wall and Tuscan columns. A modern wood fire escape is at the rear elevation with a top landing above the rear addition and a bottom landing at the west elevation of the house.

Queen Anne features of the house include asymmetrical cross-gable massing, steep roofs, variety of siding types, bracketed cornice, corner tower, wraparound porch with pedimented entry and classical columns, front-gable Palladian window, variety of window types and arrangements, and recessed second-story sleeping porch. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations since construction; the rear fire escape dates to the late twentieth-century. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed in 1899 at a cost of \$6,500, for Dr. George Gorham (1857-1921), an ears, nose and throat specialist. In 1892, he moved to Bellows Falls, opened his practice on The Square, and purchased the first house that stood on this site (#107), which was later moved to the rear of the property to make way for his new house. Dr. Gorham also owned the adjacent houses at 18, 22 and 22-1/2 School Streets. Around 1902, 18 School Street was moved to its current location at 5 Hadley Street (#161) in order to create a side lawn for the new home. Dr. Gorham and his wife Abigail (also died in 1921) had no children and after their deaths, the house was sold to Dr. George Kelley. Either the Gorhams or the Kelleys named the house "The Manor."

A. Automobile garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

This low-slung wood frame garage is located directly behind (south of) the house, on the east side of the dead-end road west of the house. It faces west and has a square footprint, poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and low-sloped rolled-roofing shed roof that slopes toward the rear of the garage. The west elevation has four garage bays, the left pair is smaller than the right and has paneled overhead doors. The right pair has sliding wood doors with small eye-level windows; the doors and windows are framed with plain casings. The side and rear elevations have regularly-

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spaced four-pane square windows. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1955 and 1971. It is in excellent condition.

107. 20-1/2 School Street, Robbins, Dr. Artemus, House, c. 1855, moved c. 1898, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Greek Revival wood frame house is located behind (south of) #106 at the end of a dead-end lane that runs south from School Street. It is on a large, "landlocked" lot. The house has a sidehall-plan main block and a rear wing, and is oriented east-west. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a small brick chimney in the south roof slope. A flat-roofed one-story porch spans the front (west) elevation, and a shed-roofed one-story porch spans the right half of the north elevation of the wing. There is an entrance at each porch. The wing is set back from the north elevation of the main block and has a lower roofline. Two gabled dormers project from the north roof slope of the main block, and there is an off-center large bay window at the north elevation of the main block.

Architectural trim includes a dentiled entablature, corner pilasters, molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns, and peaked window and door lintelboards. The bay window has inset panels below each window, a dentiled entablature and molded cornice beneath a flat roof. Most windows are six-over-six, except for two one-over-one windows at the second story of the front elevation, and two-over-one windows in the bay window. The front porch has chamfered tri-partite columns, and a low flat railing with square balusters. The front entry has a modern wood veneer door. The side porch has square columns and a low flat railing with square balusters. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable orientation, sidehall plan, dentiled entablature, peaked window and door lintelboards, and corner pilasters. The bay window and porches probably date to the late nineteenth-century, but could have been added just after the house was moved. The wing was added after the house was moved. The roofing dates to the late twentieth-century. The house retains its historic character and is in very good condition.

This house was constructed c. 1855 for Dr. Artemus Robbins and originally stood at 20 School Street (#106). Dr. Robbins first lived across School Street, where the house at 23/25 School Street stands (#113). His first house burned down in 1849, and in 1850 he purchased the lot at 20 School Street from Russell Hyde (#96). However, the house at 20 School Street does not appear on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map and does appear on the 1856 McClellan map, so it was probably constructed between those years. Dr. Robbins (1776-1857) was a physician, and started breeding silk worms in 1838, which apparently was a craze in Bellows Falls at the time. He grew Mulberry trees for this endeavor on New Terrace (west of the historic district). The trees died in 1845 and the business ceased. After his death, the house was purchased by Solomon and Betsey Sanders. Their daughter Emma married furniture dealer and upholsterer Albert A. Halladay, and the Halladays also lived in the house. Around 1880, Halladay and one of his sons started breeding Langshan fowls at the homestead as "A.A. & L.H. Halladay." The house originally had a rear wing almost as large as the main block. By the 1869 printing of the Beers map, it also had an attached rear barn. By the

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1885 printing of the first Sanborn map to cover this part of town, the house also had attached and a detached hen houses. In 1891, Albert and his sons established a fruit and vegetable farm at the north end of Bellows Falls. In 1892, the house was sold to Dr. Gorham (#106), who moved it to its current location around 1898 to make way for the construction of his 1899 mansion. Only the main block was moved; the rest of the connected buildings were probably demolished. The first renter in the house after it was moved was Methodist minister John Farrow. The Gorhams estate sold the house in 1927.

108. 21 School Street, Baxter House, c. 1850, contributing

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a large lot on the north side of School Street between Green and Cherry Streets. It sits back slightly from the street and has a driveway on the west side leading to a detached carriage barn at the rear of the property. The house has a sidehall-plan three-bay by four-bay main block, a large 2-1/2 story rear wing, and a two-story attached rear barn. Together these form a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gable slate roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the west roof slope. A one-story flat-roofed wraparound porch starts at the third bay of the east elevation, spans the front (south) elevation, and ends at the second bay of the west elevation. The roofline of the porch continues to the left end of the west elevation and covers an enclosed two-bay projection. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the west elevation of the wing. The west elevation of the wing is contiguous with the main block, and the east elevation of the wing is set back from the main block. The barn is oriented east-west and projects slightly west of the wing.

Architectural trim of the main block includes a pedimented gable with molded raking cornices and a wide gable rake, a wide entablature, molded horizontal cornices, bold, paneled corner pilasters, and peaked window lintelboards. The front entry has a paneled wood door with a large upper multi-pane light, multi-pane 1/2 length sidelights and horizontal transom, and plain casings with a peaked lintelboard. The wing has a horizontal molded cornice, and the former barn has clapboard siding and molded cornices and cornice returns. The main block and wing have regularly-spaced six-over-six windows with louvered shutters, except for the triangular-arched two-over-two window in the front gable. The barn has irregularly-spaced six-over-six and two-over-two windows. The front porch has chamfered tri-partite posts, a low cut-out balustrade, and a molded cornice. The side porch has square posts and no railing. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable orientation, sidehall plan, pedimented gable, entablature, peaked window and door lintels, and corner pilasters. The triangular-arched window shows the mid nineteenth-century transition into the Gothic Revival style.

The main block and wing of the house were constructed c. 1850, as well as an attached rear barn in the general location of the extant attached barn. The Italianate style front porch is not original. The first Sanborn insurance map that includes this section of School Street, 1885, shows that this porch has been added. The first attached barn was in a slightly different location than the extant barn and

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was connected to the detached barn via an arched covered walkway. There were also two small one-story sheds attached to the rear of the attached barn. Around 1915, these small sheds and the connector were removed and the extant attached barn was constructed. The house does not appear to have had any other alterations. It retains its historic character and is in very good condition. The house was probably constructed in 1850 for General H. Henry Baxter, the year after his first house on this site burned. It may have also been built for his father, lawyer Horace Baxter. General Baxter (1818-1884) made his fortune around this time as a merchant and railroad contractor, when the railroads were under construction in Bellows Falls. He was responsible for grading The Island and three miles of railroad tracks. He also owned 46 horses at this point, but it is unknown if they were stabled at the home property. General Baxter and his wife Eliza, daughter of neighbor SRB Wales (#103), moved out of town in 1854, and Baxter was later an adjutant general during the Civil War. The house was purchased in the 1870s by George K. and Annie Russell. George was the proprietor of Willard Russell & Company, wood pulp and manila paper manufacturer. Around 1905, the Russells moved and around 1910, lawyer George A. Weston and his family moved in. In 1969, owner John Moisis converted the front apartment into a beauty salon, which closed at an unknown time.

A. Carriage barn/automobile garage, c. 1850, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame structure is located west of the house and has a large setback from the street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, and a front-gable rolled-roofing roof. The pedimented gable has thin molded raking and horizontal cornices. Two garage bays span most of the front (south) facade; each bay contains a pair of hinged doors with lower panels and upper eight-pane lights. Left of the garage bays is a pedestrian doorway. Above each bay and in the gable is an eight-over-twelve window with louvered shutters. The barn may be contemporaneous with the house and is probably the same structure that appears on the 1885 Sanborn insurance map. If so, it was reduced by about half its length (from the rear) around 1915, when it was converted to an automobile garage.

109. 22 School Street, Ball/Chase House, c. 1865, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the south side of School Street. It is set back slightly from the street and has a main block, two-story rear wing, and a 1-1/2 story attached rear barn/garage. The sidehall-plan main block and wing are oriented perpendicular to the street and the barn is oriented parallel to the street. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and a front-gable slate roof with a brick chimney rising from the west roof slope of the main block and wing. The barn has clapboard siding and has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof east of the wing's roof ridge and slate west of the wing's roof ridge. The west elevations of the three sections are contiguous, the east elevation of the wing is set back from the main block, and the barn projects east from the wing. The main block has a one-story flat-roofed full-facade porch, and an off-center two-story flat-roofed bay window at the east elevation. The east elevation of the wing is spanned by a two-story shed-roofed porch; the right half of the

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first story has been enclosed.

Architectural trim at the main block includes paired scrolled brackets, molded raking and horizontal cornices at the boxed eaves, molded cornice returns, a double-band frieze and gable rake, and plain window and door casings. At each story of the bay window is a molded cornice with small brackets. The wing has a molded cornice, and the barn has an open-eave overhang. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows; some have wood storm windows. The bay windows are one-over-one. The front entry has a wood door with lower panels and two upper vertical round-arched lights. The barn/garage has an overhead garage door in the north elevation and a hay door above, and six-over-six windows in the gable ends. The front porch has paneled square tri-partite posts with jigsaw-cut brackets, paired scrolled brackets above each post, and a flat railing with square balusters. The side porch has similar posts and a flat half-wall. Italianate features of the house include front-gable vertical massing, scrolled brackets, and porch features.

Judging by its Italianate style and the fact that it appears on the 1869 Beers map, the house was constructed in the 1860s. The wing and barn may both appear on the 1869 map. The first Sanborn insurance map that includes this section of School Street, 1885, shows that the wing was 1-1/2 stories and there was no front porch or bay window. The wing was raised to two stories by 1891, and the front porch was added by 1896. The bay window was added by 1901. The composition siding was added by the 1960s.

The first residents of the house were Thomas and Mary Ball, but there is no information or deed for this couple. In 1879, Clark Chase bought the house and his family moved in, and the widowed Mary Ball continued to live in the house with them. In 1871, Chase (born 1837) established a retail furniture and undertaking business. In 1888, the Chases moved to 32 School Street (#119). Later, in 1899, Chase sold the house to next-door-neighbor Dr. George Gorham (#106). In the 1890s, Chase became a real estate investor and developer; Chase Park is named for him. Gorham rented the house to several boarders. Subsequent renters included a dressmaker, a roofer, a lumber dealer, Vermont Farm Machine Company employees, paper mill laborers, and railroad employees.

110. 22-1/2 School Street, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 1-1/2 story vernacular Classic Cottage wood frame house is located behind (south of) 22 School Street at the end of a dead end road that runs south from School Street. It is on a large, "landlocked" lot. A detached automobile garage sits north of the house. It has a main block and a side wing at the north gable end, both with rectangular footprints oriented north-south. The wing is set back from the front (east) elevation of the main block. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard walls, and side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs. Spanning most of the front elevation of the main block is a hipped-roof enclosed porch and to the right of the porch is a hipped-roof bay window. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the front elevation of the wing, and there is a two-story one-bay wide addition at the north gable wall of the wing. The first story of the addition has a shed roof sloping away from the wing, and above this is a smaller second story with a side-gable

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roof. The east roof slope of the wing has an off-center shed-roofed wall dormer.

Architectural trim is limited to slim corner pilasters and molded cornices and cornice returns, and plain window and door casings. Entrances to the house are at the porch, the right end of the east elevation of the wing and at the east elevation of the addition. The first two are modern hollow-core doors and the third is a historic wood door with lower panels and an upper multi-pane light. The enclosed porch has a concrete block foundation, clapboard half-wall, and is enclosed with a bank of multi-pane casement windows. The other porch has chamfered posts. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one windows except for the second story of the addition, which has paired casement windows.

The house was constructed sometime between the 1869 printing of the Beers map and 1878, when it appears in a panoramic photograph. Visible in this photograph is the shape of the main block and wing. Because of its unusual "landlocked" location, it may have originally been a barn associated with a School Street or Henry Street property. The first time this section of town is included on a Sanborn insurance map, 1901, it is labeled as a dwelling. Also by this time, the wing's porch, the bay window, and the first story of the side addition had been constructed. After this, changes to the property are not documented on Sanborn maps, perhaps because of the hidden location of the house. The enclosed porch and second story of the addition probably date to about the 1960s, and are in a 1967 photograph. Despite these additions, the house retains its historic appearance and is a contributing resource. It is in good condition.

The original inhabitants of the house are unknown. In the late 1890s, after the Gorhams purchased the property (#106), the Dean family moved in. They included Nellie Dean, partner in Dean & Dean, a crockery and home furnishings store established in 1898 on The Square, her father Charles Dean, a "paper maker," and Lizzie Dean, a compositor for the *Bellows Falls Times*. The Deans lived there until at least the 1920s. The Gorham estate sold the property in 1935.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1940, contributing

This detached wood frame one-story garage is located north of the house and faces east. It has a square footprint, concrete slab, novelty siding, and an asphalt-shingle pyramidal roof. Most of the east elevation is spanned by a double garage bay containing a pair of sliding beaded-board wood doors. The side elevations each have a centered six-over-two window. The garage is in good condition. The garage is not documented on Sanborn insurance maps, perhaps because of the hidden location of the house. Judging by its appearance, it was probably constructed in the 1930s or 40s.

111. 23 and 25 School Street, Coolidge/Vilas House, c. 1858, contributing

This large wood frame Greek Revival duplex is located on a large lot at the northeast corner of School and Green Streets. It sits back slightly from School Street and has a large lawn sloping

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west to Green Street. The house has a six-bay by five-bay 2-1/2 story main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to School Street, a three-bay long 2-1/2 story rear (north) wing, a 2-1/2 story two-bay by two-bay garage attached to the west end of the rear gable wall of the wing, and a long 2-1/2 story barn projecting east from the rear gable wall of the wing. The house has a cut stone slab foundation, clapboard siding except for the west elevations which have composition siding, and a front-gable slate roof. Brick chimneys emerge from the ridge of the main block, from the west roof slope, and from the ridge of the wing. The main block is symmetrical and has mirrored full-height two-bay recessed porches, one at the right end of the west elevation and the other at the left end of the east elevation. Each roof slope of the main block has a pair of gabled dormers. Spanning the west elevation of the wing is an enclosed one-story shed-roofed projection, and spanning the east elevation of the wing is a one-story shed-roofed porch. The house has a north-south party wall under the roof ridge; on each side of the wall, including the barns and land, there is a separate owner.

Architectural trim of the main block includes a molded raking cornice and gable rake, cornice returns (that span the open end of each porch), paneled corner pilasters, full entablature, and architrave window casings. The porches have large square paneled posts. The east porch has flat railings over cut-out balustrades, and the second story of the west porch has a flat railing with turned balusters. Each porch has a historic wood door with two upper vertical round-arched lights leading to the house via the side elevations. The wing has molded horizontal cornices and architrave window casings. The main block and wing have regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, full-height porches, full entablature, and paneled corner pilasters and porch posts.

The garage has clapboard siding, a north-south roof ridge, and a gabled asphalt-shingle roof. It has regularly-spaced six-over-six windows at both stories; the upper windows are smaller than the lower windows. The east barn has an L-shaped footprint; the stem of the L faces School Street and the short side is at the east end and projects north. It has clapboard siding and a cross-gable slate roof. The west half of the barn has a front-eave orientation, and the east half has a large front wall gable. The barn has a molded cornice and friezeband. The west half has a large bay opening with a double-leaf trellis door and the east half has a 1-1/2 story bay opening with a vertical-board sliding door. The barn has six-over-six windows; four regularly spaced windows at the second story, and one in between the barn doors. The house and barn are in good condition and the garage is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed sometime between the printing of the 1856 McClellan map and the 1860 census. The rear wing was probably not original as the slate roof is different than the main block. The entire house and east barn appear on the 1869 Beers map, and a barn in the location of the extant garage appears on the 1885 Sanborn insurance map, the first time this section of town was included in this map series. The projection spanning the west elevation of the wing may have originally been an open porch that matched the porch at the east elevation; by 1885 it had been enclosed. The turned balusters of the west porch railing are probably original, and the jigsaw-cut

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railings probably date to the late nineteenth-century. The garage was constructed in the 1990s. The house and barn retain their historic appearance and the house is an early example of a duplex.

The house was constructed for surveyor Samuel Coolidge (1812-1889) and his family. Coolidge came to Bellows Falls in 1853 and held several town offices. The house has probably always been a duplex, and around 1862, grocer Samuel S. Vilas (1820-1909) and his family moved into the other half of the house. The Coolidges lived at 23 School Street (east half) and the Vilases lived at 25 School Street. Coolidge later worked in the lumber trade, and Vilas later became a fire insurance agent. Coolidge's son Arthur, who also lived in the house with his wife, worked for the Fall Mountain Paper Company. Both families remained in the house until their deaths, including Arthur, who lived there until at least the 1920s. Percy Dean (1872-1933) moved into 25 School Street in the 1890s, perhaps in 1897, the year of his marriage to his wife Helen. In 1898, Dean and his sister Nellie (#110) established Dean & Dean, a crockery and home furnishings store on The Square. Dean may have lived in the house until his death.

112. 24 School Street, Derby, Albert and Martha, House, c. 1868, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the south side of School Street. It is set back slightly from the street and has a cross-gable main block, a large 2-1/2 story rear wing, and a 1-1/2 story attached rear barn. The main block has a dominant front gable. The wing has a north-south orientation, and the barn, east-west. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and overhanging open-eave slate roofs. The cross gable foundations are faced with stone slabs at the gable walls. The barn has a rubble stone foundation. The house has three brick chimneys, which emerge from the ridge of the front block, where the front block meets the cross gables, and from the ridge of the wing. Projecting from the corner where the east cross gable meets the front block is a two-story cylindrical tower with scallop shingle siding and a conical scallop-slate roof. Between the tower and the front (north) gable wall of the house is an L-shaped one-story porch. The tower and porch offset the symmetry of the main block. Centered on the front gable wall is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Each roof slope of the ell has two widely-spaced gabled dormer windows.

Architectural trim includes slim paneled corner pilasters, molded cornices, shallow scrolled brackets, and a band of inset panels at the bottom of the bay window. There is a variety of window types and arrangements. The bay window and second story of each of the three gable walls has paired narrow one-over-one windows. The windows of the bay window have segmental-arched window hoods. The other paired windows share a peaked molded lintel. Within each of the three gables is a semicircular fanlight window with a hood mold. The first story of the tower has picture windows topped with a horizontal stained glass transom, and the second story has a band of small one-over-one windows. The rest of the house generally has regularly-spaced two-over-one windows. Most windows also have molded drip caps and blocking under the sills. The porch has tripartite paneled posts with jigsaw-cut brackets, a bracketed cornice, molded railing with square balusters, and a pedimented entry bay at the end of the section of the porch that projects from the house. The front

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entry, in the east elevation of the front section, has a modern wood door. Italianate features of the house include cross-gable vertical massing, bay window, paired narrow windows, window hoods, open overhanging eaves, porch features, and slim corner pilasters. The tower is of the Queen Anne style.

The barn has a pair of hinged vertical-board barn/garage doors, a hay door above the right barn door, and two six-pane windows at the east gable wall. The basement of the barn is exposed at the rear (south) and west sides, and at the basement level of the west gable walls are a two-pane window and a bank of three fixed square windows. The first story of the west gable has a single stable window.

The house was constructed circa 1868 and the ell and barn may be original. The first Sanborn insurance map that includes this section of School Street, 1885, shows that all three sections are in place. The house originally had straight porches on both sides of the front block; it was removed by the 1960s. The tower was added sometime between 1901 and 1906. It is unknown when the east porch was changed to an L shape as this change is not recorded on Sanborn maps; perhaps it was changed when the tower was constructed. The house and barn are well-preserved and in excellent condition.

The house was constructed for Albert Derby of Frost, Derby & Co., scythe snath manufacturer on The Island. Derby (1830 to about 1910) came to Bellows Falls in 1844 and married his wife Martha in 1856. He first worked as a house builder with William Stone, and went into scythe snath manufacturing in 1863. The Derbys first lived at 7 Henry Street (#133), and purchased the empty School Street property in 1868. The house appears on the 1869 map. Frost, Derby & Co. was later superseded by Derby & Ball, which was reported to be largest manufacturer of scythe snaths in the world at the end of the nineteenth century. Albert and Martha lived in the house the rest of their lives and their daughter Josephine continued to live in the house until about 1915.

113. 26 School Street, Hapgood, Eldridge and Sarah, House, c. 1868, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a deep, wide lot on the south side of School Street. It is set back slightly from the street and has a main block, 2-1/2 story rear wing, and a one-story attached rear garage. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with two brick chimneys, one at the center of the ridge of the main block and the other at the center of the ridge of the wing. The garage has clapboard siding and has a rear-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The sidehall-plan main block and wing are oriented perpendicular to the street and the garage is one-bay wide and spans the rear gable wall of the wing, projecting slightly from the west elevation of the wing. The west elevations of the main block and wing are contiguous and the east elevation of the wing is set back from the main block. The main block has a one-story flat-roofed full-facade porch, and a one-story hipped-roof bay window at the left end of the east elevation. Most of the first story of the east elevation of the wing is an inset porch with no columns or railing.

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Architectural trim at the main block includes molded raking cornices and cornice returns, a full entablature, and plain window and door casings with thin cornices. The wing has a molded cornice and plain frieze. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows and louvered shutters. The first story front windows are full-length. The front porch has paneled flat posts with an X design in each panel, and a flat railing with turned balusters. The front entry has a historic double-leaf vertical-board door, each leaf has a small upper light. Above the doorway is a molded cornice with ogee blocking. The side porch has a wood door with two upper vertical lights. The garage has a modern overhead garage door in the east elevation. Italianate features of the house include front-gable vertical massing and slim corner pilasters. The full entablature is a feature of the previous Greek Revival style.

The house was built in 1868 or 1869 with the timbers from the 1817 Immanuel Church on Church Street, which was dismantled in 1867. It appears on the 1869 Beers map, with a rear wing and attached rear shed. The first Sanborn insurance map that includes this section of School Street, 1885, shows that at this point the property has the same footprint as today but no front porch or bay window. The porch was added sometime between 1891 and 1896, and the bay window, between 1896 and 1901. The garage is probably the same structure as the original shed but has been remodeled. The house retains its historic character and is in very good condition.

The house was built for Eldridge and Sarah Hapgood, who purchased the lot in April 1868. Eldridge came to Bellows Falls in the 1840s and was a shoemaker and later a carpenter. He had no close relation to the farming Hapgoods at the south end of the historic district. They had several children who inhabited the house after Eldridge and Sarah's deaths. The last Hapgoods to reside in the house, three unmarried daughters of Eldridge and Sarah, died by the 1940s.

114. 28 School Street, Barker/Griswold House, c. 1879, contributing

This two-story wood frame Italianate house is located on a narrow deep lot on the south side of School Street. It is set back slightly from the street and has a three-bay by four-bay asymmetrical cross-hipped main block, two-story rear wing, and a 1-1/2 story detached barn that sits southeast of the house. The sidehall-plan main block and wing are oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an overhanging low-sloped hipped slate roof. At the right half of the west elevation of the main block is a two-story one-bay deep by two-bays wide cross-hip, and spanning the rear elevation of the wing is a one-story, one-bay deep projection. Both elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope of the main block. The front (north) elevation of the main block has a one-bay wall gable, and there is a one-story hipped-roof bay window at the left half of the front elevation, and a two-story hipped-roof bay window at the left end of the east elevation. A one-story hipped-roof porch wraps from the front bay window around the west elevation and abuts the side projection. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the wing; the front of the porch is contiguous with the east elevation of the main block.

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The house is encircled with a full entablature. Other architectural trim includes plain cornerboards and water tables, plain window and door casings with molded drip caps, and bands of inset panels above and beneath the bay windows. The front entry has a double-leaf wood door, each leaf with a small lower panel and a large upper light. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows and louvered shutters, except the bay windows, which are one-over-one. The porches have tripartite chamfered posts and molded railings with cut-out balustrades. Italianate features of the house include the overhanging low-sloped hipped roof, front wall gable, chamfered porch posts and flat cut-out balustrades, and bay windows.

The house was constructed circa 1879, and all of the extant sections and features are probably original as they all appear on the 1885 Sanborn map, except for the side bay window which does not appear on any Sanborn map but is probably original. The house is well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

The house was probably constructed in 1879, the year next-door-neighbor Franklin George (#116) sold the lot to William G. Barker, as the Barkers are listed in this location in the 1880 census. Barker was a proprietor of Osgood & Barker, which was established in 1871 and manufactured paper and pulp making machinery. His wife Alice was the daughter of Leander Amadon (#98). Barker died in 1881 at the age of 31 and in 1883 Alice married Willis Griswold, a merchant and real estate owner. The house remained in the family until 1959. Griswold constructed the house at 10 Atkinson Street (#7).

A. Carriage barn/garage, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame barn is located southeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has clapboard siding and a front-gable open-eave asphalt-shingle roof. The front (north) gable wall has a centered vertical-board barn door flanked by a pair of twelve-over-twelve windows with louvered shutters. Above the door is a large vertical-board hay door with a multi-light horizontal transom. The barn is in very good condition. It was constructed sometime between the 1885 and 1891 printings of Sanborn insurance maps. It was converted to an automobile garage in the 1920s but retains its historic character.

115. 29 School Street, Wentworth, Asa and Lucy, House, c. 1835, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Greek Revival brick house is located on a narrow lot at the northwest corner of School and Green Streets. The house is set back slightly from School Street and there is a lawn between the house and Green Street. A picket fence lines the street edges of the lawn. The house has a 2-1/2 story three-bay by four-bay brick main block, a four-bay deep 2-1/2 story wood frame rear wing, and a 2-1/2 story two-bay wide wood frame attached shed behind the wing. All three sections have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to School Street. The west elevations of the wing and shed are contiguous and project slightly from the west elevation of the main block.

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The east elevation of the wing is set back from the east elevation of the main block and the east elevation of the shed projects slightly from the wing.

The sidehall-plan front-gable main block has an ashlar stone foundation, brick masonry walls, a front-gable slate roof with a pedimented gable, and a sidehall plan. The tympanum of the pediment has flushboard siding. At the right end of the east elevation of the main block is a large one-story flat-roofed wood frame five-sided bay projection. A one-story flat-roofed porch wraps from the left end of the front elevation around to the east elevation and abuts the bay window. The foundation of the wing is a mix of stone and brick. It has clapboard siding and a slate roof, and its east elevation is spanned by a one-story one-bay deep shed-roofed projection. The left bay of this projection is a recessed porch. A brick chimney emerges from the center of the ridge of each of the three sections of the house, and a fourth chimney rises from the east roof slope of the wing.

The main block has spare architectural trim, limited to delicate molded horizontal and raking cornices and the front entry, which has a historic paneled wood door with 3/4 length sidelights and a horizontal transom window and molded cornice. The sidelights and transom have a geometric pattern. The deep door jambs are sheathed in inset paneling. The bay window has inset panels beneath the windows. The front porch has more elaborate detailing, including chamfered posts with simple jigsaw-cut brackets, and a molded cornice with paired scrolled brackets. The porch also has a flat railing and square balusters. The main block has regularly-spaced one-over-one windows with louvered shutters, except for the bay window, which has two-over-two windows. The wing and shed have regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. Entry to the wing is via the recessed porch and at the right end of the projection. The shed has a double-leaf hinged wood barn door at the right end of the east elevation and a two four-pane stable windows to the left of the barn door. The second story of the shed appears to be living space. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, pedimented gable, cornices, sidehall plan, and the front entry features. The porch and bay window are later Italianate features.

The house was constructed circa 1835. The first map to show the footprint of the house is the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, which shows a similar footprint as the extant one. The porch and bay window are not original but appear on the 1885 Sanborn insurance map, the first time this map series included this part of town. Also at this time, the extant sections were all in place and there was an additional 1-1/2 story wood frame shed attached to the north gable wall of the extant shed. This shed was removed sometime between 1901 and 1906. The house has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed for Col. Asa (1797-1882) and Lucy Wentworth, who came to Bellows Falls in the 1830s. The property was part of a tract of land sold by John Robertson to Asa Wentworth and O.A. Bingham in 1835. This tract was on the north side of School Street between Green and Atkinson Streets. According to Hayes in the *History of the Town of Rockingham Vermont*, it was a vacant lot during Robertson's ownership. Wentworth bought out Bingham's half in 1845 for \$500. It is difficult to determine by this figure if any buildings were on the property at

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this pre-railroad era time. Judging by its Greek Revival style, it dates to no later than the 1840s. In addition, Hayes also states that this house and the other two brick houses on the north side of School Street between Green and Atkinson Streets (#117 and 121) may have been constructed by William Stone, a prominent local master builder during the first half of the nineteenth-century.

Wentworth was a prominent banker, state senator, and merchant. He was state representative in the 1830s, 40s and 50s and a state senator in the 1850s. He was the director of the Bellows Falls Bank and National Bank of Bellows Falls for many years, town treasurer from 1846 to 1879, President of the Connecticut River Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and owned flat boats used for freighting. Wentworth also owned a large lot across School Street that now contains properties #114, 116, 154, 155, and 156, which he sold to Franklin George (#116) in 1871. After Asa's death, the property was sold to Charles Lockwood of Lockwood and Wheeler, carpenters and builders. Other Lockwoods, John and Lorenzo, also builders, also lived in the house. John Lockwood is later listed in a city directory as a "capitalist." Around 1902, the house was purchased by Loren Clifford, carpenter for the O.H. Riley Carpenter Shop. Clifford and his wife Jane also took in several boarders. The Jane Clifford estate was sold in 1940.

116. 30 School Street, George, Franklin and Mary, House, c. 1872, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the south side of School Street. It is set back slightly from the street and has a main block and two-story rear wing, both oriented perpendicular to the street. Both side elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable slate roof with two brick chimneys, one emerging from the center of the roof ridge of the main block, and the other emerging from the roof ridge of the wing. The main block has a one-story flat-roofed full-facade porch, and a one-story flat-roofed bay window at the left end of the east elevation. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the wing.

Architectural trim at both the main block and wing includes molded raking cornices and gable rake, a full entablature with paired scrolled brackets, and plain window and door casings with molded cornices and ogee sill blocking. The bay window has a matching bracketed entablature plus a band of inset panels at the base. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door, each leaf has a lower panel and upper round-arched light. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows with louvered shutters, except for the paired one-over-one wood windows in the front gable. The gable window opening has a peaked lintelboard. The front and side porches have chamfered square tripartite posts with inset-paneled bases, scrolled brackets above each post, flattened arches, and a flat railing with turned balusters. Italianate features of the house include front-gable vertical massing, scrolled brackets, porch features, and paired gable windows.

The house was constructed circa 1872. The wing and porch are probably original. The first Sanborn insurance map that includes this section of School Street dates to 1885; at this point the property also includes a 1-1/2 story detached barn located southeast of the house, and a small one-

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story shed just behind the house. Sanborn maps also show that sometime between 1912 and 1920, the barn was tripled in floor area and converted to an automobile service garage with a ten-car capacity. By 1927, the structure was only used for storage, and by 1944, it had been removed. The house is well-preserved and in excellent condition.

In 1871, Asa Wentworth (#115) sold a large lot containing this property to Franklin George. This lot was later subdivided and now also contains properties #114, 154, 155, and 156. George and his wife Mary probably had this house built in 1871 or 1872, and it appears in an 1878 photograph. Franklin (born 1835) came to Bellows Falls in 1864 and over the years had professions such as painter, water works superintendent, and restaurant proprietor, and held local offices such as constable, tax collector, and selectman. He was the older brother of dentist Ozias George (#45). The Georges took in many boarders, and their daughter Clara and son-in-law William Crommett also lived with them, then inherited the property. Crommett was the proprietor of the garage that stood in the rear of the property. The Crommetts left the property to their daughter Alma Hildreth in 1976.

117. 31 School Street, Harris/Willson House, c. 1835, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Greek Revival brick house is located on a deep, narrow lot on the north side of School Street between Atkinson and Green Streets. The house is set back slightly from the street and has a 2-1/2 story three-bay by four-bay brick main block, a five-bay deep 2-1/2 story wood frame rear wing, a 1-1/2 story square attached shed/garage behind the wing, and a two-story six-bay shed/garage projecting east from the other shed, together forming an L-shaped footprint. The west elevations of the wing and shed are contiguous and project slightly from the west elevation of the main block. There is a one-story two-bay wood frame projection at the left end of the west elevation of the main block. The east elevation of the wing is set back from the east elevation of the main block, and the right half of the east elevation of the rear shed is concealed by the side shed. Two interior brick chimneys emerge from bottom of the east roof slope of the main block, and one brick chimney emerges from the west roof slope of the wing.

The main block has a rubble stone foundation, brick masonry walls, a front-gable slate roof with a pedimented gable, and a sidehall plan. The tympanum of the pediment has scallop-shingle siding. A flat-roofed porch spans the front (south) elevation and wraps around the west elevation and abuts the projection on this elevation. The wing has a stone slab foundation, clapboard siding and a slate roof. Spanning the east elevation of the wing is a two-story shed-roofed porch; the right half of the second story of the porch is an enclosed space with clapboard siding. Centered on the west elevation of the wing is a one-bay gabled entry porch. The rear shed has clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle rear-gable roof. The side shed has clapboard siding and a shed roof that slopes toward the rear of the property. The second story of the shed has a slight overhang.

The main block has spare architectural trim, limited to delicate molded horizontal and raking cornices. The front entry has a historic paneled wood door with a large upper light, 3/4 length

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sidelights, a horizontal louvered transom window, and plain casings. The front porch has more elaborate detailing, including turned posts, a molded railing with a cut-out balustrade, flattened pointed arches, and a full entablature. The first story of the east side porch has chamfered posts over large square bases, and cut-out brackets. The second story of the porch has a cut-out balustrade and at each end is a stickwork knee brace. The side entry porch has tripartite square posts and an enclosed pediment at the gable. The door from this porch has lower vertical panels and a six-pane upper light.

The main block has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows, one in each bay, except for the front gable which has a bank of three one-over-one windows; the side windows are narrower than the center window. The wing has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows at the west elevation, and irregularly-spaced two-over-two windows at the east elevation. The rear shed has a stable window in the west elevation and an overhead garage door in the east elevation. Three overhead garage doors span the first story of the south elevation of the side shed; above these are regularly-spaced two-over-two windows, except for the second bay which contains a paneled pedestrian door. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, pediment, cornices, sidehall plan, and the front entry features. The front porch is primarily of Italianate features, and the side porch is Stick Style.

The main block of this house is almost identical to the house next door (#115), so it is likely it was also built in the 1830s, and at the latest in the 1840s. The first map to show the footprint of the house is the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, which shows a main block and small rear wing. The 1869 Beers map shows the same footprint. The first Sanborn insurance map that includes this section of School Street dates to 1885; at this point the property has reached its current configuration except that the side shed is only one story and there are no porches on the wing. The east porch was added sometime between 1885 and 1891, and the second story of the shed was added sometime between 1891 and 1896. The scallop shingle siding and Chicago window in the gable were probably added around the turn-of-the-century. The side shed was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920, and the garage doors appear to date to the 1950s. The side entry porch is not on any Sanborn maps but appears to date to the early twentieth century. The house and sheds are in excellent condition.

This lot was part of a tract of land sold by John Robertson to Asa Wentworth and O.A. Bingham in 1835. This tract was on the north side of School Street between Green and Atkinson Streets. According to Hayes in the *History of the Town of Rockingham Vermont*, it was a vacant lot during Robertson's ownership. Wentworth bought out Bingham's half in 1845 for \$500. It is difficult to determine by this figure if any buildings were on the property at this pre-railroad era time. In addition, Hayes also states that this house and the other two brick houses on the north side of School Street between Green and Atkinson Streets (#115 and 121) may have been constructed by William Stone, a prominent local master builder during the first half of the nineteenth-century.

The first inhabitant of the property is unknown, but the house is labeled "J.R. Harris" on the 1853

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Presdee & Edwards and 1856 McClellan maps. He may have been the "Harris" in Harris, Stone & Co., flour and grain dealers established in 1850, as this firm was succeeded by J. Willson & Co. in 1862, and J. (Joseph) Willson (born 1817) purchased this house the same year. It was an Alvah Stone who sold the property to Joseph Willson.

The 1869 Beers map shows that Willson also owned a large lot across the street at the southeast corner of School and Atkinson Streets, which now includes properties #33, 36, 38, 41, 43, and 118. Around 1890 (possibly the year of Willson's death), the house was purchased by Henry Stillwell, foreman of the Wyman Flint paper mill. His wife Flora established a millinery on Rockingham Street in 1887, later called Stillwell & Pelkey. The Stillwells took in many boarders, and the family lived in the house until 1941.

118. 32 School Street, Randall, Shubal and Elizabeth, House, c. 1875, contributing

This three-story wood frame symmetrical Second Empire house is located on a large lot on the south side of School Street. It sits back behind a large hedgerow and has a three-bay by two-bay square main block, two-story rear ell, and an attached two-story former carriage barn (now a living space). The house has a brick foundation, clapboard walls, and all three sections have a slate straight mansard roof. The ell is centered on the rear (south) elevation of the main block. The carriage barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street; its west elevation is contiguous with the west elevation of the ell and it projects east of the ell and main block. Two brick chimneys emerge from the roof of the main block. The main block has a one-bay one-story entry porch flanked by bay windows; the porch and bay windows share a flat roof and the entry porch has the same three-sided form as the bay windows and projects slightly from the windows. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation of the carriage barn and wraps around to and spans the east elevation of the ell. Each roof slope of the main block and ell has two dormers, and each roof slope of the carriage barn has one dormer; all of the dormers have flared bases.

Architectural trim includes an entablature with paired scrolled brackets encircling all three sections and spanning the bay windows and porch, molded cornices at the third story windows, a molded cornice at the upper curb of the roof, and plain window casings with molded drip caps. The entry porch has large paneled square posts. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door, each leaf has a large upper light. The rear porch has turned posts with small lacy brackets, a molded cornice, and a low railing with turned balusters. The slate roof has a band of diamond-shaped shingles. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows except for the second story of the front elevation, which has paired one-over-one windows in the right and left bays, and the bay windows, which have one-over-one windows.

The house was constructed circa 1875 and all three sections are probably original. The side porch is not original. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, a one-story porch was added to the right half of the east elevation of the ell sometime between 1885 and 1891, and a porch was added to the east and north elevations of the carriage barn after the barn was converted to living space sometime

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between 1906 and 1912. The two side porches were connected by the 1960s. Sometime between 1912 and 1914, a two-story dwelling was constructed behind the house; this is now a separate property (#119). The house is in very good condition, and the side porch is in fair condition.

Until recently (it was documented in a 1995 survey), an automobile garage stood behind and southwest of the house. It had a rectangular footprint oriented north-south and faced east. It had a low-sloped rolled-roofing shed roof, asphalt-shingle siding, and four pairs of hinged garage doors. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, two bays of the garage were constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927, and the garage was expanded to four bays sometime between 1927 and 1944. It was built for Patrick Keane, who lived in the house from 1905 to 1945. According to a former resident of the house, Keane operated an automobile repair shop in the garage.

In 1874, Elizabeth Randall purchased what is probably this lot, from Joseph Willson (#117). It was constructed no later than 1878, as it appears in a photograph of this date. Elizabeth's husband Shubal is listed as a "gentleman of leisure" in the 1884 city directory, the only person in the historic district to claim such a title in this directory. In 1888, the house was purchased by Clark Chase (born 1837) and his wife Ellen, who had previously been living up the street at #109. Chase came to Bellows Falls in 1859 and established a furniture and undertaking trade in 1871. He retired in 1899 and became an extensive owner of real estate in Bellows Falls. Chase Park is named for him. His daughter Lilla and her husband George Page lived with the Chases here. Page and Chase went into business together as developers and also built their next residence together in 1898, a mansion on Atkinson Street (#21). Page was responsible for the construction of two houses on Hapgood Place (#59 and 61), and most of the houses in Chase Park (#155-159).

After the Pages and Chases moved in 1898, the School Street property was sold to Benjamin Wetherbee, who had established the Westminster Paper Company with George Guild in 1891. Around 1905, the house was purchased by Patrick Keane (1871-1957), who had established the Boston Cash Grocery on Atkinson Street in 1896. He also reportedly built many houses in Bellows Falls. Keane also built (or moved) the extant tenement house behind this house, and built the automobile garage, where according to a former resident of the house, he ran an automobile repair shop. In 1945, the Keanes sold the house to the Merino family. One of the Merino daughters owned and lived in the house until the late 1990s.

119. 32-1/2 School Street, House, c. 1913, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Colonial Revival house is located behind (south of) #118. It has a rectangular three-bay by two-bay footprint oriented parallel to the street, brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with small cornice returns. A one-story hipped-roof porch enclosed spans the west gable wall. It has a clapboard half-wall and is enclosed with multi-pane windows. The house has regularly-spaced six-over-six windows with plain window casings with molded drip caps. Between the third and fourth bay of the north elevation is an entry porch with a small gabled roof and slim posts. The house is in very good

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condition.

The house was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1914 as rental property. A former resident of #118 thinks that it was moved to this site from another location. Because of its location behind a nineteenth-century house, it may appear to be a converted barn, but if Sanborn insurance maps are accurate, there was never another structure in this location. It originally had a shallow one-story porch spanning the north elevation, that was removed around the 1930s, when the side porch was constructed. This porch matched the extant enclosed porch.

120. 35 School Street, Prouty, Elbert and Abbie, House, c. 1887, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a large lot on the north side of School Street. It has a cross-gable sidehall-plan main block with a dominant front gable, a large 2-1/2 story rear wing, and a two-story garage attached to the rear (north) gable wall of the wing, together forming a long modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gable slate roof with one brick chimney emerging from the intersection of the cross-gable roof ridges, and another emerging from center of the wing's roof ridge.

The west cross gable wall forms a shallow projection from the main block and the east cross-gable does not project from the main block. The west elevation of the wing is contiguous with the west cross-gable and the east elevation of the wing is set back from the east cross gable. The east and west elevations of the garage are contiguous with the wing. The garage has a low-sloped rear-gabled roof. At the front entry is a two-bay deep by one-bay wide entry porch. At the east cross-gable is a large two-story flat-roofed bay window. Spanning the east elevation of the wing is a two-story shed-roofed porch.

The most elaborate feature of the house is the Colonial Revival front porch. The bay closest to the house has a flat roof, and the front bay has a segmental-arched roof. The porch is encircled with a dentiled entablature and has a dentiled segmental-arched pediment, paired Tuscan columns, and a cut-out balustrade. The stairway cheek walls have a matching cut-through patterned surface. Additional architectural trim of the house includes molded raking and horizontal cornices, a double-band frieze, paneled corner posts, and plain window casings with molded cornices. The bay window has bands of inset panels above and below the windows. The side porch has plain square posts at the first story and tripartite square posts with a cut-out balustrade at the second story. Above this balustrade are two rows of flat railings installed for safety purposes. The front entry has the original wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper Queen Anne light.

The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. Each gable has a paired set of windows. There is also a peaked window to the right of the second story of the west cross-gable. Two windows at the left end of the first story of the west elevation of the wing have been boarded up and a small hexagonal window has been installed in each of the former openings. The garage has two

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open bays in the east elevation, two one-over-one windows second story windows at the east elevation, and two one-over-one first story windows at the west elevation.

This vernacular house has Queen Anne features such as a cross-gable roofline, vertical massing, steep roofs, a Queen Anne window in the front door, and a two-story bay window decorated with inset panels. The house was constructed around 1887 and originally had a wraparound porch abutting the west cross-gable and east bay window. The side porch is original. In the location of the garage were two, two-story attached sheds. Sometime between the 1927 and 1944 printings of Sanborn insurance maps, the wraparound porch was replaced with the extant Colonial Revival entry porch and the sheds were removed and replaced with the extant automobile garage. The first story of the side porch appears to have been replaced in the late twentieth-century. The side windows were boarded up in the late 1990s. The house is in very good condition.

Abbie Prouty purchased the empty lot from next door neighbor Joseph Willson (#117) in 1886, and the house appears on the 1891 Sanborn insurance map, the first one printed after 1885. Abbie's husband Elbert was a stationary engineer. The rear wing originally had a separate apartment unit. After Elbert's death around 1905, Abbie continued to live in the house for an unknown period of time.

121. 39 School Street, Wentworth/Dow House, c. 1835, contributing

This two-story L-shaped Federal brick house is located at the northeast corner of School and Atkinson Streets on a small lot, and is the northwesternmost building in the historic district. It has a 1-1/2 story wood frame wing facing Atkinson Street. Each side of the L is identical and has a three-bay gable wall; one gable wall faces west and the other faces south. The north and east elevations are four bays wide, and one bay of each sections is exposed within the corner. The house has a stone slab foundation and cross-gabled slate roof with boxed eaves, and stone window sills and lintels. The cellar window openings also have stone lintels. The front corner is infilled with a one-story curved wood-frame porch. The porch has chamfered square posts, a double-band frieze with paired scrolled brackets above each post, and a modern wrought iron railing between the two center posts. The front entry is in the west elevation of the north-south section of the porch, off the porch. The entry has a paneled wood door, full-length sidelights, and a plain cornice. The house has plain horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two units. Each gable has a louvered fanlight with a stone sill. The house has Federal style features such as the semi-circular fanlights, thin cornices and cornice returns, windows aligned vertically and horizontally in symmetrical rows, and stone window lintels and sills. Italianate features of the main entry porch are scrolled brackets and chamfered posts.

The wing has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Atkinson Street, vinyl siding, and a side-gable roof. Both roof slopes are spanned by shed dormers. The east and west elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. Spanning most of the east elevation is a deep, flat-roofed enclosed porch with vinyl-sided half-walls and banks of multi-pane windows. Centered on the west

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elevation of the wing is an entry porch with a pedimented gabled roof and tripartite square posts. At the left end of the east elevation of the wing is an entry with a small gabled roof supported by curved brackets. The wing has irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows.

Judging by its Federal style appearance, this house was probably constructed no later than the 1830s. The wing and main entry porch are not original, and the two-over-two windows are probably second-generation. The first time this section of town appears on a Sanborn map is 1896; at this point the wing and main entry porch have been added. Also at this time, a one-story wood frame shed is attached to the right end of the east elevation of the wing and a 1-1/2 story wood frame barn is attached to the east elevation of the shed. By 1901, the west elevation of the wing was spanned by a one-story porch. By 1967, the shed and barn were removed and replaced with the extant enclosed porch. By 1971, the wing's front porch was removed, and the extant porch added sometime after that.

The exact date of construction of the house is difficult to determine. Its Federal style features suggest that it dates to no later than the 1830s. The property was part of a tract of land sold by John Robertson to Asa Wentworth and O.A. Bingham in 1835. This tract was on the north side of School Street between Green and Atkinson Streets. According to Hayes in the *History of the Town of Rockingham Vermont*, it was a vacant lot during Robertson's ownership. Wentworth bought out Bingham's half in 1845 for \$500. It is difficult to determine by this price if any buildings were on the property at this pre-railroad era time. Judging by its style, this house was probably the first to be constructed on the Robertson lot. This house and the other two brick houses on the north side of School Street between Green and Atkinson Streets (#115 and 117) may have been constructed by William Stone, a prominent local master builder during the first half of the nineteenth-century.

Whether Wentworth or Bingham ever lived in the subject house is unknown, but it is certain that Wentworth lived in the other house (#115) by no later than 1853, as the 1853 Presdee & Edward map is labeled as such. Wentworth sold the subject property to Ann & Levi Bennett in 1852, who sold it to Samuel Warner in 1854. The house is labeled with Warner's name on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. In 1858, Warner sold the house to William Clegg, who sold it to Lucius Adams in 1865. Adams sold it to lawyer Winslow Myers in 1867, and Myers sold it to Alfred Dow in 1874. Dow (born 1832), was a railroad passenger conductor from 1863 to 1892. In 1894, he was appointed the postmaster of Bellows Falls. Dow lived in the house the rest of his life. His estate was sold in 1923 to William Greene, who had already lived in the house for many years. The Christian Science Society purchased the property in 1951 and is the current owner.

122. 55 Westminster Street, Atkinson/Fleming/Williams House, c. 1819, contributing

This two-story wood frame Italianate style house (originally Federal) is located on a large lot at the northwest corner of Westminster and Henry Streets. It has a large lawn south of the house. The house has a main block, two-story rear ell, and one-story attached rear automobile garage. The five-bay by two-bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Westminster Street. The

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six-bay by one-bay ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block; its north elevation is contiguous with that of the main block. The three-bay garage is attached to the northwest corner of the ell; it spans the rear (west) elevation of the ell and the right half of the north elevation of the ell.

The main block has a cut stone slab foundation and the ell has a brick foundation. Both sections have aluminum siding and asphalt-shingle roofs. The main block has a low-sloped hipped roof with two large interior brick chimneys, one emerging from each of the side (north and south) roof slopes. The garage has a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped hipped asphalt-shingle roof. The front (east) elevation of the main block has a full-facade one-story flat-roofed porch, and a centered one-bay cross gable. A one-bay entry porch is centered on the north elevation.

The slightly overhanging roof of the main block is encircled with a full entablature with paired scrolled brackets. This entablature is broken under the front cross-gable. The ell has an overhanging open-eave roof. The windows have architrave trim and centered front entry has plain casings. The entry has a recessed vestibule; both the interior and exterior walls have historic double-leaf wood doors. Each leaf of the exterior door has a lower panel and upper vertical light. Each leaf of the interior door has vertical panels and a small upper light. The side entry has a historic double-leaf wood paneled door. Both porches have tripartite chamfered posts supporting flattened arches faced with scrolled brackets, molded cornices, and molded railings with turned balusters. The chimneys have a base, shaft, and a corbeled brick cap. A wood handicap ramp runs west from the side porch along the north elevation of the house.

The side (north and south) elevations and the center second story window of the main block have paired one-over-one windows (one pair in each bay) and the front and rear elevations, plus the second story of the ell, have regularly-spaced individual two-over-two windows. The first story of the ell has horizontal awning windows. The front cross-gable has a louvered semi-circular opening. The north elevation of the garage is spanned by three modern overhead garage doors. Federal style features of the house include the five-bay by two-bay symmetrical massing, low-sloped hipped roof, and regularly-spaced window openings. Italianate style features of the house include the scrolled brackets, paired windows, architrave trim, cross gable, and front porch elements.

The house was constructed circa 1819 in the Federal style, without the extant porches and cross-gable, which are of the later Italianate style. The rear ell is probably not original judging by the overhanging open-eave roof that was more common in the late nineteenth-century, and by the awkward juxtaposition of the two rooflines. A rear ell in the same location does appear on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. The first Sanborn insurance map for Bellows Falls, 1874, shows that the house has the extant rear ell, and a detached two-story barn northwest of the house. Projecting east of the barn was an attached one-story shed. The extant front porch and cross-gable were added sometime between 1874 and when the house appears in a blurry 1878 photograph, perhaps this is also when the house was updated in the Italianate style. Sometime between 1912 and 1920, the

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barn was removed and a two-story automobile garage was built in its location. In 1937, the garage was removed to make way for the new New England Telephone and Telegraph Building (#130). A 1938 photograph shows the house with its current appearance, except for the south elevation of the main block, which had a centered porch matching the entry porch at the north elevation. The attached garage was added sometime between 1955 and 1971 and the vinyl siding dates to the late twentieth-century. The house is in excellent condition.

The house was probably built for John Atkinson when he moved to Bellows Falls in 1819, but it is possible that it is the "B. Blake & Co." building on an 1804 sketch map. Atkinson's (1742-1823) association with Bellows Falls began in 1791, when while living in London, he purchased tracts of land for the newly formed "Company for Rendering Connecticut River Navigable by Bellows Falls" (later called the Bellows Falls Canal Company), and along with his brothers Hodgson, Francis, and Thomas, financed and constructed the canal, which was completed in 1802. Atkinson called the house "Mansion House" and may have only used it as a summer residence. Atkinson Street is named for him. (The 1804 sketch map suggests that in addition to the canal, Atkinson owned all of the land in what is now the historic district, north of the Hapgood parcel. However, Hayes *History of the Town of Rockingham* states that the Canal Company did not purchase land, except what was needed for the canal, until 1832.)

After Atkinson's death, his neighbor (#124), son-in-law, and agent of the canal company, Alexander Fleming (1790-1867), moved into the house with his wife Emma. The Flemings moved to their new home on Westminster Terrace in 1829. It is unclear who lived in the house next. The next known residents were James H. Williams and his wife Frances. Williams (1813-1881) came to Bellows Falls in 1834 to be clerk of the Bank of Bellows Falls. In 1838, he married Frances M. Hapgood (1811-1898), daughter of Solomon Hapgood (#47), and they lived outside of Bellows Falls from 1838 to 1847. Perhaps they moved into the house in 1847, but were there at the latest by 1853 as the Presdee & Edwards map of this year shows. In 1847, Williams was appointed cashier of the National Bank of Bellows Falls, and from 1872 to 1881 was president of this bank. He was also an officer of several railroad companies when they were first formed, was the first director of the Rutland Railroad, procured the charter of the Bellows Falls Water Company, and helped establish St. Agnes Hall (formerly at #103). Williams Street in Bellows Falls is named for him. The Williams's children included James Jr. (#133) and John (#54), who both became prominent local bankers, and Kate, who lived in the house after her parents' deaths. In 1923, the Kate Williams estate was purchased by Fenton & Hennessey, a furniture and undertaking establishment on The Square. James J. Fenton (#55) and John C. Hennessey purchased this business from Clark Chase in 1912 and changed the name. Since then, the building has served as the Fenton & Hennessey Funeral Home.

123. 59 Westminster Street, Farr, Norman and Lucia, House #2, 1880, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Stick Style house is located on a long, narrow lot at the southwest corner of Westminster and Henry Streets. It has a large setback from Westminster Street and a

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small setback from Henry Street. It has a two-story rear ell that is surrounded by a one-story addition, and a two-story carriage barn attached to the southwest corner of the addition. The symmetrical main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Westminster Street. The ell is centered on the rear (west) elevation of the main block, and the side elevations of the addition are contiguous with the side elevations of the main block. The main block has a parged brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof terminating at a small widow's walk (or base of a former belvidere). A brick chimney emerges from the south roof slope. The ell's foundation is concealed by the addition, and it has vinyl siding and a low-sloped asphalt-shingle hipped roof. The addition has a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a flat overhanging roof.

The front (east) elevation of the main block has a large one-bay gabled entry porch, a one-story flat-roofed bay window in the left bay of the first story, a centered hipped-roof bay window above the entry porch, and a centered wall dormer with an overhanging gabled roof. At the right end of the north elevation and left end of the south elevation are matching two-story hipped-roof bay windows. The most prominent feature of the house is the wall dormer, which has huge scrolled brackets at the sides and a decorative queenpost truss. The upper half of the dormer has picket-fence patterned siding. The front entry porch has chamfered posts, a picket-fence patterned frieze, double-leaf paneled wood door with a horizontal transom window, and concrete steps with modern wrought-iron railings. Other architectural trim of the main block includes a picket-fence patterned frieze with large paired scrolled brackets, wide plain cornerboards and watertables, and wide plain window casings. The ell has a plain frieze and paired scrolled brackets. The north elevation of the addition has two entry porches with flat roofs and square posts. The main block generally has regularly-spaced paired one-over-one windows, with some individual one-over-one windows at the side elevations. The ell has blank walls. The ell's addition has regularly-spaced horizontal awning windows and double-leaf wood veneer doors at the entry porches. Stick Style features of the house include the scrolled brackets, picket-fence patterned trim, queenpost truss, paired windows, and bay windows.

The house was constructed in 1880. The carriage barn was originally detached from the house; the addition to the house that connected them dates to 1955. The house originally had a one-story flat-roofed porch that wrapped from the bay window at the front elevation around to the bay window at the north elevation; a blurry photo reveals what appears to be a cut-out balustrade, spindlework frieze, and an X-pattern roof balustrade. The photo also shows what appears to be a low-balustrade at the widow's walk. A one-story porch also once spanned the north elevation of the ell. The ell's porch was removed in 1955 to make way for the addition, and the front porch was removed in 1963 and replaced with the extant porch and porch steps. The house is in very good condition.

The house was built for local fire insurance agent Norman H. Farr and his family. They moved here from 12 School Street (#101). Farr came to Bellows Falls in 1836 to live with his uncle Norman Harris (#129). He became a prominent department store owner (N.H. Farr & Co.), then was an insurance agent, and then had a livery business on Bridge Street. Around 1892, the Farris

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sold the house to John W. Flint, one of the sons in Wyman Flint & Sons paper manufacturers. Wyman Flint lived next door at the time (#124). The Flints had four servants (nanny, chambermaid, cook and waitress) listed in the 1900 Census, the most servants in one household in the historic district that year. In 1900, International Paper purchased the property in order to provide a home for their local superintendent, John P. Riley. In 1954, Riley's estate was purchased by the Loyal Order of Moose, which has occupied the building since. The Bellows Falls Order of Moose had been organized in 1912.

A. Carriage barn, 1880, contributing

The two-story carriage barn is attached to the west elevation of the 1955 addition to the house and projects south of the addition. It has an original square section and a large one-story addition spanning the west elevation. Both sections have a brick foundation, and clapboard siding. The original section has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof terminating in a cupola. The addition to the carriage barn has a shed roof sloping west flanked by side parapet walls. The square cupola atop the original section has a slate sloped base, louvered openings, and a double-sloped pyramidal slate roof. The original section has a plain frieze with pairs of scrolled brackets at the corners. The barn has two-over-two windows at the first story of both sections and two-pane windows at the second story of the original sections. There is a historic door at the left end of the north elevation; it has two lower panels and two upper vertical lights. There is a wood barn door at the right end of the west elevation of the carriage barn addition. The barn is in good condition. It is probably contemporaneous with the 1880 house, and the addition was added by 1896, the first time the west half of the property appears on a Sanborn insurance map. The original front elevation of the barn faced the house (east); this elevation is now concealed by the addition.

124. 61 Westminster Street, Flint, Wyman and Almira, House, c. 1870, contributing

This three-story wood frame symmetrical Second Empire house is located on a deep narrow lot on the northwest corner of Westminster Street and Temple Place. It has a large setback from Westminster Street and has a square main block and large two-story rear wing. The house has a beveled and tooled stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a scallop-shingle slate concave mansard roof. The wing is larger than the main block and has a rectangular footprint; its side elevations are contiguous with the main block. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped gabled roof. There is an exterior chimney between the first and second bay of the south elevation of the wing. The main block has a three-bay one-story entry porch flanked by bay windows; the porch and bay windows share a flat roof and the entry porch projects forward from the windows. Centered on the front elevation is a slightly projecting one-bay pavilion with a straight Mansard roof. Off-centered on the south elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Each roof slope of the main block has two dormers, and the pavilion also has a dormer. At the right end of the south elevation of the wing is a large one-bay by one-bay entry porch with a pedimented gabled roof. A modern wood handicap ramp leads from the landing toward the front of the main block. A modern metal fire escape is attached to the north elevation of the main block.

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The main block of the house is embellished with high-style architectural trim. Below the mansard roof and at the porch roof is an entablature with paired scrolled brackets, and there is a molded cornice at the upper curb of the roof. The dormers have bracketed, molded window crowns with flared round arches and keystones. At the corners of the main block and the pavilion are quoins. The entry porch has tripartite hexagonal chamfered posts, a molded railing with turned balusters, and cut-out quarter-round brackets. The front entry has a segmental-arched frame and a double-leaf door; each leaf has a lower panel and upper vertical light. The side porch has paneled cheek walls, wood steps, large square posts with square bases, a plain frieze with scrolled brackets at each corner, a molded pediment and cornices, and a plain gable rake. Beneath each bay window is an inset panel. The regularly-spaced segmental-arched window openings have molded architrave frames with a decorative keystone. Most of the windows are two-over-two segmental-arched units, except for the round-arched dormer windows, the pair of round-arched windows within a single flat frame at the second story of the pavilion, and the one-over-one units at the bay windows. The wing has an eave entablature and cornice returns, both with paired scrolled brackets. The regularly-spaced window openings have plain architrave casings. The raised basement has a mix of paired six-pane and sliding modern windows. The first story of the side elevations have paired six-over-six windows, and the second story of the side elevations have individual three-over-three (three vertical panes in one sash) windows. The rear gable wall has three-over-three windows at the second story. Second Empire features of the house include the cubical massing, mansard roof with ornamented dormers, prominent eaves supported by brackets, paired windows, front pavilion, ornamented window hoods, and the porch features such as chamfered porch posts and prominent eaves supported by brackets.

The was constructed circa 1870 and originally had a different rear ell and a detached carriage barn. In 1909, the barn was demolished to make way for the Rockingham Public Library (#127) and the ell was moved a short distance to 6 Temple Place (#126) to make way for the extant wing. The original ell was centered on the rear elevation of the main block. The house once occupied a double lot including the property that is now occupied by the library. South of the house was a large lawn backing up to a large two-story Second Empire style carriage barn. The barn faced east and had a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It had a mansard roof with a centered gambreled front gable and a square cupola. Under the front gable was a large barn door topped with a hooded round-arched hay door. Flanking each side of the center barn door was a vertical window opening and flanking each side of the cross gable was a dormer window. Each side elevation had a centered first-story window and dormer window. The cupola had a square base, a pair of louvered round-arched openings in each face, and a flat roof with a molded cornice. The only alterations to the main block since construction have been the removal of the interior brick chimney and of the low balustrade that was atop the front porch. It had turned balusters and square paneled posts.

The house was constructed for paper manufacturer Wyman Flint and his family, who purchased the property in 1869 and possibly had the house constructed immediately. He sold his house on Henry Street (#135) in 1871, so the new house was probably standing by that point. Flint (1824-

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1906) came to Bellows Falls in 1853 and his primary occupation was proprietor of Wyman Flint & Sons, manufacturers of tissue and medium weight manila paper, located on Mill Street. He was also president of the Albion Marble Company, Green Mountain Pulp Company, both in Middlebury, Vermont, and a manufacturer of shoe pegs in Warrensburgh, New York and Arlington, Vermont.

In 1909, the property was sold to the Masonic Temple, which for several decades had met in various rooms on The Square. The Masons did not undertake any major alterations to the interior of the main block, and constructed the wing in 1909 to accommodate dining and recreational uses at the basement and first story and a lodge room at the second story. The Masons still occupy the building. The building is in excellent condition. Wyman Flint moved the first house on the property to another location in the historic district to make way for his c. 1870 mansion. This was the c. 1820 Fleming/Conant house, now at 4 Atkinson Street (see #1).

125. 5 Temple Place, Lawrence, Jay and Lena, House, c. 1910, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot at the end of Temple Place, on the north side of the road. It faces south and has a cross-gable main block and a 1-1/2 story rear ell. The main block has a dominant front gable and two cross gables. The side (east and west) elevations of the ell are in the same plane as the side elevations of the main block. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and cross gable slate roof with a small brick chimney where the roof ridges meet. The right bay of the front elevation has a flat-roofed one-story bay window and the left bay has the front entry, which has an overhanging gabled roof supported by plain knee braces, a wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper square light, and concrete steps with modern wrought iron railings. The first story of the east cross gable projection has clipped corners. The northeast corner of the ell is a recessed porch with a Tuscan column and flat railing with square balusters. Exposed architectural trim is limited to molded raking cornices and cornice returns at each gable. (Additional trim may be hidden beneath the vinyl.) Most of the regularly-spaced window openings have one-over-one units. The center window of each bay window has a large single pane topped with a leaded-glass horizontal transom. The front gable has a bank of three windows, a one-over-one window flanked by single square pane windows with a diamond pattern of muntins. The side gables have a single square pane with a diamond pattern of muntins. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross-gable massing and large windows with leaded-glass transom windows.

The house was constructed circa 1910. The house has probably not been altered except for the 1963 removal of the wraparound porch and the later installation of vinyl siding. The front porch spanned the front elevation and abutted the east cross-gable. A 1968 photo reveals clapboard siding, corner pilasters, and plain window casings with molded drip caps. The house is in very good condition.

The house was constructed for Jay and Lena Lawrence, probably shortly after they purchased the

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lot in 1910. It appears on the 1912 Sanborn insurance map. Jay (1879-1913) worked for his father Martin at his flour mill in Brockways Mills (a hamlet in Rockingham) until the mills closed in 1910. From 1907-13 Jay was the Bellows Falls street commissioner. The Lawrences took in boarders. Their daughter Barbara married Walter Bartlett in 1934 and they inherited the house. The Bartletts lived there until at least the 1960s.

126. 6 Temple Place, Former Ell of Wyman Flint House, c. 1870, moved 1909, contributing

This two-story wood frame Second Empire house is located on a small lot at the end of Temple Place, on the south side of the road. A small 1-1/2 story wood frame shed sits just south of the house. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a concave mansard roof with three dormers at each side. Its rectangular footprint is oriented north-south and has a one-bay by one-bay projection at the left end of the east elevation. At the right end of the north elevation is a one-story bay window. A one-story flat-roofed porch wraps around the east, north and west elevations and abuts the projection. The right bay of the west section of the porch is enclosed and has clapboard siding.

Architectural trim includes a molded upper curb, molded bracketed cornices at the flat roofs of the dormers, an entablature below the mansard roof with paired scrolled brackets and paneled frieze, and architrave window casings with ogee blocks under the ends of each window sill. The porch has tripartite chamfered posts, a molded railing with turned balusters, a plain frieze with paired scrolled brackets, and a molded cornice. Wood steps with modern wrought iron railings are located in the left bay of the north section of the porch and the left bay of the east section of the porch. Except for the regularly-spaced dormers, the house has irregularly-spaced window openings. All openings have two-over-two units. Entry to the house is via a door in the third (of four) bay of the east elevation and a door in the north side of the projection. Both doors have lower horizontal panels and an upper vertical light. The house is in very good condition. Second Empire style features include the mansard roof with ornamented dormers, prominent eaves supported by brackets, and chamfered porch posts.

The house was originally the c. 1870 ell of the Wyman Flint House (#124). It was moved to its extant location in 1909 to make way for the new wing of the Flint House, which had recently been purchased by the Masonic Temple. The structure was turned 90 degrees; the current east elevation faced south when it was attached to the Flint house. The east and west sections of the porch are original; the north section was added after the move. The north elevation was originally attached to the house so its current appearance dates to 1909, although its is difficult to detect that it is not original. One hint is the lack of dentils in the roof's upper curb cornice. After it was moved, the building was purchased by Walton Farr (#129) and became a boarding house run by Cleora Brigham.

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A. Shed, c. 1909, contributing

A small 1-1/2 story wood frame shed sits behind (south of) the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented north-south, a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a gabled open-eave slate roof. The eaves-front north elevation has a pair of vertical-board sliding barn doors, and a horizontal window opening at the left end of the second story. The side gable walls have two vertical window openings with closed louvered shutters and a small round window in the gable. The south elevation has a single vertical window opening with closed louvered shutters. The shed was constructed sometime between the 1906 and 1912 printings of Sanborn insurance maps, and was probably constructed in 1909, when the house was moved to the site. It is in very good condition.

127. 65 Westminster Street, Rockingham Free Public Library, 1909, contributing

This two-story yellow brick Neo-Classical Revival building is located on a small lot at the southwest corner of Westminster Street and Temple Place. The library has a main block, rear ell, and side addition. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Westminster Street, the ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block and its side elevations are set back from the main block, and the addition has a narrow rectangular footprint and spans the south elevations of the main block and ell.

The asymmetrical main block has a raised basement, tall first story and short attic story beneath the eaves. All sections are faced with yellow brick with long, narrow stretchers. The basement has a stone base and a stone beltcourse. The main block has a low-sloped hipped asphalt-shingle roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the north roof slope. A large pedimented brick full-height central pavilion projects from the front (east) elevation and has stone steps and cheek walls. At the left end of the north elevation is a large flat-roofed bay window. At the right end of this elevation is a one-bay by one-bay addition with a flat roof even with the bottom of the attic story. The main block has a heavy molded cornice, dentiled friezeband, and a heavy molded beltcourse between the first story and attic. The pavilion has large full-height paneled corner pilasters with adjacent Ionic columns, which flank the front entry. The entry has a double-leaf metal-framed glass door beneath a bank of three narrow vertical windows; these share a full-height molded frame with a label mold. The pavilion has a heavy entablature with a dentiled friezeband, and the pediment has a molded raking cornice, dentiled gable rake, and yellow brick tympanum. The main block has regularly-spaced windows. At the first story there are Chicago windows with horizontal transom windows and flat stone arches with keystones, and at the attic there are square windows flanked by narrow vertical windows; the windows have metal X-pattern muntins and are flanked by pilasters. The bay window has individual one-over-one windows with horizontal transom windows. The basement has horizontal windows. The addition has a metal-framed glass door in the east elevation and paired metal framed vertical windows with lower awnings. The front steps have a modern metal railing and atop each cheek wall is a cast-iron lamp with a glass globe. Neo-Classical Revival features of the main block include the light-colored brick, symmetrical massing, impressive scale,

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full-height pedimented pavilion with monumental columns and pilasters, heavy eaveline entablature, low-sloped hipped roof, raised basement, and stone beltcourses and window arches. The Neo-Classical Revival style was commonly employed for public buildings during the early twentieth-century.

The two-story ell has yellow brick walls with a raised basement and two stories beneath the gabled asphalt-shingle roof. The basement has a stone beltcourse and the roof has a molded cornice. Centered on the rear gable wall is an exterior yellow brick chimney. Centered on the right half of the north elevation of the ell is a large one-bay by one-bay gabled entry porch. The porch has stone steps and brick cheek walls, Tuscan columns, a modillioned entablature, and a modillioned pediment. The entry has a large paneled door, 2/3 length sidelights and a multi-pane horizontal transom. The left half of the north elevation of the ell has regularly-spaced one-over-one windows. Between the first and second story windows are paneled spandrels. Flanking the chimney at the first story of the rear gable wall are twelve-over-twelve windows. All the windows have brick sills.

The modern two-story side addition has yellow brick faced walls over a narrow stone base, a stone beltcourse between the first and second stories, a flat stone cornice, and a flat roof that meets the bottom of the attic story of the main block. Thin plain pilasters divided the south elevation into six bays. Flanking each pilaster at both stories is a one-over-one window; between the second story windows and the beltcourse is a stucco spandrel. Most of the front (east) elevation of the addition is spanned by a full-height gabled entry pavilion. The front half of the pavilion is fully glazed and the rear half has brick faced walls. In the right half of the east elevation is a metal-framed glass door. The pavilion has a pediment with molded raking and horizontal cornices. The entire library is generally in very good condition.

The library was constructed in 1909 on the side lawn of the former Wyman Flint estate (#124). It was designed by an architect named McClean, and funded with a \$15,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie, who funded the construction of 2,811 libraries. The first Rockingham library was in the Opera House; it closed November 8, 1909 and the new library was dedicated on November 23. The first president of the new library was A.N. Swain (#129). In 1929, the ell was constructed as a "children's annex," with a museum and lecture hall at the second story. In 1966, the side addition was constructed, which cause the removal of the south bay window that mirrored the north bay window. The only alteration to the main block was the small addition at the north side, which may be contemporaneous with the 1966 addition.

128. 71 Westminster Street, Company E First Infantry Vermont National Guard Armory, 1915, contributing

This large two-story Gothic Revival brick structure is located on the west side of Westminster Street on a long narrow lot. It sits back from the street and has a brick main block and large three-story brick-faced rear wing. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street and the wing has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street; the side

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elevations of both sections are contiguous.

The main block has a large central projecting pavilion flanked by bays that also project slightly from the corner bays. It has a raised basement, first and second stories with tall ceilings, and a high castellated parapet. The rusticated basement and first story walls terminate in a brick beltcourse beneath the second story. The parapet has corbeled brick cornices and beltcourses. The pavilion is slightly taller than the rest of the block and consists of two towers connected by a one-story flat-roofed recessed segmental-arched doorway. The doorway is infilled with vertical-board siding decorated with meal hinge straps, and has a plain veneer door flanked by a pair of tiny square windows. Access to the doorway is via a pair of stone steps flanking the landing, and in front of the landing and steps is a large multi-level planter. Within the second-story recess of the pavilion is a vertical-board door with two small square lights and metal hinge straps. The main block has regularly-spaced narrow one-over-one windows with stone or concrete sills. The main block is in very good condition.

The modern wing is three or four times the depth of the main block and has a poured concrete foundation, brick-faced walls and a flat roof. The only ornamentation are brick beltcourses between each story consisting of vertically-oriented stretchers. The regularly-spaced window openings contain paired sliding metal-framed windows. The wing is in excellent condition.

The Company E First Infantry Vermont National Guard Armory was constructed in 1915, and has in addition to its unique architecture has the distinction of being the first armory constructed in Vermont. It was modeled after the Waltham, Massachusetts armory. Where the wing is located there was originally a large gambrel-roofed brick gymnasium. It was about three times as deep as the main block and had a corbeled base, bays divided by brick pilasters, and regularly-spaced windows that matched the windows of the main block. The front entry originally had a double-leaf vertical-board door that filled the arched opening. A wood frame two-story barn stood behind the armory.

In 1976, the armory was converted to the Riverview Apartments, the gymnasium was replaced with the extant wing of apartments, and a parking lot was constructed at the rear of the property. The front entry was also altered at this time. The lot at 14 South Street was also purchased and annexed to the Riverview Apartments property, probably in 1976. This property contained a mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival house and a nine-bay automobile garage that had been constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927. The house was at the east end of the east-west leg of South Street, facing north, and the garage was east of the house, oriented north-south. The house had continuous architecture including a 2-1/2 story front-gable main block, 1-1/2 story rear wing, and a 1-1/2 story attached rear barn. The garage had a long narrow footprint and a hipped roof. Both were demolished to make way for the apartment house parking lot. The house may have been the "T. Beals" house that appears on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map.

The main block of the armory was constructed in the location of the c. 1843 Col. Alexander Fraser

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house, which was demolished to make way for the armory. Fraser and his wife Caroline came to Bellows Falls in 1831 and purchased a grist mill. He became known as the "village miller." They purchased the lot in 1843 and constructed a Greek Revival farmhouse. It was a 2-1/2 story three-bay by five-bay front gable house with continuous architecture including a rear wing, attached rear shed, and attached rear barn. The detached rear barn that survived the construction of the armory belonged with this farmstead. Alexander Fraser died in 1858, and Mrs. Fraser sold it in 1874 to Solon and Caroline Goodridge, who used it as a summer residence. Goodridge (1817-1892) made his fortune in the "East India and China" trade in New York City. He retired in 1872 and spent summers in Bellows Falls. Their daughter Mary Bancroft and her husband Herbert inherited the property and lived all-year-round at the house. Herbert Bancroft died in 1915, the year the house was razed.

129. 75 Westminster Street, Harris/Swain House, c. 1838, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a long narrow lot on the west side of Westminster Street. It is set back from the street and has a front-gable sidehall main block and a 2-1/2 story rear wing, both with rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The wing is larger than the main block. The sections have contiguous north elevations and the south elevation of the wing is set back from the main block, although it has a one-story projection across most of the elevation that is contiguous with the main block. Spanning the rear gable wall of the wing and projecting north of the wing is a one-story shed-roofed garage. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the south roof slope of the main block and the roof ridge of the wing.

The main block has a two-story flat-roofed full-facade porch that provides the only ornamentation on the house. It has Tuscan columns, cut-out balustrade and an entablature. The irregularly-spaced window openings have plain casings. The front door opening has two historic wood doors separated by a mullion. Each door has small lower panels and a large vertical upper light. Above this doorway is a door to the second story porch. Most of the windows of both sections are two-over-one units, some are arranged in pairs. At the right end of the second story of the south elevation is a picture window with a stained glass transom. The wing's projection has a center one-bay inset porch. Queen Anne features of the house include the front porch features and picture window with transom. The garage has clapboard siding, a rolled roofing, a double-leaf hinged door, and a modern garage door.

The house was constructed circa 1840 and has undergone major alterations. A c. 1908 photograph shows that it was originally a high-style Greek Revival, with a full-height portico with Doric columns under a pedimented gable with a full entablature, a full entablature at the eaves, and full-length first-story six-over-nine windows at the front. The rest of the regularly-spaced windows were six-over-six units with louvered shutters. Projecting from the front entry (in the same location as the extant entry) was a shallow flat-roofed enclosed vestibule. The first time this section of town appears on a Sanborn insurance map, 1901, the main block had the extant wing, plus an attached rear

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1-1/2 story shed. Where the wing's side projection is was an open porch. Judging by the Queen Anne style of the porch, the house was probably altered shortly after Swain's death, which was approximately 1910. Alterations included the removal of the portico and projecting pediment, removal of the front vestibule, alterations to the window openings, removal of the entablature, construction of the extant porch, and dividing the house into two units. Sometime between 1912 and 1920, the rear shed was replaced with the extant garage. The vinyl siding was added in the late twentieth-century.

The house was constructed for Norman Harris, a prominent merchant of Bellows Falls from the 1830s to 50s. He bought the property from next-door-neighbor Alexander Fraser (#128) in 1838 and probably built the house shortly thereafter. In 1867, the property was purchased by Albert N. and Susan Swain, who had been married in 1856. They may have lived here earlier as they are listed in the general vicinity in the 1860 census. Swain (1828 to about 1910) came to Bellows Falls in 1856 and founded the *Bellows Falls Times*. He was editor and publisher for 32 years, and Susan was assistant editor. He was also the Bellows Falls postmaster from 1861-1873, a town representative and state senator, and first president of the Rockingham Free Public Library (#127). In 1888, he sold the newspaper to A.H. and F.H. Brown. The house was purchased in 1919 by Walton H. Farr, a post office clerk. He lived in one unit and rented the other one.

130. 3 Henry Street, New England Telephone and Telegraph, 1938, contributing

This two-story brick Neo-Classical Revival utility building is located on a square lot on the north side of Henry Street. It has a large setback from the street and a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has a poured concrete foundation, brick-faced walls, and a flat roof. The first and third bay of the four-bay front (south) elevation project two brick widths from the other two bays. There is an external brick chimney at each of the side elevations. Between the first and second stories is a concrete beltcourse. The first bay of the front elevation has an entry with a flat cantilevered roof. The entryway's Colonial Revival wood features contrasts with the starkness of the building: the paneled entry door is flanked by pilasters and is surmounted by a horizontal transom window and entablature. The other three bays of the front elevation have brick false arches; within each arch is an eight-over-eight window with a flat brick arch and concrete sill. In each bay of the second story of the front elevation is an eight-over-eight window with a flat brick arch and concrete sill. The side elevations have irregularly-spaced eight-over-eight windows. The east elevation has a metal fire escape leading to a second-story door. Neo-Classical Revival features include the austere appearance, flat roof, false arches, beltcourse, multi-pane windows and entry door pilasters and entablature. The building also has transitional modern features such as smooth facades and spare ornamentation. The building is in very good condition.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph building was constructed 1937-38 at a cost of \$21,000 plus \$91,000 for equipment. It was built in the location of the barn associated with the property at 55 Westminster Street (#122). According to the Lovells in the *History of the Town of Rockingham Vermont*, the telephone building made Bellows Falls, "one of the most important telephone links

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between Vermont and the rest of the world." From 1882-1938, the telephone service facility in Bellows Falls was located on The Square. The building has served as a telephone utility building since construction, and over time has served different telephone services such as Bell Atlantic, Nynex, and Verizon.

131. 5 Henry Street, Moore, John T. and Lucy, House, c. 1891, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on long narrow lot on the north side of Henry Street. It is set back slightly from the street and has a 2-1/2 story rear ell, one story attached rear garage, and 2-1/2 story attached rear converted barn. All of the sections have an irregularly-coursed ashlar foundation, clapboard siding, and slate roofs. The asymmetrical main block has a steep hipped roof with lower cross gables at the sides, a three-story cylindrical tower at the southeast corner, a hipped-roof dormer at the front (east) roof slope, and a one-story flat-roofed wraparound porch that spans half the front elevation and abuts the west cross gable. The east cross gable and bay windows have scallop shingle siding, and the tower has a mix of scallop-shingle and paneled siding and a flared conical slate roof. The third story of the tower has a slate shingle base. The east cross gable has a second story that overhangs a smaller bay window at the first story. The southwest corner of the second story of the main block is clipped. The west cross gable is contiguous with the west elevation of the ell. The left half of this gable wall has a flat-roofed two-story bay window. The porch has a pedimented projection at the southwest corner that faces southwest. The porch has large square tripartite posts with paneled shafts, flat arches with a medallion at the spring of each arch, and a low molded railings with square balusters.

Other architectural trim at the main block includes molded raking and horizontal cornices, molded cornice returns at the cross gables (the east gable has a recessed horizontal cornice connecting the cornice returns), a two-row paneled frieze beneath a plain friezeboard, plain window casings with molded drip caps and small horizontal blocks near the top of each vertical casing, scrolled bracket frieze at the front dormer, scrolled brackets under the cornice returns, a pair of large scrolled brackets meeting at a drop finial under the roof of the clipped corner, large scrolled brackets under the corners of the east gable wall overhang, and engaged turned posts below medallions at the window mullions at the third story of the tower. These windows also share a plain window casing.

There is a variety of window types and arrangements; most windows are individual one-over-one units. At the front elevation there is a large square window with a segmental-arched stained glass transom, the front dormer has paired sixteen-over-one windows, the tower has a bank of round-arched one-over-one windows, and a large round-arched stained-glass window reveals the location of an interior stairway at the west elevation. The wood front door is located at the left end of the front elevation, and has lower panels and a large upper light. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical complex massing, hipped cross-gable roof, wraparound porch, tower, mix of siding types, variety of window types and arrangements, and stained glass windows.

A large gabled dormer is at the east roof slope of the ell. It has Tuscan columns at the corners and

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incised trim at the peak. The ell has a molded cornice, two plain friezebands framing a scallop-shingle frieze, plain window casings with molded drip caps and small horizontal blocks near the top of each vertical casing, and irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows. The ell dormer has a large arched opening with a bank of three double-hung Queen Anne windows shaped to fit within the arch. At the left end of the east elevation of the ell is a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light.

The flat-roofed garage has two modern overhead doors and a pedestrian door at the east elevation. Between the garage and the ell is a one-bay connector with a shed roof that slopes from south to north. The east elevation of this connector has a pedestrian door and the west elevation has a one-over-one window. At the west elevation of the garage is a modern wood fire escape.

The house was constructed circa 1891, and the rear ell and one-bay connector (now attached to the garage) are original. These sections do not appear to have had any major alterations since construction. Today, part of or all of the main block is a dentist's office and the rest of the property is residential. The house has been well-preserved and is in very good condition.

The house was constructed for John T. Moore sometime between 1890 and 1896. He purchased the property in 1890 with an existing c. 1850 Greek Revival house on it, which was moved down the road to a smaller lot at 15 Henry Street (#141) to make way for his new house. It is likely that he undertook this project immediately but at the latest the house was constructed by 1896, as it appears on a Sanborn map of this date, the first of these maps to include this section of town. Moore owned a local paper mill on Mill Street (John T. Moore & Son), and until 1881 had been in business with John Robertson (#45). He lived in the house until at least the 1920s. In the early 1940s, Dr. Richard Fuller purchased the property.

The first house on the property appears on the 1874 Sanborn insurance map, an 1855 lithograph, and a blurry 1880s photograph. The 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival house had a rear wing and attached rear barn, a pedimented front gable, and a one-story bay window at the right end of the east elevation of the main block. It is labeled "Dunn" on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, and "J. Wiley" on the 1856 McClellan map. No information or deeds were found for either of those names. In the 1860s it was purchased by Jabez Hill (1788-1871), who was well-known as an eccentric character. He was a clerk for Hall & Green, local postmaster, and eventually acquired a lot of real estate in town. In 1872, the property was sold to Orsamus F. Woods (1820-1889), a local druggist, newsdealer and grocer on The Square. The Woods estate was sold to John T. Moore in 1890.

A. Carriage barn/apartments, c. 1880, altered c. 1942, contributing

The former carriage barn is attached to the north wall of the garage and has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west. The east end has a gabled roof and the west end has a hipped roof; at the peak of this roof is a square cupola. Off-center on the north elevation is a large exterior brick chimney.

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The east gable wall has a molded raking cornice and cornice returns, and the rest of the elevations have a molded horizontal cornice and plain friezeband. The west 2/3 of the barn has a band of scallop-shingle siding between the first and second stories. The east gable wall has a centered modern entry door under a gabled roof supported by curved brackets. The cupola has a sloped slate-shingle base, pilastered corners, one round-arch louvered opening in each face, and a bracketed pyramidal slate roof. The east gable wall has regularly-spaced one-over-one windows, except the center window at the second story, which is a Chicago window. The rest of the windows are mostly irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows, with a few multi-pane casement windows.

The carriage barn was originally detached from the house and is now apartments. The original section is now the west 2/3 of the apartment structure. It can be differentiated from its east addition by the scallop-shingle band and lighter shaded roof slates. It was constructed sometime between 1878, when it does not appear in a photograph, and 1886, when it appears in a lithograph. Sometime between 1912 and 1920, the barn was converted to an automobile garage. Sometime between 1927 and 1944 (probably in the early 1940s), the carriage barn was connected to the house with the construction of the garage, and the barn was extended east to its current configuration and converted to an office.

132. 6 Henry Street, Henry/Green/Farr House, c. 1853 with 1898 alterations, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a medium-sized lot on the south side of Henry Street. An automobile garage sits southeast of the house. The side-gable main block sits back slightly from the street and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, and the rear ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The side elevations of the ell are set back from the main block. The house has a brick foundation and composition siding. The main block has a standing-seam metal roof and the ell has an asphalt-shingle roof. Centered on the front (north) roof slope is a hipped-roof dormer. Interior brick chimneys rise from the left end of the front roof ridge and front of the ridge of the ell. Off-centered at the east gable wall of the main block is a three-story telescoping hexagonal tower with a flared steep roof and a sloped band of wood shingles between each story.

At the left end of the front elevation is a wood pedimented entry porch. It has square posts, a flat railing with square balusters, molded raking and horizontal cornices and a plain frieze, and an asphalt-shingle roof. The front entry has a wood door with lower panels and an upper light, flanked by full-length multi-pane sidelights, and is framed with a slight label mold. At the right end of the west gable wall is an entry with a wood door with a multi-pane upper light, and concrete steps with a modern wrought-iron railing. Attached to the right end of the east elevation of the ell is a gable-roofed two-bay by three-bay enclosed porch with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the ell. It has a parged foundation, clapboard half-wall and gable, and square posts and banks of two-over-two fixed sash. The roof of the porch may have sheet metal shingles. Its south roof slope extends to form a covered walkway behind the porch. Off-center on the west elevation of the ell is an entry with a gabled asphalt-shingle overhang supported by knee braces. The entry has a paneled

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wood door.

Architectural trim includes thin molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns, label molding at the front and west elevation windows, and plain window casings with molded drip caps elsewhere. The regularly-spaced window openings contain two-over-one units; the second story front windows and dormer windows are paired, and the first story front window is a full-height Chicago window. Queen Anne features include the asymmetrical front elevation and three-story bay window.

The house was constructed no later than 1853 and was originally a 1-1/2 story Cape Cod type house that faced north, with a 1-1/2 story rear ell with the same footprint as the extant ell. By the late nineteenth-century, it had Gothic Revival bargeboards, the first story of the extant three-story tower, and a wraparound porch across the front and abutting the tower. The house suffered a fire in 1898 and in addition to the repairs, both the main block and ell gained an additional story and the front elevation of the main block received new window and door openings. The front porch was either not destroyed or was rebuilt. The side porch was built sometime between 1927 and 1944, and the front porch was removed by the 1960s. The composition siding was added by the 1960s. The house is in very good condition.

In 1853, George O. Henry purchased what was probably this empty lot on the south side of Henry Street. A house in this location labeled G.O. Henry appears on the 1853 Presdee & Edward map. It is also possible that this is the 1836 William Henry House: the location of William Henry's 1836 house is unknown, he shares a last name with George Henry, and the original Cape Cod or Classic Cottage appearance of the house could date to this time. George Henry was a "merchant tailor." In 1856, the property was sold to Anna Green (1803-1875), wife of Henry Atkinson Green (1792-1863). At this point, the property may have extended to Westminster Street. H.A. Green was a prominent merchant in New York City who moved to Bellows Falls in 1811 and was an agent of the Bellows Falls Canal Company and partner in the mercantile firm Hall & Green. Green Street in Bellows Falls is named for him. The Greens' son, Edward Henry Green, married the infamous Hetty Green (#90). The 1869 Beers map shows that Anna Green also owned a house on the east side of South Street, which may be the house at #74.

Around 1892, Norman H. Farr (#123) and his daughter Fanny's family, including her husband Charles H. Williams, moved into the house. Farr had previously lived next door (#123) and may have already owned the subject house. Williams (1855-1913) came to Bellows Falls in 1881 and opened a book and stationery store on The Square. He later became a lawyer and trial judge, and was a selectman for many years. After his death, Fanny continued to live in the house with her daughter Marion and son-in-law George Thompson. Thompson (1880-1951) came to Bellows Falls in 1906 and met Marion after becoming Charles Williams' law firm partner. Marion Thompson sold the house in 1956.

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A. Automobile garage, c. 1940, contributing

This one-story wood frame garage is located southeast of the house and faces north. It has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an open-eave front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Two vertical-board sliding doors span most of the north elevation. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1927 and 1944. Judging by its appearance, it probably dates closer to 1944 than 1927. It is in very good condition.

133. 7 Henry Street, Moore, Carroll and Fannie, House, c. 1892, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a long narrow lot on the north side of Henry Street. A one-story wood frame automobile garage sits northeast of the house. The sidehall plan asymmetrical house sits back slightly from the street and has a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a stone slab foundation, clapboard siding, and a steep slate hipped-roof with a north-south ridge. At the right end of the west elevation is a two-bay recessed porch. The second story sleeping porch is enclosed and the first story is open and is part of the one-story wraparound porch that also spans the front (south) elevation. Centered on the front roof slope is a large dormer with a three part roof: the center is a gabled roof and the rest is flat. A gabled dormer and hipped-roof dormer are centered on the east roof slope. Under the left dormer is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the left end of the east roof slope and center of the roof ridge. A pent roof spans the right half of the east elevation (north of the bay window).

Encircling the roof is a dentiled friezeband and molded cornice. A two-bay molded cornice supported by pairs of large scrolled brackets projects from the front roof cornice. The front porch has Tuscan columns resting on square posts, a molded railing with square balusters, a dentiled frieze, a molded cornice, wood steps, and a low-sloped hipped roof with a pedimented entry bay. The sleeping porch has a scallop-shingle half-wall, square posts and banks of alternating four-over-one and eight-over-two sash. The dormers have scallop-shingle siding and molded cornices. The front dormer has a semicircular fanlight in the tiny gable. Between the first and second story is a molded wood beltcourse. There are plain cornerboards, and label molding at all of the windows except at the east elevation to the right of the bay window. The second story front windows also have segmental-arched crowns with keystones.

The front entry has a historic wood panel door with lower rows of square panels and a large upper light. It is flanked by matching sidelights. The first story front windows are full-height, and the front entry has an arched fanlight and wood door with lower panels and an upper light. Most of the house has regularly-spaced individual two-over-one or six-over-one windows. The west elevation has three pairs of one-over-one windows, under the pent roof is a modern casement window, the front gable has a double-hung window with an X pattern in the upper sash, and the other dormers have paired four-over-one windows. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical massing, wraparound porch, sleeping porch, mix of siding types, steep hipped roof, and variety of

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dormer and window types. The house is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed circa 1892 and does not appear to have had any major alterations except for the addition of the pent roof and casement window. It is possible that there is a c. 1852 Greek Revival house contained in this house. Clues include the front part of the house (without the porch and hipped roof), which resembles the remains of 2-1/2 story sidehall plan three-bay wide Greek Revival house, similar to many other houses in the historic district. An 1855 photograph shows a house of this description in this location, that stood until the 1880s. It is also possible that the rear section of the house was originally an ell, now the entire house is joined under one roof. Another clue is the awkward and unique appearance of the house. At the latest this house was constructed or altered by 1896, as the extant footprint appears on a Sanborn map of this date, the first of these maps to include this section of town.

The first known occupant of the site was George Arms, who purchased the property from Bank of Bellows Falls in 1852. A house appears with his name on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, although it may have been a house next door at 9 Henry. At the latest, a house was constructed in this location around 1859, when Arms sold the property to Albert Derby. Derby (1830 to about 1910) came to Bellows Falls in 1844 and married his wife Martha in 1856. He first worked as a house builder with William Stone, and went into scythe snath manufacturing in 1863 as Frost, Derby & Co. In 1866, the Derby's sold the property to Nancy Bancroft and later moved to School Street (#112). Nancy and Fabius Bancroft came to Bellows Falls in 1855. Fabius died in 1866, and Nancy died in 1874. In 1875, James H. Williams, Jr. purchased the property. He was the son of James and Frances Williams (#122) and the president of the Bellows Falls National Bank. An 1878 panoramic photograph shows that Williams updated the house with a hipped roof and belvidere. In 1891 the property was sold to paper manufacturer Carroll Moore (born 1868), who had recently been married to neighbor Frederick Willson's (#137) daughter Fannie. Moore's father bought the property next door (#131) the year before. They were partners in John T. Moore & Son. The Carrolls sold the house in 1928.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1910, contributing

This one-story two-bay wood frame garage sits northeast of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street and faces south. It has clapboard siding, a hipped slate roof, two modern overhead garage doors, and several windows with diamond-pattern panes. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1906 and 1912. It is in very good condition.

134. 8 Henry Street, Hadley, Eliza, House #1, c. 1880, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Second Empire style house is located on a small lot on the southeast corner of Henry and South Streets and faces north. It sits close to both streets and has an L-shaped asymmetrical main block and rear ell with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main

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block. The east elevation of the ell is contiguous with the main block and the west elevation is set back from the main block. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and a hexagonal slate straight mansard roof with dormers. The ell has a gabled roof with a small brick chimney emerging from the center of the ridge. Centered on the forward-facing section of the L is a flat-roofed two-story bay window. At the right end of the west elevation of the main block is a flat-roofed two-story bay window. A one-story flat-roofed porch abuts the forward-facing section of the L and wraps two bays around the east elevation of the main block. Spanning the west elevation of the ell is a two-story shed-roofed porch. Near the left end of the east elevation is a side entry with a gabled roof.

The main block is encircled by a full entablature that also follows the roofs of the bay windows. The upper curb of the roof and the dormers have molded cornices. Above the first and second story windows of the bay windows are bands of sloped trim. The ell has a molded raking cornice and cornice returns. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light, and plain casings. The porches have plain square posts and modern wrought-iron railings, and the front porch has a spindled frieze and a gabled overhang over wood steps. The regularly-spaced individual windows openings have plain casing with thin molded cornices and two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. Second Empire features of the house include the mansard roof with dormer windows, roof entablature, and two-story bay windows.

The house was constructed circa 1880. The ell and porches may be original; at the latest they date to 1896, the first time this section of town is included on a Sanborn insurance map. The house was built for Eliza Hadley, the widow of Franklin Hadley (#104). Mrs. Hadley later moved next door to 6 South Street (#72). By the turn of the century, the house was a boardinghouse operated and inhabited by Alma Chandler and her family, including husband Henry, who was a traveling agent for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. By 1904, the Chandlers had moved to another boardinghouse down the street at 25 Henry Street (#151). Around 1905, Dr. J. Sutcliffe Hill and his family moved into the house. Hill (1859-1945) came to Bellows Falls in 1888 and opened a practice on The Square. He was a prominent local doctor for over fifty years and a longtime health officer of Bellows Falls. The Hills also took in boarders.

The subject house was constructed sometime between 1878, when it does not appear in a photo of that date, and 1880, when the order of census listings implies that Mrs. Hadley lives in this location. She is listed at 8 Henry Street in the 1884 city directory. This house was constructed in the location of a c. 1850 house. This 1-1/2 story gable-front house faced north and is labeled "J.E. Drewry" on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map and "W.P. Baker" on the 1856 McClellan map. A J.E. Drury sold a house on School Street in 1852, perhaps this is when the first house on the subject property was constructed. The house is missing on the 1869 Beers map, and this lot has become part of Ann Green's property, which includes the house at 6 Henry (#132) and a lot spanning the entire east side of South Street that includes one house, possibly 10 South Street (#74).

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135. 9 Henry Street, Weston/Coy House, c. 1890, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne mansion is located on a large L-shaped lot on the north side of Henry Street across from the head of South Street. Northwest of the house is a 2-1/2 story barn and in the rear of the lot is a tiny "Tea House." The asymmetrical house sits back slightly from the street and has cross gabled main block with a dominant front gable, a 2-1/2 story rear ell, and a small one-story shed attached to the rear. The house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding over clapboard siding. The main block has a steep hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a north-south ridge, and cross gables at the north ends of the side elevations. The southeast corner of the house is cut away, with an overhanging roof. The ell is set back from the cross gables and has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof with a north-south ridge. The shed spans the rear of the rear gable wall and has a shed roof. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the west cross gable, and an interior brick chimney emerges from the center of the roof ridge of the main block. A gabled dormer is centered on the front (south) roof slope. At the left end of the front elevation is a large one-story one-bay by one-bay gabled entry porch, spanning the right half of the east elevation of the main block is a one-story one-bay by two-bay shed-roofed porch, and spanning the east elevation of the ell is a two story porch; the second story is enclosed. The east cross gable consists of a two-story bay window surmounted by a pedimented gable that overhangs at the corners. The first story of this bay window is inside the side porch. The west cross-gable steps back at each level, the first and second story steps have small hipped roofs.

The roof of the main block is encircled by an entablature, and the second story has a flared base over a molded wood stringcourse. The overhangs of the cut away corner and east gable have scrolled corner brackets, and the east gable has a bracketed cornice. The windows have a variety of ornamentation; the window above the front entry has a flattened bay window inset into a large square frame with scrolled corner brackets, and above the bay is a paneled crown. Other windows have large flat lintelboards decorated with panels, medallions and dentils. The dormer has a pedimented gable with molded raking and horizontal cornices; the tympanum is infilled with scallop-shingle siding and a trellis pattern at the peak. The dormer window has a recessed window with corner brackets.

The Colonial Revival entry porch and one-story side porch have paired Tuscan columns on square bases, and molded railings with geometric balustrades. The entry porch has brick cheek walls and a stone landing and stone steps. Its gabled roof has a molded pediment with a decorative plaque within the tympanum. The side porch has brick supports and a wood deck, and a molded cornice. The first story of the two-story porch has square posts, a molded cornice, and a molded railing with square balusters. The second story has a flared base, clapboard half-wall, and is enclosed with a bank of nine-pane fixed sash. The main block's entablature follows the roofline of this porch. The rear shed has a pedimented half-gable with molded raking and horizontal cornices. The house generally has individual one-over-one windows found in three widths. A paired fixed window marks the location of the interior front staircase at the west elevation of the main block. Each of the three windows in the front bay window has a transom. The dormer has paired windows with

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diamond-pattern panes. The horizontal window opening in the west gable has stickwork mullions. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical massing, steep hipped roof with cross gables, cut away corner, window and dormer ornamentation, variety of window types, bay windows, recessed windows, and flared wall bases.

The house was constructed circa 1890 and the rear ell and shed are original. The front porch is what remains of a Colonial Revival wraparound porch that spanned the front elevation and abutted the west cross gable. This porch had turned balusters instead of the extant geometric pattern. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the matching side porch was added sometime between 1912 and 1920. The alteration to the front porch is not recorded on the maps so perhaps it also dates to this time. The porch at the rear ell was originally one story and had a pedimented entry bay; the second story was added sometime between 1920 and 1927. The extant one-over-one windows at the cut away corner were originally picture windows with horizontal stained glass transoms. The vinyl siding dates to the late twentieth-century and conceals a band of wood shingles between the first and second story windows and decorative panels beneath some windows. Despite the minor changes the house retains its historic character and is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed for prominent local attorney George Weston and his family. He bought the property in 1884; at this point it either had an old house on it, or the house had recently disappeared. An 1886 lithograph shows this property as an empty lot. The Westons are listed at 9 Henry Street in the 1893 city directory, so the subject house was constructed sometime between 1886 and 1893. In 1894, the property was sold to Simon and Mary Coy. Coy was a partner of the Coy & Babcock paper company on The Island, later known as the Coy Paper Company after it moved to Claremont, New Hampshire. After Coy's death around 1900, Mrs. Coy lived in the house with her granddaughter Anna Williams. Anna married Fred Perry, who was also the president of the Coy Paper Company, and they continued to live in the house. In 1918, the house was sold to Louis Mosely. His wife Lura was the daughter of L.T. Lovell, who built the 1889 Rockingham Hotel. She inherited the hotel in 1913, and Louis became the manager. The Mosely's sold the house in 1921.

The first house on the property was a 2-1/2 story gable-front house. It is unclear whether or not the house labeled Arms on the 1853 map in this general vicinity is this house or the one next door at 7 Henry (#133). In 1862, George Arms sold this lot to Wyman Flint, and there is a house in this location labeled Wyman Flint on the 1869 map. Flint sold the \$7,000 property in 1871 to the Stoughtons of New York, who sold it 1872 to J.D. Bridgman. Flint moved to his new mansion on Westminster Street (#124). Bridgman was a local lawyer, and over the years was a local legislator, state senator, and State's Attorney. In 1882, he and George Weston opened a law practice together. Bridgman married William Conant's daughter Sarah, which gives him another connection to Flint, as Flint bought his Westminster Street property from Conant. Bridgman sold the property to George Weston in 1884 and moved to Center Street.

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A. Barn, c. 1862, contributing

This detached 2-1/2 story wood frame barn is located northwest of the house. It has an L-shaped footprint and faces east with a dominant front gable and cross gable at the north side. The barn has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gabled asphalt-shingle roof. Architectural trim includes cornerboards, molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns, a plain friezeband, and plain window casings. The right side of the east gable wall has a sliding vertical-board barn door, and the north gable wall has a vertical-board pedestrian door and hay door. The barn has irregularly-spaced six-over-six windows. The barn predates the extant house and may date back to 1850. It appears in an 1878 panoramic photograph. The barn is in very good condition.

B. Tea House, c. 1890, contributing

This small one-story structure is located in the rear of the property. It has clapboard and lattice siding, three pedimented gables, a sheet metal hipped roof, corner pilasters, and a six-over-six window. It is probably contemporaneous with the extant house and is in poor condition.

136. 10 Henry Street, Babbitt, Frederick and Katherine, House, c. 1904, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on the southwest corner of Henry and South Streets. A 2-1/2 story carriage barn sits southwest of the house, behind the house at 12 Henry Street (#139) and is accessed from South Street. The house sits back slightly from the street and has an asymmetrical main block with a square footprint with cross gables, and a rear ell with a rectangular footprint; the west elevation of the ell is contiguous with the main block and the east elevation is set back from the main block. Spanning the rear gable wall of the ell is a one-story hipped roof projection. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a massive gambrelled slate roof with an east-west ridge and lower cross gables at the front and east elevations. A brick chimney emerges from just behind the main roof ridge, and from the rear of the ell's roof ridge. The rear projection has a sheet metal roof. The west roof gable overhangs a two story bay window. At the left end of the west elevation is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. Spanning the front (north) elevation is a one-story flat roofed porch. Above this porch at the right end of the front elevation is a one-story bay window under an overhanging pedimented cross gable. At the left end of the west elevation of the main block is the other cross-gable, which is a two-story bay window under an overhanging pedimented gable. The upper third of the east gambrel projects slightly. A one-story one-bay by one-bay porch is located in the corner of the main block and ell. Its roof is the bottom of a catslide roof that starts at the main gambrel roof. At the right end of the rear projection is a recessed porch.

Exposed architectural trim includes molded raking and horizontal cornices and plain window casings with thin molded drip caps. The porches have vinyl-sided half-walls. The front and side porch have Tuscan columns. The front porch has a full entablature and a centered projecting

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pedimented entry bay with paired columns at the front. The front entry is at the left end of the front cross gable and has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The rear porch has cut out arches above the half wall and a rear entry beneath a projecting pedimented roof. The house has a variety of window types and arrangements, including two Palladian windows, one-over-one individual windows, one-over-one paired windows, paired diamond-pane awning windows, and round-arched and horizontal leaded-glass transoms.

The house was constructed circa 1904. A 1908 photograph shows that beneath the vinyl the house has mostly wood shingle siding, including the half-walls of the porches and gables, and most of the second story. The first story and bay windows have clapboard siding. The photo also shows that the front porch projection was originally semicircular with full-height Tuscan columns and radiating steps. Despite these changes the house has retained its historic appearance and is a contributing resource. The house appears to be in excellent condition.

The house was constructed in 1904 or 1905. It was constructed for Frederick and Katherine Babbitt. Frederick (1859-1931) was an agent of the American Express Company's local office, then entered the plumbing and heating business with George Allbee. He lived at his new home at 12 Henry Street (#139) from about 1888 until 1899, when he moved to White River Junction. Sometime between 1901 and 1904 the Babbitts moved back to Bellows Falls, then moved into this new house. In 1908, along with brothers George and John, Babbitt bought the Robertson Paper Company, and became the president of the company. They also operated the Bellows Falls Machine Company, which manufactured paper making machinery. He was also chairman of the town library committee responsible for the 1909 public library (#127), chairman of the armory committee responsible for the construction of the 1915 armory (#128), chairman of the town building committee responsible for the construction of the 1927 high school (#103), and a state senator. He was the son of George Babbitt (1828-1898), who had been superintendent of the local American Express office, and who had lived on the same property, in an earlier house. Katherine lived the house until her death around 1955, when the estate was sold.

This house was the second house on the property. The first house was a circa 1856 2-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival house. It was moved to the rear of the property make way for the extant house. In 1856, Wyman Flint purchased the Henry Street lot from the Bank of Bellows Falls. At this point, the lot included properties #75 and 76 on South Street, and #135, 139 and 140 on Henry Street. He may have built the Greek Revival house at 10 Henry Street at this point, as there is a building labeled with his name in this location on the 1856 McClellan map. The building is labeled H.H. Stone on the 1869 Beers map. Hiram H. Stone was a railroad conductor and purchasing agent for the Cheshire Railroad. George and Frances (1835-1901) Babbitt purchased the property in 1870 and the Stones and Babbitts were sharing the house in the 1870 census. About 1870, the Flints moved into their new mansion on Westminster Street (#124).

Additional development on the property began about 1888, when the Babbitts sold the lot at 12 Henry Street (#139) to their son Frederick, who built a Queen Anne house there. In 1900, another

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son, George, Jr., built the house at 15 South Street (#76) as a rental property. Around 1903, after both George and Frances had died, their house was moved to 11 South Street (#75). It was enlarged and updated in the Queen Anne style and now faces south at the bend of South Street. The tower predates the move; its appearance on the 1901 Sanborn map is evidence that the house originally stood at 10 Henry Street.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This wood frame carriage barn is located behind (south of) the house at 12 Henry Street (#139) and is accessed from South Street. It has a side-gabled 2-1/2 story main block facing east and one-story shed-roofed section spanning the west elevation of the main block. It also has a small one-story flat-roofed projection at the north gable wall of the main block. The barn has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle gabled roof and sheet-metal shed and flat roofs. The three-bay wide main block has a centered one-bay cross gable and a square cupola centered on the north-south roof ridge. The front (east) elevation is spanned by three double-leaf barn doors. The second story has a large centered hay door flanked by a pair of six-over-six windows. The cupola has a hipped asphalt-shingle base, segmental-arched louvered openings, and a double-sloped pyramidal roof. The barn has plain cornerboards, friezeband, and window and door casings. The barn doors have four panels in each leaf and metal strap hinges. The east side of the side projection has a double-leaf narrow hinged door. The barn was originally associated with 12 Henry Street (#139) and is probably contemporaneous with its c. 1890 construction. It is in excellent condition.

137. 11 Henry Street, Henry/Willson House, c. 1855, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the north side of Henry Street and has a relatively large side (east) yard. It sits back slightly from the street and has a sidehall plan main block, 1-1/2 story rear wing, and an attached 2-story converted barn. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and a cross gable at the left end of the west elevation. The wing has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and the converted barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It projects east of the wing. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingle open-eave overhanging gabled roofs. The front wall has a stone slab foundation. A brick chimney emerges from the ridge of the main block.

Spanning the right half of the east elevation of the main block and entire east elevation of the wing is a shallow one-story shed-roofed projection. The middle third of this projection (the left half of the wing) is a recessed porch; the rest is enclosed. The facade of this projection is contiguous with the gable wall of the converted barn. In the corner where the west cross gable meets the wing is a small one-story projection. Two small gabled dormers rise from the east roof slope of the wing. The front elevation has a one-story flat-roofed full-facade porch.

The open eaves of the main block are bracketed. The front porch has chamfered columns and

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square bases, an X-pattern stickwork frieze with stickwork knee braces, a flat railing with square balusters, and concrete steps with modern wrought-iron railings. The side porch has an X-pattern stickwork frieze and square posts. The dormers have carpenter gothic bargeboards. The main block has regularly-spaced paired four-over-four narrow windows. At the side elevations and in the front gable are a few six-over-six units. A round-arched double-hung Queen Anne window reveals the location of the interior staircase at the west elevation. There are two french doors at the first story of the main block, one at the front and one at the east elevation. The front entry has a historic wood paneled door flanked by full-length sidelights. The wing and converted barn have regularly-spaced six-over-six windows. The barn has been converted to an apartment. The wing and barn both have entry doors at the east elevations.

The house, plus the rear wing and barn, appear in an 1855 lithograph, which was probably soon after its construction as it does not appear on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. It was originally of the Greek Revival style with individual six-over-six windows throughout. It probably also had boxed eaves originally. The house was updated in the Italianate style at an unknown time, possibly during the 1870s. Italianate features include the open-eave bracketed roof and paired windows. The Gothic Revival dormer bargeboards were probably added by the 1870s. The Stick Style porch and projection at the west elevation were added by 1896, the first time this section of town is included on a Sanborn insurance map. The projection spanning the wing was originally entirely a porch, and a porch once spanned the left half of the west elevation of the main block. By the 1960s, the right half of the side porch was enclosed, and the porch at the left end of the west elevation of the main block was removed. The barn was converted to an apartment and the vinyl siding was added in the late twentieth-century. The siding conceals clapboard siding. The house is in good condition and has retained its historic character except for the vinyl siding.

This is probably the G.O. Henry house that appears on the 1856 McClellan map. In 1853, Henry lived at 6 Henry Street (#132). In 1865, G.O. and Frances Henry sold the property to Frederick M. Willson (1830 to about 1910), who was married that year to his wife Mary (1836-1893). Willson came to Bellows Falls in 1850 and was first employed by Harris, Stone & Company, flour and grain dealers. In 1862, his brother Joseph (#117) purchased this company and renamed it J. Willson & Co., and Frederick became a partner. In 1856, he also entered the hardware trade with Aaron Arms, under the name Arms & Willson. This dissolved in 1867. In 1890 (possibly the year of his brother's death), Frederick started his own flour and grain company under the name F.M. Willson. In the *History of the Town of Rockingham* (1907), it is reported that "no other business man now in Bellows Falls has been continuously in trade since 1850." His son Louis, who managed a paper mill, continued to live in the house after his parents' deaths with his wife Annie. She lived there until her death in the 1950s. The Willsons also owned the property next door (#141) until the 1950s. They owned the property in the rear (#167) until 1926.

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138. 11-1/2 Henry Street, Carriage Barn/Apartments, c. 1890, contributing

This two-story wood frame building is located behind (north of) the house at 11 Henry Street (#137). It has a square main block and an addition; the addition has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block. It spans the north elevation of the main block and projects slightly from the east elevation of the main block. The building has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and slate roofs. The main block has a hipped roof terminating at a square cupola, and iron snow retention bars. The cupola has a hipped slate base, louvered segmental-arched openings, and a double-sloped pyramidal roof with a molded cornice. The addition has a gabled roof with a north-south ridge. The main block is encircled by an entablature and has plain cornerboards, watertable, and windows casings with molded drip caps. The entry to the main block is at the right end of the east elevation, and has a paneled wood door, and a small gabled porch with square posts, concrete steps, and modern wrought-iron railings. The main block has regularly-spaced six-over-six windows and louvered shutters. The entry to the addition is at the right end of the east elevation and has a modern metal core door. The first story of the addition has regularly-spaced paired casement windows, and the west elevation of the second story is spanned by a bank of horizontal single-pane windows.

The carriage barn appears to have been constructed around 1890, and was originally associated with property #137. Both the main block and addition appear on the 1896 Sanborn insurance map, the first time this section of town is included on these maps. The east elevation of the addition originally stepped back from the main block. The main block was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1912 and 1920. Both sections were converted to apartments in 1966. At this time, a two-story porch spanning the east elevation of the addition was constructed. It was later enclosed, giving it the extant appearance. The carriage barn has lost its original barn doors but retains enough of its historic character to be a contributing resource. It is in very good condition, except for the second story of the addition which is in fair condition.

139. 12 Henry Street, Babbitt/Kelley House, c. 1888, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot on the south side of Henry Street. It sits back slightly from the street and has an asymmetrical main block and rear wing, brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and slate roofs. The main block has a steep hipped roof with three lower cross gables, one at the front and two at the sides, and a two-story hexagonal tower at the northwest corner. The wing has a rear-gabled roof and a shed dormer at the east roof slope. A one-story porch wraps from the tower around to the east cross gable and has a slate hipped roof. The left half of the east elevation of the wing is spanned by a two-story shed-roofed porch. The front and west cross gables have gabled roofs with pedimented gables and slightly overhang the wall surfaces below. These gables are supported by large clapboard brackets. The east cross gable has a hipped roof atop a two-story bay window. The tower has a steep flared hexagonal roof.

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Encircling the main block, including the cross gables and tower, is a molded cornice and wide freizeband. The wing has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. Bands of scallop-shingle siding are below the first story windows of the main block, and between the first and second story windows of the side cross gables, tower, and wing. The cross gable tympanum are also infilled with scallop shingles. The windows and doors have plain casings. The front porch has turned posts supporting a flattened arch frieze, and a molded railing with turned balusters. This porch has a projecting gabled entry bay next to the tower, with a pedimented gable infilled with scallop shingles and paired posts at the front. The short sides of the projection have a spindlework frieze. The wood steps have a flat railing with turned balusters. The first story of the side porch has turned posts, a flattened arch frieze, modern wrought-iron railings, and a small gabled roof overhanging the entry at the right end. The second story of the side porch has a scallop-shingle half wall, square posts, and is enclosed with a bank of sliding windows.

The house generally has irregularly-spaced individual two-over-two windows, with some paired windows at the main block and one-over-one windows at the tower. The gables of the cross gables have semi-circular louvered openings. There are two adjacent front entries off the front porch, one is in the tower and the other to the left of the tower. The right door is a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light. The left door is a historic wood door with a large Queen Anne light. Other Queen Anne features of the house included the asymmetrical massing, steep hipped roof with lower cross gables, corner tower, mix of clapboard and scallop-shingle siding, and wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters and pedimented entry bay.

The house was constructed circa 1888 and does not appear to have had any alterations except that the door to the tower is probably not original. The house had been well-preserved and is in excellent condition. The carriage barn at 10 Henry Street (#136) was originally associated with this house. This house was probably constructed shortly after the lot was acquired in 1888 by Frederick Babbitt from his parents (#136). Babbitt (1859-1931) was an agent of the American Express Company's local office, then entered the plumbing and heating business with George Allbee. He and his wife Katherine lived here until 1899, when they moved to White River Junction. They rented the house to Dr. Edward Kirkland and his family. Kirkland was the only homeopathic physician in Bellows Falls at the time and practiced out of the house. By 1904, the Babbitts moved back to Bellows Falls into their new home next door at 10 Henry Street (#136). Frederick's brother John lived in the house for a short time, then it was rented to Dr. Ira Prouty for a short time. In 1912, Frederick and Katharine's daughter Madeline (1885-1946) and her husband Herbert Kelley (1880-1935) purchased the house. He was the manager of the Babbitt brother's Robertson Paper Company from 1910-1921, treasurer of the Babbitt-Kelley Company (paper manufacturers). In 1931, he established the Kelley Paper company. After his death, Madeline managed the company until her death. The house remained in the family until 1950.

140. 14 Henry Street, Ladd House, c. 1957, non-contributing

This small one-story wood frame ranch house is located on a small lot on the south side of Henry

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Street. It sits back slightly from the street and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, facing west. It has a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped gabled asphalt-shingle roof with a north-south roof ridge and an interior brick chimney centered on the east roof slope. The west elevation has an off-center entry and the house has regularly-spaced horizontal awning windows. A flat-roofed car port spans the left 2/3 of the east elevation.

Spanning its west side is a vinyl-sided half wall beneath a bank of square windows. The house is in very good condition. It was constructed sometime between 1956, when the Kelleys (#139) sold the lot to Beatrice Ladd, and 1959, when zoning regulations were enacted in town (there is no record of this house in the zoning records). The Ladds had this house built to replace their homestead at the corner of Henry and Atkinson Streets which was demolished to make way for a gas station (#31). The house is non-contributing due to its age, but because it has not been altered since construction, it may be eligible as a contributing resource around 2007.

141. 15 Henry Street, House, c. 1850, moved to site c. 1890, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a small lot at the northeast corner of Henry and Hadley Streets. It sits close to Hadley Street and slightly back from Henry Street. It has a sidehall-plan front-gable main block, 2-1/2 story rear wing, and small two-story shed attached to the rear (north) gable wall of the wing. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofs with interior brick chimneys emerging from the bottom of the east roof slope, top of the west roof slope, and ridge of the wing. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Henry Street. The wing projects one bay west of the main block and is set back from the east elevation of the main block. At the left half of the west elevation of the main block, contiguous with the wing, is a one-story flat-roofed projection. At the right end of the east elevation of the main block is a two-story hipped-roof bay window. The front (south) elevation has a one-story flat-roofed full facade porch. Spanning the left 2/3 of the east elevation of the wing is a two-story flat-roofed porch.

The main block has a pedimented gable, large paneled corner pilasters, and is encircled by a full entablature. The wing has horizontal and raking cornices and small cornice returns. The front entry has a paneled door jamb, full-length sidelights, paneled casings, a horizontal transom window, and a historic paneled wood door. The bay window has bands of trim between the first and second story windows. The regularly-spaced window openings have plain casings with molded drip caps and two-over-two windows, except for the one-over-one windows in the bay window. The front porch has a cut-out balustrade, flat cut-out posts with flat jigsaw-cut brackets, and a frieze and molded cornice. The side porch has turned posts, and a frieze and molded cornice. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, sidehall plan, pedimented gable, full entablature, large paneled corner pilasters, paneled door jambs and casings, and horizontal transom window.

This house was constructed circa 1850 at 5 Henry Street (#131) and moved to the vacant lot circa 1890, which was owned by next-door-neighbor Frederick Willson (#137). Evidence of the move

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includes a photo of a similar building at 5 Henry Street, a handed-down story from a long-time resident of the neighborhood, and the fact that the lot at 15 Henry Street is vacant in an 1886 photograph and the Greek Revival style of the house dates it to no later than the 1850s. The house was moved to make way for John T. Moore's Queen Anne mansion that he built after purchasing the property in 1890.

The Queen Anne style porches probably date to when the house was moved. If this was the house at 5 Henry Street, it originally had a one-story bay window in the same location as the extant two-story bay window, and the second story of the bay was probably added after the move. The house retains its historic character. After it was moved to the site, it was two rental units occupied by two salesmen for the Vermont Farm Machine Company and their families. The Willson family continued to own the property until the 1950s.

142. 16 Henry Street, Gray, Oscar and Delia, House, c. 1866, contributing

This wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the south side of Henry Street and sits back slightly from the street. It has continuous architecture including a 2-1/2 story sidehall-plan front-gable main block, a 1-1/2 story rear wing and a 1-1/2 story attached rear shed. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and slate roofs. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear of the west roof slope of the main block. A two-story wood frame detached carriage barn sits southeast of the house. The main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street; both side elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. The shed has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street with an east-west roof ridge; its gable ends project from the side elevations of the wing. Spanning the right third of the west elevation of the main block and the left third of the west elevation of the wing is a one-story flat-roofed projection. At the left end of the east elevation of the main block is a two-story gabled bay window. At the right end of the front (north) elevation is a one-bay gabled entry porch. Each roof slope of the wing has two small cross gables. Spanning the east elevation of the wing is a one-story flat-roofed enclosed porch.

All of the sections of the house have molded horizontal and raking cornices. The main block also has cornice returns and gable rake at the front gable wall and bay window roof, and a friezeband. The shed also has cornice returns. The front porch has a molded railing with turned balusters, paired turned posts at the front corners, a spindlework frieze, a pedimented gable, molded horizontal and raking cornices, an asphalt-shingle roof. The front entry has a double-leaf wood door with lower horizontal panels and square upper lights. The bay window has a molded cornice and friezeband at the first story. The side porch has a composition siding half-wall and a bank of three-over-one windows spanning the entire porch. The house has architrave window trim, a round-arched window in the front gable, and triangular-arched windows in the west cross gables of the wing. The rest of the windows are regularly-spaced two-over-two windows with louvered shutters, except for the bay window which has one-over-one windows. The shed has a square flat-roofed cupola with louvered openings, and a modern door beneath a hay door at the east gable wall.

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Italianate features of the house include the front-gable vertical massing, round-arched and triangular-arched windows.

The house was constructed circa 1866. The wing and shed may be original as their footprints appear on the 1869 Beers map. In 1896, the first time the house is included on a Sanborn insurance map, the main block has the side projection, there is a wraparound porch spanning the front elevation and abutting the side projection, and the bay window and side porch are there. The side porch was probably open at this time, and was enclosed at an unknown time, probably the second quarter of the twentieth century. The removal of the wraparound porch is not recorded on Sanborn maps, but the extant entry porch appears in a 1968 photograph. The composition siding was added by the 1960s. Except for the siding, the house retains its historic character and is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed sometime between 1866, when the Bank of Bellows Falls sold the lot to Oscar and Delia Gray, and 1869, when the house appears on the 1869 Beers map. Oscar Gray (1828-1887) established a clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods, and furnishings store on Bridge Street in 1853, which was taken over by his son Herbert after his death. Herbert inherited the house. Around 1915, the house was purchased by accountant Fred Hildreth and his wife Jessie.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1870, contributing

This two-story wood frame barn sits southeast of the house and faces north. It has a square footprint, clapboard siding, and a slate hipped roof terminating at a square cupola. Most of the first story of the front elevation is spanned by two large sliding barn doors. Above the left door is a hay door, and above the right door is a six-over-six window. The cupola has a hipped base, a round-arched louvered opening in each face, and a cross-gabled overhanging roof. It was constructed sometime between 1869, when it does not appear on the Beers map, and 1878, when it appears in a photograph. It is in good condition.

143. 17 Henry Street, Bennett, Levi and Ann, House, c. 1860, contributing

This wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the northwest corner of Henry and Hadley Streets. It has a 2-1/2 story front-gable sidehall-plan main block and 2-1/2 story rear wing, brick foundation, vinyl siding, and gabled asphalt-shingle roofs. The side elevations of the main block and wing are contiguous, and the roof of the wing is slightly lower than the main block. A brick chimney emerges from the ridge of the main block. A gabled dormer is centered on the east roof slope of the wing. At the right end of the east elevation of the main block is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. A one-story shed-roofed porch spans the front (south) elevation and wraps around to the bay window. The first story of the left half of the east elevation of the wing is a recessed porch. At the right bay of this porch is a shed-roofed overhang.

The house has molded raking and horizontal cornices and cornice returns. The front porch has a

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pedimented entry bay at the left end of the front section, and a semicircular corner with a low-sloped conical roof. The porch has wrought-iron modern railings, turned posts, a vinyl frieze, a molded wood cornice, and wood steps with wrought-iron railings. The side section of the front porch is screened. The front entry to the house has paneled door casings and a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light. The side porch has chamfered posts. The gable window opening has clipped corners and a six-over-one window. The rest of the regularly-spaced windows are one-over-one replacement units.

The house was constructed circa 1860. It originally had clapboard siding and bracketed raking and horizontal eaves. An 1878 photograph shows it with a 1-1/2 story rear wing. The first time the house was included on a Sanborn insurance map, in 1896, it had a full-facade front porch, the extant two-story rear wing, and the bay window. Sometime between 1906 and 1912, the porch was expanded or rebuilt to its extant configuration. It had a wood railing with turned balusters. The railing and (six-over-one) windows were replaced and the vinyl siding added sometime in the late twentieth-century. To accommodate the siding, the brackets were removed. Remaining trim such as window casing, cornerboards and gables rakes and friezebands, may be hidden beneath the vinyl. The house retains enough of its historic appearance to be a contributing resource. The house appears to be in very good condition.

Levi and Ann Bennett conducted many deed transactions in the 1850s and 60s, but they probably acquired this empty lot in 1856. The house does not appear on the 1856 McClellan map, but does appear on the 1869 Beers map. Its Italianate rather than Greek Revival features date it to the 1860s rather than the 1850s. Levi L. Bennett was a brick mason. The Bennetts lived here until about the 1880s but continued to own the house. Around 1896, Mrs. Sarah Bridgman, widow of J.D. (#135), and her brother William J. Conant and his wife Harriet, moved here. Conant was an upholsterer. In 1900, the Bennetts sold the house to Dr. Edward and Mary Kirkland. Dr. Kirkland (1862-1921) had his practice at the house. His son Edward, Jr., became a well-known author and teacher. In 1901, milliner Gertrude Howard also moved in and operated her business at the house. The house was sold after Dr. Kirland's death.

144. 18 Henry Street, Wardner, Marshall and Lavina, House, c. 1866, contributing

This wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival Classic Cottage is located on the south side of Henry Street and sits back slightly from the street. It has a 1-1/2 story symmetrical main block, 1-1/2 story rear ell, and one-story attached rear shed. A detached three-bay automobile garage sits southeast of the house. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingle roofs. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge of the main block. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a steep side-gable roof with two front cross gables, and a centered gable-roofed enclosed entry vestibule. The ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street; its west elevation is contiguous with the main block and its east elevation is set back from the main block. It has an off-center gabled dormer at each roof slope. A one-story flat-roofed enclosed porch spans the right 2/3 of the east elevation of the ell. The gable-

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roofed shed spans the right half of the rear gable wall of the ell.

The gable walls and front vestibule have cornice returns. Any remaining architectural trim is concealed by vinyl siding and trim. The front entry has a wood door with lower vertical panels and an upper light, 2/3 length sidelights, and a horizontal multi-pane transom. The main block has regularly-spaced window openings: the windows flanking the front entry and in the side gables are paired four-over-four replacement units, and the rest are individual six-over-six replacement units, including one window in each of the cross gables. The ell has a mix of individual and paired six-over-six units. The side porch has a paneled half-wall, corner pilasters, and a molded cornice and frieze. The porch's centered modern door is flanked by multi-pane windows. The side elevations (north and south) are enclosed with banks of four-over-four windows with multi-pane horizontal transoms. Gothic Revival Classic Cottage features of the house include the 1-1/2 story symmetrical massing with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, steep roof, steep cross gables, and paired window units.

The house was constructed circa 1866 and judging by the 1869 Beers map, had a rear ell but it was set back from the west elevation, not the east. The first time the house is included on a Sanborn insurance map, in 1896, it has its current footprint, but has a full-facade porch instead of the vestibule, and a smaller side porch. The date of the replacement of the front porch is not recorded on Sanborn maps but the extant vestibule appears in a 1968 photograph. The extant side porch was added sometime between 1901 and 1906. The windows replaced historic windows with the same muntin pattern. The vinyl siding was added in the late twentieth-century and conceals clapboard siding. Except for the siding and windows, the house retains its historic character.

The house was constructed sometime between 1866, when Marshall Wardner bought the empty lot, and 1869, when the house appears on the Beers map. Wardner (born 1811) was a painter, and lived in the house with his wife Lavina and their son Charles, also a painter. The Wardners lived here until 1892. In 1897, the house was purchased by newlyweds Walter and Bertha Smith. Smith was a correspondent clerk for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. In 1909, the Smiths sold the property to the Town of Rockingham, as the potential site of the new town library. The library was instead constructed on Westminster Street (#127) and the house was sold to Harold and Abbie Hatch. Hatch was a partner in the real estate firm Hatch & Shepardson, and was later a lumber dealer. A member of the Hatch family, possibly their daughter, owned the house until the 1970s.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1925, contributing

This one-story three-bay garage sits southeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has clapboard siding and a steep asphalt-shingle hipped roof. Each bay contains a folding wood door with lower square panels and upper multi-pane lights. The side elevations each contain a two-over-two window. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was built sometime between 1920 and 1927. It retains its historic features and is in very good condition.

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145. 19 Henry Street, Nutting, William and Mary, House, c. 1868, contributing

This three-story wood frame Second Empire house is located on a relatively wide lot on the north side of Henry Street. It sits back slightly from the street and has a square, three-bay by three-bay footprint with symmetrical cubical massing, and a brick foundation, vinyl siding over clapboard siding, and a straight mansard slate roof. Centered on the front (north) elevation is a tall projecting tower with a mansard roof. The mansard roofs have low-sloped gabled dormers. The front elevation has a one-story flat-roofed full-facade porch. Attached to the rear elevation is a small two-story shed with a one-story projection along its east elevation. At the east side of the shed, exterior modern wood steps lead from the roof to the ground.

Architectural trim includes prominent eaves with molded cornices supported by paired scrolled brackets, a diamond pattern architrave, molded cornices at the upper curbs of the roofs, plain cornerboards, molded window cornices with ogee blocking, and a molded cornice at the front door. The front doorway contains a modern hollow-core door and one half-length sidelight. The front porch has flat posts, jigsaw-cut brackets, a diamond-pattern architrave, plain frieze, and molded cornice. The house has regularly-spaced window openings, mostly with paired narrow one-over-one windows. The openings flanking the front door are full-length and contain double-leaf three-pane French doors. The opening at the second story of the tower has a bank of three narrow one-over-one windows. The east elevation has centered individual window openings; the one at the first story has been partially infilled. The dormers of the main roof have small two-over-two windows with segmental-arched window hoods. The dormers of the tower have single-pane vertical windows. The rear projection has an entry at the east elevation with a shed-roofed overhang. Second Empire features of the house include the cubical symmetrical massing with projecting front tower, mansard roofs, prominent bracketed eaves, paired windows with decorative cornices, and Italianate porch.

The house was constructed circa 1868 and appears on the 1869 Beers map. The rear shed and front porch may be original. The porch originally had chamfered tripartite columns with paneled bases and a low railing with turned columns. These were removed and the vinyl siding added in the late twentieth century. Except for these minor changes, the house retains its historic appearance.

The house was constructed for William and Mary Nutting, who bought the lot in 1868. Since it appears on the 1869 Beers map, it was constructed either in 1868 or 1869. William Nutting (1815-1869) was an organ maker on Bridge Street, and he and Mary (1819-1900) were married in 1841. The Nuttings also built the house next door at 21 Henry Street (#147). William died while living at 21 Henry Street, so it is possible they were living there first and then Mary moved to 19 Henry after his death. She lived in the house with her daughter Lucy, a secretary. Lucy continued to live in the house and took in many boarders. The house was sold in 1924 after her death.

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146. 20 Henry Street, Tenney, Aaron and Adeline, House, c. 1859, contributing

This wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Henry Street. It has continuous architecture with a 1-1/2 story front-gable sidehall-plan main block, 1-1/2 story rear wing, and 1-1/2 story attached rear barn/garage. The house has a brick foundation and asphalt-shingle gabled roofs. The main block has vinyl siding, and the ell and barn have clapboard siding. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear of the roof ridge of the main block. There is a gabled dormer at the west roof slope of the main block, west roof slope of the ell, and there are two dormers at the west roof slope of the ell. The main block and ell have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street, and the barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. The west elevations of all the sections are contiguous. The east elevation of the ell is set back from the main block, and the barn projects east of the ell. The front (north) elevation has a full-facade recessed porch and the east elevation of the ell has a full-facade shed-roofed porch.

The front gable wall has cornice returns. Any remaining architectural trim is concealed by vinyl siding and trim and includes molded cornices and friezebands. The front porch has plain square posts on a wood deck. The front entry has a historic wood paneled door and full-length sidelights. The side porch has plain square posts and a wood railing with square balusters. At the west elevation of the ell is a historic paneled door. The house has regularly-spaced six-over-six and six-over-one windows. The barn has molded cornices and cornice returns and a double-band frieze. It has a garage door opening and a hay door in the east gable wall. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable squat massing, sidehall plan, and recessed porch.

The house was constructed circa 1859 and the ell and barn may be original as they appear on the 1869 Beers map. The side porch was added at an unknown time. At least one window has been blocked up at the left end of the west elevation of the front block. The original paneled porch posts were replaced and the vinyl siding added in the late twentieth-century. In 1981, a solar greenhouse was added in the rear. Except for these minor changes, the house retains its historic character. It is in very good condition.

Aaron and Adeline Tenney bought the empty lot in 1859 and probably constructed the house immediately thereafter as they are listed in the 1860 census alongside other known Henry Street residents. They lived there with several children and two boarders, then sold the house to Lyman Hapgood (#8) in 1868. However, the Tenneys are listed next to Mary Nutting (#145) in the 1870 census, and Hapgood's listing implies he is still at his farmstead on Atkinson Street (#8). In 1871, Hapgood sold the house to George Slate, who sold it to his daughter Martha and son-in-law Dr. Frank Whitman in 1875. Dr. Whitman (1835 to about 1910) was an allopathic physician and surgeon on The Square, and president of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons. Martha died in 1878, and Dr. Whitman continued to live in the house with his housekeeper Eliza Cooper and her daughter Lena. After his death, the Coopers acquired the house and took in boarders. Lena Cooper sold the house in 1939.

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147. 21 Henry Street, Nutting/Campbell House, c. 1868, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on the north side of Henry Street and is set back slightly from the street. It has a cut stone slab foundation, vinyl siding, and slate roof. The three-bay by two-bay symmetrical main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. Spanning the rear (north) elevation is an L-shaped three-story flat-roofed addition; the stem of the L is contiguous with the east elevation of the main block. Spanning the east elevation and half the north elevation of the addition is a one-story hipped-roof projection. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear roof slope of the main block.

The side-gabled main block has a centered large gabled wall dormer, a large square belvedere, and a centered large one-story one-bay by one-bay gabled entry porch. The porch has a paneled apron, tripartite chamfered posts with pointed-arch paneled bases, cut-out brackets that form pointed arches between each post, jigsaw-cut brackets with drop finials, a molded railing with turned balusters (many are missing), a full entablature with a dentiled architrave, bracketed frieze and molded cornice, and a pedimented gable with molded raking cornices. The belvedere has a low-sloped hipped roof terminating at a flat platform, paneled corner pilasters, and a full entablature that matches the front porch. Each face is infilled with a bank of three multi-pane casement windows.

Other architectural trim at the main block includes a full entablature with a dentiled architrave, bracketed eaves, molded cornices and cornice returns, and molded window crowns with ogee blocking. The second story center paired windows share a round-arched hood that meets the round-arched cornice above each window. The spandrel formed by these elements contains a medallion. The centered front entry contains a large wood door with lower panels and a large upper light. The doorway has a molded cornice with ogee blocking. The main block generally has regularly-spaced window openings, one per bay. Flanking the front entry are full-length paired windows. The second story center opening has paired one-over-one round-arched windows. Flanking this window are paired one-over-one windows. The gables contain individual two-over-two windows. The side gable walls contain a mix of paired one-over-one and individual six-over-six windows, and one Chicago window with a central fixed pane surmounted by a transom.

Three modern wood fire escapes lead to the roof of the one-story projection, one from the right end of the east elevation of the main block and the other two from the east elevation of the addition. The addition has a molded cornice and plain frieze, and irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows. The left third of the projection is an enclosed porch with a paneled apron, clapboard half-wall, and full entablature with a dentiled architrave, bracketed frieze, and molded cornice. The south elevation is enclosed with a bank of multi-pane fixed windows. The east elevation of the projection has been blocked with clapboard siding between each post. The rest of the projection has irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows. Italianate features of the house include the bracketed cornice, belvedere, large wall dormer, flat and round-arched window cornices, front porch elements, and paired narrow windows.

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The main block of the house was constructed circa 1868. It originally had a small two-story gabled-roofed rear ell in the same location as the extant addition. The first time the house is included on a Sanborn insurance map, in 1896, it has a full-facade one-story porch and a one-story structure has been added to the rear of the ell, probably forming the extant footprint of the addition. Between 1901 and 1906, the side porch was added (now the enclosed porch). The extant front porch was part of this early and possibly original porch, which had features matching the extant porch, plus a hexagonal projection at the southwest corner. The change to the front porch is not recorded on Sanborn insurance maps but the original porch appears in a 1908 photograph. This photograph also shows a balustrade atop the flat roof of the belvidere. The three-story rear addition and one-story side projection date to 1960. The house is now a multi-unit apartment building. Except for the addition of vinyl siding and the rear addition, the house retains its historic appearance and is a contributing resource. It is in good condition.

The house was constructed for William and Mary Nutting, who bought the lot in 1868. Since it appears on the 1869 Beers map, it was constructed either in 1868 or 1869. William Nutting (1815-1869) was an organ maker on Bridge Street, and he and Mary (1819-1900) were married in 1841. The Nuttings also built the house next door at 19 Henry Street (#145). William died while living at 21 Henry Street, so it is possible they were living there first and then Mary moved to 19 Henry after his death. In the late 1870s, the house was purchased by Dr. Edward R. Campbell and his wife Inez. Campbell (1853-1923) came to Bellows Falls in 1877, was an allopathic physician and surgeon in the Centennial Block, and was the first doctor in Vermont to use the diphtheria anti-toxin. Campbell later became the treasurer of the Vermont Fruit Company. The house was sold after Campbell's death.

148. 22 Henry Street, House, c. 1900, contributing

This 1-1/2 story small vernacular wood frame house is located on the south side of Henry Street and has a large setback from the street. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gable open-eave slate roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the rear of the roof ridge. The house has a sidehall-plan rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. Spanning the west elevation is a one-story shed-roofed projection. Projecting west from the left end of this is a small shed-roofed shed with a front (north) elevation contiguous with front elevation of the main block. The roof of the shed slopes toward the rear and has a pent roof at the front (north) elevation. A one-story hipped-roof porch spans the front gable wall of the main block and wraps around half the east elevation. The vinyl siding conceals clapboard siding and plain gable rakes, friezebands, cornerboards and window and door casings. The porch has a wood deck, turned posts with jigsaw-cut brackets, and a molded railing with square balusters. The first story of the front elevation has paired one-over-one windows; the rest of the irregularly-spaced windows are individual one-over-one units. The projection has a historic wood paneled door in the front elevation.

The house was originally a small barn or shed attached to a house that previously stood at the front

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of the lot. The shed originally spanned the rear elevation of the rear ell of the house. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the barn was constructed sometime between 1896 and 1901 and converted to an apartment sometime between 1912 and 1920. The porch also dates to sometime between 1912 and 1920. The original windows were two-over-two units. The windows were replaced and vinyl siding added sometime in the late twentieth-century. The first residents of the house were an American Express claim agent and his family. The house retains enough of its historic character to be a contributing resource.

The main house that this small house was once attached to burned down in the 1970s. It was a c. 1855 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house. This house had a five-bay by three-bay main block oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, a side-gable roof with a large center cross gable, and a large two-story gabled one-bay by one-bay entry porch. The house had large paneled corner pilasters and a full entablature and cornice returns. Each bay had a two-over-two window. It may have been the house labeled "R. Bennett" on the 1856 McClellan map and may appear in an 1855 panoramic photograph. It is the H.W. Gates house on the 1869 Beers map. The 1884 city directory lists Fred C. Garmon here. Garmon was a partner in Robinson & Garmon, a clothing store on The Square. By the 1890s, the house was two or more rental units, and remained a multi-unit apartment building until its demise.

149. 23 Henry Street, Bradshaw/Tolman/Brown House, c. 1870, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a long narrow lot at the northeast corner of Henry Street and Chase Park. The house sits back slightly from Henry Street and is directly adjacent to Chase Park. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and asphalt-shingle roofs. The house has a cross-gable front block with a dominant sidehall-plan front gable, 2-1/2 story gable-roofed rear ell, 2-1/2 story gable-roofed rear attached shed, and a two-story flat-roofed rear attached shed. The flat-roofed shed has a rubble-stone foundation. This continuous architecture forms a long rectangular footprint. The west elevations of the ell and sheds are contiguous with the west cross gable of the main block. The left half of the east elevation of the ell is contiguous with the main block, then steps back. The east elevation of sheds are contiguous with this step back. The cross-gable of the main block is at the left end of the west elevation. On the opposite side of the roof is a two-story bay window with a hipped roof that forms the base of a large dormer with an open eave gabled roof. The main block has a flat-roofed full facade porch, and the stepped back section of the east elevation of the ell is a two-story recessed porch. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the rear roof slope of the cross gable and the ridge of the ell.

The house has boxed eaves with a full entablature, except the rear shed, which lacks an architrave. The front gable wall and cross gable have cornice returns and raking cornices and gable rake, and the front gable wall has slim corner pilasters. Each story of the bay window has a paneled band beneath the windows. The windows and doors have plain casings with molded drip caps. The front porch has tripartite chamfered posts with jigsaw-cut trim forming flat arches between the posts, a flat railing with turned balusters, wood steps with modern wrought-iron railings, and a plain frieze

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and molded cornice. The second story of the side porch has a railing with turned balusters. The main block and ell have regularly-spaced two-over-two windows, except the bay window and dormer, which have one-over-one windows, and the first story front windows, which are full-length. Two windows at the west elevation of the main block have been covered with clapboard siding, but the frame and casings remain. The front entry has a double-leaf historic paneled wood door. Italianate features of the house include the front-gable vertical massing, cross-gable roof, slim corner pilasters, sidehall plan, and full-length parlor windows.

The east elevation of the gable-roofed shed has two inverted "V" matchboard barn doors flanking a six-over-six window. The second story has a hay door and another six-over-six window. A six-over-six window is centered on each story of the west elevation of this shed. All the windows have segmental-arched cornices. The east elevation of the flat-roofed shed has an inverted "V" matchboard barn door and two stable windows. The second story has a hay door and a six-over-six window. The first story of the west elevation of this shed has a vertical-board barn door with a four-pane stable window and a six-over-six window. The second story has a four-pane stable window and a hay door. The rear elevation is blank.

The house was constructed c. 1870 and the rear ell is probably original. The rear sheds seem to appear in a blurry 1878 panoramic photograph. In 1896, the first time the house appears on a Sanborn insurance map (only the east edge of the main block), the bay window and front porch are in place. In 1901, the first time the entire property appears on a Sanborn map, all the extant sections are in place, plus a barn that spanned the rear elevation of the flat-roofed shed and projected east of this shed. The section attached to the shed was one story, and the projecting section was two stories and had a flat roof. This barn was removed in 1979 due to its deteriorated condition. No other changes have been made to the property and it has been well-preserved. It is in excellent condition.

In 1868, George Bradshaw purchased this lot from the Bank of Bellows Falls, but did not build immediately as the house does not appear on the 1869 Beers map. In 1871, he sold the property to Joseph Tolman, but it is unknown if there was a house on the lot at this point. The current resident of the house reports that there is a pipe in the house stamped "1869." The house appears in an 1878 photograph. In 1879, Tolman sold the house to Frank Brown. Brown and his father Amos both lived in the house and were partners in A.H. & F.H. Brown, dealers in stoves, tinware and plumbing, which was established in 1878. Amos (1822-1906) lived in the house for the rest of his life, and in his later years was a real estate agent. Frank (born 1854) lived in the house until 1890, when he and his wife Hattie moved to Massachusetts to operate a paper mill. Amos's daughter Nellie continued to live in the house after his death, and was a music teacher. She lived there until at least the 1920s. The house was later purchased by Clarence Bush, who had rented an apartment in the house for many years when it was owned by Nellie Brown. He was a shipper for the Vermont Farm Machine Company and lived there with his wife and children. His family owned the house until the 1970s, when it was sold to the current resident. She reports that the Chase Furniture Company (in operation from 1871 to 1912) used the barn to store furniture and a hearse. Chase owned the house next door (#151).

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150. 24 Henry Street, Stuart, Silas and Mary, House, c. 1868, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the south side of Henry Street, across from the foot of Chase Park. It has a cut stone slab foundation, aluminum siding, and a cross-hipped asphalt-shingle roof with an interior brick chimney emerging from the west roof slope. Its continuous architecture includes a 1-1/2 story gable-roofed rear ell, a 2-1/2 story open-eave gable-roofed attached rear barn/garage, and a one-story shed-roofed garage attached to the east gable wall of the barn. The main block has a dominant front section and matching side cross-hips, forming a T-shaped footprint. Spanning the east elevation of the main block and abutting the east cross hip is a one-story flat-roofed porch. The ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the top of the "T." Its west elevation is contiguous with the front section of the main block and the east elevations is set back from the main block. Each roof slope of the ell has gabled wall dormers. At the corner between the east cross hip and ell is a small one-story flat-roofed projection. Spanning the east elevation of the ell and abutting this projection is a one-story shed-roofed porch. The barn has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west. It projects slightly from the west elevation of the ell and several feet east of the ell. The east gable wall of the barn has clapboard siding. The garage is oriented north-south and has an angled west wall. Its south elevation is contiguous with the south elevation of the barn, and it projects several feet north of the barn. It has novelty siding and rolled roofing.

The overhanging roof of the main block is encircled by a molded cornice. The only other exposed trim are the label architrave window moldings at the main block. The front (north) elevation has a centered bank of three one-over-one windows beneath paired one-over-one windows. The remaining windows throughout the house are generally one-over-one replacement windows or individual two-over-two windows. The small projection next to the side porch and the east elevation of the ell have modern casement windows. Entry doors are located in the east elevation of the front section of the main block, north elevation of the second story of the east cross hip, leading to the roof of the porch, and off the side porch. The symmetry of the main block is offset by this porch, which has large paneled posts, a plain frieze, and molded cornice. Atop the roof is a modern wood railing. The barn/garage has a large modern overhead door at the left end of the north elevation, and a pedestrian door accessed from the side porch. The barn also has two-over-two windows in the gable walls. Most of the north elevation of the garage is a garage bay containing a modern overhead garage door. Italianate features of the house include the symmetrical cross-hip vertical massing and paired windows with architrave label molding.

The house was constructed circa 1868 and judging by the 1869 Beers map, the rear ell is original but not the barn. By 1896, the first time the house is included on a Sanborn insurance map, the barn has been constructed and the front porch has a matching porch on the other side of the main block. These porches had roof balustrades with square posts and turned balusters. At this point the barn is also attached to a lumber shed associated with 33 South Street (#89). Sometime between 1920 and 1927, the barn was converted to an automobile garage. Sometime between 1927

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and 1944, the shed/garage was constructed and originally extended nearly to the street. By the 1960s, the shed/garage was reduced to its current size, the aluminum siding was added, and the west porch was removed. The roof balustrade was replaced in the late twentieth-century. Despite these minor changes to the house, it retains enough of its historic appearance to be a contributing resource. It is in very good condition.

The house was constructed for and possibly by carpenter Silas W. Stuart (1832 to about 1915) and his wife Mary, who purchased the lot in 1868. The Stuarts, their five children, and two boarders lived in the house. Stuart was later a partner in Stuart & Wilson, dealers in lumber, doors and blinds on Depot Street. Wilson lived behind the Stuarts at 33 South Street (#89), and had lumber sheds on the property. After Stuart's death, the house was rented by two families. During the 1930s and 40s the garage was reportedly used as a beer distributorship.

151. 25 Henry Street, Cobb, George, House, c. 1868, contributing

This three-story wood frame Second Empire house is located on a long narrow lot on the northwest corner of Henry Street and Chase Park. It has a three-story rear wing, a three-story addition at the rear (north) of the wing, and a one-story five-bay garage attached to the rear of the addition. All three sections of the house have rough-faced concrete block foundations and clapboard siding. The main block and wing have hexagonal-slate straight mansard roofs with gabled dormers and the ell has a gabled roof. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the roof of the main block and rear of the addition. The garage has novelty siding and a flat roof. The asymmetrical main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to Henry Street. At the left half of the front (south) elevation and at the right end of the east elevation of the main block are two-story bay windows surmounted by large bay window dormers. Spanning the right half of the front elevation and some of the bay window is a one-story flat-roofed porch. The side elevations of the wing are set back from the main block. Spanning the west elevation of the wing and half the west elevation of the main block is a shallow flat-roofed projection. The west elevation of the first two stories of the addition is contiguous with this projection. The third story of the addition steps back. Spanning the east elevation of the ell is a two-story flat-roofed porch. The front of the porch and the first story of the east elevation of the addition are contiguous with the east elevation of the main block. The second and third stories of the east elevation of the addition both step back, creating a narrow third story. The garage has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, with east and west elevations contiguous with the rear addition. Together, all these sections form a very long narrow footprint.

Architectural trim at the main block includes prominent eaves at the lower curb of the roof and at the first and second story levels of the bay windows. They have molded cornices, paired scrolled brackets, and paneled friezes. The upper curb of the roof has a molded cornice. The bay window dormers have unusual multi-gabled bracketed roofs, one low-sloped pedimented gable for each of the five facets of the window. At the base of each bay window is a band of paneling. The mansard roof dormers also have low-sloped pedimented bracketed hoods. The windows have molded

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cornices and plain casings. The front porch has a rough-faced concrete block foundation, stone cheek walls and steps with modern wrought-iron railings, square tripartite posts with paneled bases and shafts, jigsaw-cut lacy brackets, paneled frieze, bracketed cornice, and molded railing with turned balusters. The front entry has a historic double-leaf wood door with upper vertical lights.

The ell has a molded cornice at the upper and lower curbs, and the roof dormers have low-sloped pedimented bracketed hoods. The side projection has a bracketed cornice. The rear addition has molded cornices and plain freizebands. The side porch has chamfered posts and jigsaw-cut brackets. The first story has a flat railing with turned balusters and the second story has a flat railing with square balusters. An entry door is centered on the wall behind the porch. The entire house generally has regularly-spaced individual two-over-two windows. The bay windows are one-over-one. The garage has five regularly-spaced modern overhead doors at the east elevation and five regularly-spaced six-over-six windows at the west elevation. A modern wood fire escape leads from the front of the side projection toward the front of the house. Second Empire features of the house include the mansard roofs, dominant bay windows, prominent bracketed eaves, molded window cornices, and porch elements.

The house was constructed circa 1868 and the bay windows, front porch, and rear ell are probably original. This section of Henry Street is not included on a Sanborn insurance map until 1901. At this point all the sections of the house except the garage are in place, plus a small shed at the rear of the addition. The foundation is not original and probably dates to 1897, when the house underwent an extensive remodeling. The rear addition could date to this time also. The first story of the side porch may have been constructed before the second story, as there is a molded cornice between the two levels. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations in the last 100 years and retains its historic appearance. Sometime between 1920 and 1927, a small automobile garage was added to the north end of the complex. Sometime between 1955 and 1971, the garage was expanded to its extant footprint. All the sections of the house are in fair condition.

In 1868, George Cobb purchased this empty lot from the Bank of Bellows Falls. The house appears on the 1869 Beers map, so it was constructed in either 1868 or 1869. It was probably constructed by Cobb himself, as he was a carpenter-builder with partner and next-door-neighbor George Underwood (#152). In 1870, Cobb sold the house to Edson E. Dewey. He was first a restaurant proprietor, then a partner in Royce & Dewey, dealers in dry goods on The Square, and a partner in Walter, Dewey & Blake, proprietors of the Bellows Falls Brewing Company in Walpole. Dewey sold the house to Clark Chase in 1872 but he and his family continued to live there. By the early 1890s the Deweys had moved out and the house became a boardinghouse. Chase later developed the neighborhood to the north, Chase Park. In 1897, Sidney F. Perry (born 1841) moved into the house (still owned by Chase) and according to a newspaper article at the time, remodeled it for a large number of boarders. This probably included the construction of the side projection and rear addition and the new foundation. In 1900, besides Perry and his wife Harriet, there were nine boarders. The Deweys moved out around 1902 and new boardinghouse keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chandler, moved in. They only lived here for a few years. The house has

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been a multi-unit apartment house since.

152. 27 Henry Street, Underwood, George, House, c. 1868, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a long narrow lot on the north side of Henry Street. It has a front-gable sidehall plan main block, 2-1/2 story gable-roofed rear wing, and one-story hipped-roof attached rear shed/garage. A detached 2-1/2 story barn sits behind (north of) the house. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and slate roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the center of each roof ridge. The shed has rolled roofing. The main block and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street, and the side elevations of the wing are set back slightly from the main block. The shed has a square footprint and projects slightly east of the wing. Its west elevation is contiguous with the west elevation of the wing. At the right end of the front (south) elevation is a large one-bay by one-bay gabled entry porch. At the right end of the east elevation of the main block is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. Spanning most of the east elevation of the wing is a one-story shed-roofed enclosed porch; it projects slightly from the main block.

The roof and pedimented front gable of the main block have a wide overhang with boxed eaves. The eaves and gable have paired scrolled brackets, molded cornices, and the eaves have a paneled frieze. The first and second stories of the bay window also have a molded cornice, scrolled brackets, and a paneled frieze. Other architectural trim at the main block includes plain cornerboards and plain window casings with molded drip caps. The front porch has a wood deck, low paneled half-wall, tripartite chamfered posts, a beaded frieze, molded cornices, and pedimented gable with molded raking cornices. The main block has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows with a few scattered two-over-two wood units. Two windows at the east elevation have been covered with clapboard siding but the frame and casings remain. The front entry has narrow strips of paneled trim flanking the door with plain casings around the trim, and a modern wood paneled door.

The wing has a molded cornice and plain frieze, and plain window casings. A seam in both the east and west elevations indicates that the rear bay is an addition. The porch has a low paneled half-wall, square posts, and is enclosed with a bank of multi-pane fixed windows. The wing has a mix of irregularly-spaced six-over-six, two-over-two and one-over-one windows. The rear gable has a round-arched window. The shed/garage has a modern overhead garage door and a historic vertical-board sliding barn door. Italianate features of the house include the front-gable vertical massing and bracketed eaves. The pedimented gable is left over from the Greek Revival style period.

The house was constructed in 1868 or 1869. It reportedly has a lower roof visible in the attic. Except for the rear bay, the wing may be original. The main block and ell first appear on a Sanborn insurance map in 1891; the map cuts off the rear of the property but the extant footprint of the wing seems to be in place. At this point, there is no bay window and side porch, and there is a full-facade front porch. This porch appears in a 1909 photograph. It has a flat roof, tripartite posts, a railing

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with turned balusters, and a matching rooftop balustrade. The 1901 Sanborn map shows the entire property. At this point, the bay window and a different side porch are in place, as well as the south half of the shed/garage. Also there is as an additional shed that connects the house complex to the now detached barn. Judging by the 1955 Sanborn map and the 1968 lister's card, the extant porches were constructed sometime during this period, the shed was converted to a garage, and the shed that connected the garage to the barn was removed. Except for the porches, the house does not appear to have had major alterations and has retained its historic appearance. The house is in very good condition.

In 1868, George Underwood purchased this empty lot from the Bank of Bellows Falls. The house appears on the 1869 Beers map, so it was constructed in either 1868 or 1869. It was probably constructed by Underwood himself, as he was a carpenter-builder with partner and next-door-neighbor George Cobb (#151). Around 1878, Underwood built a house for himself on Atkinson Street (#6). In 1881, the house was sold by Willard Russell, who probably owned it as a real estate investment, to Mary L. Bowers. She sold it to Julius A. Eaton in 1891. Eaton (1833 to about 1915) and his wife Ann came to Bellows Falls in 1880 and he and his son William J. Eaton (#154) established W.J. Eaton & Co., jewelry and real estate. The Eatons also took in boarders. Ann Eaton sold the house to the family of the current owners in 1923.

A. Barn, c. 1868, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame barn is located behind (north of) the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, and a steep gabled slate roof with a north-south roof ridge. Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, plain gable rake, friezebands, cornerboards and window casings. Each gable contains a triangular-arched window opening with a molded triangular-arched crown and scallop-pattern louvers. There are two c. 1960 overhead garage doors and a hay door in the east elevation. Irregularly-spaced two-over-two windows are at the gable walls, and the west elevation has stable windows. The barn may be contemporaneous with the house but at the latest appears to date to no later than the 1880s. It appears on the 1901 Sanborn insurance map, the first time this part of the property is included on these maps. It was converted to an automobile garage sometime between 1955 and 1966. It is in fair to good condition and retains its historic appearance.

153. 28 Henry Street, Newton, Hiram and Louisa, House, c. 1855, contributing

This small 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a tiny lot on the south side of Henry Street. The tiny front yard is enclosed with a picket fence. The house sits close to the street and has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. The sidehall-plan front gable main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and the 1-1/2 story rear wing has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The west elevation of the wing is contiguous with the main block and the east elevation is set back from the main block. The wing has an asphalt-shingle roof. At the left end of the front (north) elevation is a small gabled entry

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porch. Spanning the left half of the east elevation of the main block and wrapping around to the wing is a one-story shed roofed shallow projection. Off-center at the east elevation of the main block is a hipped-roof wall dormer.

Architectural trim at the main block includes large corner pilasters, a full entablature at the gable and horizontal eaves, cornice returns at the front gable, and plain window and door casings. The entry porch has a clapboard half-wall, and asphalt-shingle roof with small cornice returns. The space between the wall and roof is infilled with trelliswork. The front entry has a historic wood paneled door. At the east elevation of the wing is an entry overhang with a small gabled roof supported by knee braces. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, sidehall plan, corner pilasters and entablature.

The house was constructed circa 1855. The wing may be original as it may appear on the 1856 McClellan map. In 1891, the first time this section of town is included on a Sanborn insurance map, the wing is in place and there is a large barn attached to its rear. There is also a wraparound porch at the front and east elevations. A 1968 photo shows that this flat-roofed porch had incised flat posts and jigsaw-cut brackets, and no railing. When Dr. Miner bought the adjacent block (#27) in 1899 he acquired the rear of the property, where the barn was located. The barn disappeared between 1901 and 1906, the same time Dr. Miner built his mansion and detached barn. They have the same footprint and the new barn is only a short distance from the old barn so it is possible that Dr. Miner incorporated the structure of the old barn into his new barn. The side projection was created by enclosing part of the porch, between 1901 and 1906. The wraparound porch was removed in the late twentieth-century. The 1968 photo shows the house with six-over-six windows. Despite these changes, the house retains its principal historic features.

This is probably the H. Newton house that appears on the 1856 McClellan map but not the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. Hiram Newton and his family lived here until about the 1870s. Around 1890, carpenter Amasa Perry (1842-1900) and his family moved in. His wife Mary and daughter Minnie rented the house until the early 1900s. It may have been owned by Silas Stuart (#150). Around 1915, Henry Capron and his family moved in, and were also renters. Capron was a bookkeeper for the Robertson Paper Company.

154. 4 Chase Park, Eaton, William and Isabelle, House, c. 1895, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the west side of Chase Park, facing east. It has a brick foundation, wood shingle siding, and a low-sloped cross-hipped slate roof with an interior brick chimney rising from the rear of the ridge. It has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west, made asymmetrical with a two-story cross-hip at the right third of the front elevation. Spanning the left two-thirds of the front elevation is a one-story hipped-roof porch with modern wrought iron posts, molded cornice, and asphalt-shingle roofing. At the left end of the south elevation is a two-story flat-roofed bay window. The overhanging boxed eaves have bracketed molded cornices and a plain frieze. The doors and windows have plain casings with

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molded drip caps. The front entry is in the cross-hip, facing the porch. The windows are regularly-spaced at the front and south elevations and irregularly-spaced at the north elevation. They are a mix of two-over-two and one-over-one windows. Italianate features of the house include the low-sloped cross-hipped roof and bracketed overhanging eaves. This is a late example of this style.

The house was constructed circa 1895 and originally had clapboard siding. The porch originally had turned posts with jigsaw-cut brackets. The wood shingle siding dates to the late twentieth-century. Otherwise, the historic features of the house have been preserved. It is in very good condition. The house was constructed for William J. Eaton, whose parents lived next door on Henry Street (#152). Eaton (born 1865) and his father were partners in W.J. Eaton & Co., jewelers and real estate investors. He bought the empty parcel in April 1895 from Lilla Page, Clark Chase's daughter. She owned the rest of the land in Chase Park, which had already been mostly or completely developed. Eaton is listed in Chase Park in the 1896 city directory, so the house was constructed in 1895 or 1896. The Eaton family lived in the house until at least the late 1930s.

155. 6 Chase Park, Cassidy/Evans House, c. 1893, contributing

This two-story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot in the northwest corner of Chase Park and faces east. It is asymmetrical and has complex massing with two cross hips and a three-story corner tower. It has a brick foundation, wood shingle siding, and slate roof. It is generally a rectangular block with a east-west roof ridge with lower cross hips at the right end of the east elevation and centered on the south elevation. The latter has a multi-hipped roof above a two-story bay window. At the southeast corner of the house is a large three-story hexagonal tower with a steep hipped roof. Between the tower and the east cross hip is a one-story hipped roof entry porch with standing seam metal roofing. At the left end of the south elevation is a small gabled entry porch with standing seam metal roofing. The overhanging boxed eaves of the house have molded cornices, scrolled brackets, and a plain frieze. The third story of the tower has a flared base and a round-arched hood above a round-arched louvered window opening. Otherwise, the house lacks window casings. The front porch has a single turned post. The front entry, in the south elevation of the front cross hip, has a modern wood door. The side porch has turned posts and a wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows.

This house originally had clapboard siding, a flared band of wood shingles between the first and second story windows and third story of the tower, and narrow bands of paneling beneath the roof frieze and first story windows at the bay window and tower. In the late twentieth-century, the flared band of shingles between the first and second story windows and the window and door casings were removed and the house was resided with wood shingles. Despite these changes, the house retains most of its historic character.

In May 1893, Franklin George subdivided the rear of his house lot on School Street (#116) and sold this lot to Lilla Page. This lot later became Chase Park. Page was Clark Chase's daughter and

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George Page's wife. The two men were partners in real estate development and were responsible for the construction of all the houses in Chase Park except #154, as well as several other houses in town. After they completed the houses in Chase Park, they built a mansion for both their families on Atkinson Street (#21). Lilla Page owned all of the houses in Chase Park except #154 until the twentieth century.

The house was probably constructed in 1893, as the 1893 deed transferring the right-of-way for the Chase Park road from Clark Chase to Lilla Page mentions that houses have already been constructed in Chase Park. Also, several people are listed in the 1893 city directory on Chase Court with no specific addresses. Because of this, the first renter of this house is unclear. The first known renters were W.P. Cassidy and his wife Frances. Cassidy opened a livery stable on Bridge Street in 1890, and moved into the house around 1897 (unless his Henry Street listing in the 1896 directory is actually referring to Chase Park). The Cassidys lived there with their daughter Kitty Britton and her husband Fred, a railroad baggagemaster. W.P. Cassidy died in 1899 and the family moved in 1900 or 1901. Around 1902, livery man Henry B. Evans moved into the house and lived there with his wife Julia and a few boarders. Lilla Page sold this house to him in 1904. The current owner of the house has lived there since 1970.

156. 8 Chase Park, Jackson, Marshall and Cora, House, c. 1893, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small lot at the north end of Chase Park and faces south. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a steep hipped roof with two brick chimneys emerging from the ridge. The sidehall plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented north-south with a cut out corner; the right third of the east elevation is set back one bay. Centered on the east side of the house is a two-story bay window with a gabled roof. The corners of this roof overhang the bay window. The front elevation has a one-story full-facade hipped-roof porch and at the right end of the east elevation, where the wall is set back, is a one-story hipped roof porch with rolled roofing.

The house has a slightly overhanging boxed eave roof with a molded cornice, widely-spaced paired scrolled brackets on a plain frieze. There is also a narrow band of trim under this that intersects the tops of the second story windows. The house also has plain cornerboards and window and door casings. The first story windows have molded drip caps. The bay window has wide flat windows casings and cornerboards that extend between the first and second story windows, creating panels between the stories. These panels are infilled with narrow horizontal flushboard siding. The pedimented roof of the bay window has molded horizontal and raking cornices and a gable rake. The front entry has a wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The porches have turned columns topped with small scrolled brackets, a plain frieze and molded cornice. The front porch has a stickwork railing. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows; except the side windows of the bay window, which are one-over-one. Queen Anne features of the house include the steep hipped roof, bay window with overhanging pedimented gabled roof, decorative bands of trim at the bay window, and turned porch posts and stickwork railing.

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The house was constructed circa 1893 and does not appear to have had any alterations. It has been well-preserved and is in excellent condition. In May 1893, Franklin George subdivided the rear of his house lot at 30 School Street (#116) and sold this lot to Lilla Page. This lot later became Chase Park. Page was Clark Chase's daughter and George Page's wife. The two men were partners in real estate development and were responsible for the construction of all the houses in Chase Park except #154, as well as several other houses in town. After they completed the houses in Chase Park, they built a mansion for both their families on Atkinson Street (#21). Lilla Page owned all of the houses in Chase Park except #154 until the twentieth century.

The house was probably constructed in 1893, as the 1893 deed transferring the right-of-way for the Chase Park road from Clark Chase to Lilla Page mentions that houses have already been constructed in Chase Park. Also, several people are listed in the 1893 city directory on Chase Court with no specific addresses. Because of this, the first renter of this house is unclear. The first known renters were Marshall D. Jackson and his family and a boarder. Jackson (born 1845) is listed in Chase Park in the 1896 city directory. He came to Bellows Falls in 1869 and had a jewelry and watch store on The Square. He left town for a brief period then came back and worked for jeweler Henry Amadon (#98). In 1897, Jackson established his own jewelry and watch store on The Square. Sometime between 1904 and 1909, the Jacksons moved and bookkeeper Carroll Black and his wife Jennie moved in. Lilla Page sold the house to them in 1924, and they lived here until at least the 1930s.

157. 10 Chase Park, Pond, Ernest and Minnie, House, c. 1893, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small lot at the north end of Chase Park and faces south. A small automobile garage sits just west of the house. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a steep hipped roof with two brick chimneys emerging from the ridge. The sidehall plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented north-south with a cut-out corner; the left third of the west elevation is set back one bay. Centered on the west side of the house is a two-story bay window with a hipped roof; the roof shares an eaveline with the house. The front elevation has a one-story full-facade hipped-roof porch and spanning the setback at the west elevation is a one-story hipped roof porch. The house is almost a mirror image of 8 Chase Park (#156).

The house has a slightly overhanging boxed eave roof with a molded cornice and paired scrolled brackets on a plain frieze. The house also has plain cornerboards and window and door casings. The front entry has a wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The porches have turned columns topped with small scrolled brackets, a plain frieze and molded cornice. The front porch has a flat wood railing with square balusters. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The side porch also has a small shed-roofed overhang at the entry bay. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows; except the side windows of the bay window, which are one-over-one, and the first story front window which is a

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large picture window flanked by vertical fixed or casement windows. All three panes are topped with a multi-pane horizontal transom. Queen Anne features of the house include the steep hipped roof, hipped-roof bay window, and turned porch posts.

The house was constructed circa 1893 and does not appear to have had any alterations except for the addition of vinyl siding, which conceals clapboard siding. The house has retained its historic character and is in very good condition.

In May 1893, Franklin George subdivided the rear of his house lot at 30 School Street (#116) and sold this lot to Lilla Page. This lot later became Chase Park. Page was Clark Chase's daughter and George Page's wife. The two men were partners in real estate development and were responsible for the construction of all the houses in Chase Park except #154, as well as several other houses in town. After they completed the houses in Chase Park, they built a mansion for both their families on Atkinson Street (#21). Lilla Page owned all of the houses in Chase Park except #154 until the twentieth century.

The house was probably constructed in 1893, as the 1893 deed transferring the right-of-way for the Chase Park road from Clark Chase to Lilla Page mentions that houses have already been constructed in Chase Park. Also, several people are listed in the 1893 city directory on Chase Court with no specific addresses. Because of this, the first renter of this house is unclear. The first known renters of the house are Ernest and Minnie Pond and their children, and some boarders, who lived here by 1899. The house was later a boardinghouse rented and operated by Martha Elwell and her daughter May White. Lilla Page sold the house in 1923 to Herbert and Blanche Bellows, who moved here from 14 Chase Park (#159).

A. Automobile garage, c. 1915, contributing

This small one-story wood frame shed is located west of the house, set back from the street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, novelty siding, and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. The front (south) elevation is mostly filled by the garage bay, which contains a double-leaf wood door. Each leaf has four lower vertical panels and an eight-pane upper light. Each side elevation has a two-over-two window. Judging by Sanborn insurance maps, the garage was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920. It retains its historic appearance and is in very good condition.

158. 12 Chase Park, House, c. 1893, contributing

This two-story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small lot in the northeast corner of Chase Park and faces south. It is asymmetrical and has complex massing with two cross hips and a two-story hexagonal corner tower. It has a brick foundation, a mix of board-and-batten and aluminum siding, and slate roof. Except for the height of the tower and the siding, it is identical to 6 Chase Park (#155). It is generally a rectangular block with a north-south roof ridge with a lower

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cross hip at the right end of the south elevation and one centered on the west elevation. The latter has a multi-hipped roof above a two-story bay window. The tower is at the southwest corner of the house and has a steep hipped roof. The board-and-batten siding is at the first story of the west elevation and wraps around to the front cross hip. Between the tower and the south cross hip is a one-story hipped roof entry porch with metal shingle roofing. Spanning the left end of the west elevation and abutting the west bay window is a one-story shed-roofed screened-in porch. The overhanging boxed eaves of the house have molded cornices, scrolled brackets, and a plain frieze. The second story of the tower has a flared base. The windows have plain window casings with molded drip caps. The front porch has a single turned post. The front entry is in the west elevation of the front cross hip. The side porch has turned posts and a wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows.

This house was constructed circa 1893. The original siding material is unknown and the extant siding was installed by the 1960s. The screened-in porch was also added by the 1960s. Except for the siding, the house retains its historic character. It is in good condition.

In May 1893, Franklin George subdivided the rear of his house lot at 30 School Street (#116) and sold this lot to Lilla Page. This lot later became Chase Park. Page was Clark Chase's daughter and George Page's wife. The two men were partners in real estate development and were responsible for the construction of all the houses in Chase Park except #154, as well as several other houses in town. After they completed the houses in Chase Park, they built a mansion for both their families on Atkinson Street (#21). Lilla Page owned all of the houses in Chase Park except #154 until the twentieth century.

The house was probably constructed in 1893, as the 1893 deed transferring the right-of-way for the Chase Park road from Clark Chase to Lilla Page mentions that houses have already been constructed in Chase Park. Also, several people are listed in the 1893 city directory on Chase Court with no specific addresses. Because of this, the first renter of this house is unclear. The first known renter is carpenter E.A. Field, who moved in 1897 or 1898 and moved out in 1899. The next renters were Stephen Cray and his family and a boarder. Cray was the proprietor of a meat market on Westminster Street. They moved out in 1901. This turnover rate continued for the next two decades. In 1923, Lilla Page sold the house to Fred Averill.

159. 14 Chase Park, Rowell/Bellows House, c. 1893, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the east side of Chase Park and faces west. An automobile garage sits south of the house. The house has an L-shaped sidehall-plan main block and side wing. The house has a brick foundation, and clapboard siding. The main block has a low-sloped cross-hipped slate roof and the wing has a low-sloped shed roof that slopes toward the rear; its surface is not visible. A concrete block chimney emerges from the center of the roof. The L-shaped footprint of the main block is formed by a front square section and a cross hip at the left half of the north elevation. Centered on the front elevation is a

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wall gable. The front elevation has a one-story full-facade asphalt-shingle hipped-roof porch. The wing has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It projects south and east from the right end of the south elevation of the main block. Spanning the rear of the main block and abutting the wing is a shallow two-story shed-roofed addition containing a recessed open porch at the first story and an enclosed porch at the second story. Spanning the front elevation of the wing is a one-story asphalt-shingle hipped-roof enclosed porch. At the left end of the side elevation of the wing is a small gabled entry overhang.

The wide overhanging roof of the main block has a molded cornice and plain friezeband. The roof of the wing has a molded cornice, plain friezeband and no overhang. There are plain cornerboards, and the windows and doors have plain casings. The front porch has turned posts topped with small scrolled brackets, a beaded frieze, molded cornice, flat railing with zigzag-pattern balustrade, wood deck, and wood steps with modern wrought-iron railings. The front entry has a historic wood door with lower horizontal panels and a large upper light. The wing's porch has a flared clapboard half-wall, banks of two-over-two windows filling the space above the wall, and a plain frieze and molded cornice. Near the left end is a wood storm door with a horizontal transom. The second story of the rear porch has a clapboard half-wall, banks of two-over-two windows filling the space above the wall, and a plain frieze and molded cornice. The house generally has a mix of regularly-spaced two-over-one and two-over-two windows; the wing has one-over-one replacement windows. Italianate features of the house include the cubical massing of the main block, and low-sloped cross-hipped roof, front wall gable. This is a late example of the Italianate style. The turned posts of the front porch are of the more contemporary Queen Anne style.

This house was probably constructed in 1893. The wing may not be original due its awkward relationship to the main block, but it does appear on the 1901 Sanborn map, the first of these maps to include Chase Park. Judging by Sanborn maps, the front porch was added sometime between 1906 and 1912, and the wing's porch was added sometime between 1920 and 1927. The rear addition is not recorded on Sanborn maps but appears to contemporaneous with the wing's porch. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations, only additions, and retains its historic character. It is in fair to good condition.

In May 1893, Franklin George subdivided the rear of his house lot at 30 School Street (#116) and sold this lot to Lilla Page. This lot later became Chase Park. Page was Clark Chase's daughter and George Page's wife. The two men were partners in real estate development and were responsible for the construction of all the houses in Chase Park except #154, as well as several other houses in town. After they completed the houses in Chase Park, they built a mansion for both their families on Atkinson Street (#21). Lilla Page owned all of the houses in Chase Park except #154.

William Rowell, the first renter of the house, is listed in the 1893 city directory on Chase Court, so the house probably dates to this year. Rowell was a teamster and "wood dealer" and lived here with his wife Lillian and four boarders. The Rowells moved out around 1902. Herbert and Blanche Bellows moved in around 1910 and lived there until 1923, when they moved to 10 Chase Park

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(#147). Bellows was a partner in Hatch & Bellows, a shoe store. Lilla Page sold the house to George and Margaret Gale in 1923.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1925, contributing

This one-story wood frame garage sits directly south of the wing of the house and faces west. It has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west, clapboard siding, and an open-eave overhanging front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Centered on the front elevation is a double-leaf vertical board hinged garage door. It was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927 and is in good condition.

**160. 5 Hadley Street, Taylor, Walter and Elvira, House, c. 1850, moved c. 1902,
contributing**

This 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house is located on a tiny lot on the west side of Hadley Street. It sits close to the street and has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block and L-shaped side ell. The house has a brick foundation, composition siding, and slate roofs. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the south roof slope of the main block and east roof slope of the ell. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and the 2-1/2 story ell is attached to the left end of the south elevation of the main block. It projects slightly to the rear of the main block and its east elevation is set back from the front of the main block. Its L-shaped footprint is formed by a one-bay by one-bay cross-gable at the left end of the east elevation. Between this projection and the main block is a two-story shed-roofed recessed porch. At the right end of the north elevation is a one-story flat-roofed two-bay wide shallow projection. Spanning most of the rear gable wall of the main block is an enclosed porch.

The main block is encircled by a cornice mold and has a pedimented gable with molded horizontal and raking cornices and a gable rake. The cross gable has molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded cornice returns, and cornice mold. The rest of the ell has narrow molded horizontal and raking cornices. The front entry to the main block has a deep inset doorway with pointed-arched paneled jamb casings. The doorway opening is framed by thin pilasters and a peaked crown. The doorway contains two wood doors separated by a mullion; both doors have lower horizontal panels and upper vertical lights. The front gable window, and first story windows at the main block and stem of the ell have peaked crowns; the rest of the windows have plain casings. The first story of the front porch is a concrete slab. The second story has a wood deck, and molded railing with square balusters. Doors to each level are at the left end of the recess. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows, many with wood storms. Greek Revival features of the house include the front-gable massing, sidehall plan, pedimented gable, peaked window and door crowns, regularly-spaced individual windows, and inset doorway with paneled casings.

The house was constructed circa 1850 and originally stood one lot away facing north at the corner of Hadley and School Streets. Its address was 18 School Street. It was constructed for Capt. Walter Taylor, who purchased the lot from Russell Hyde (#96) in 1850. Before it was moved, the

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house already had the small side projection. It also had a rear wing and attached rear barn, plus detached greenhouses south and west of the barn. In 1899, the house at 20 School Street was moved and a new one built in its place (#106) for Dr. George Gorham. Gorham also owned the Taylor house and sometime between 1901 and 1904 had it moved into what was its own backyard in order to create a large side lawn for his new mansion. The new ell may be a section of the old wing, installed in a new location, or may even contain the structure of the old barn. The front doors and two-over-two windows probably date to the time of the move.

Captain Walter Taylor (1812-1901) moved to Bellows Falls in 1838 and was captain of the local militia company, called the Green Mountain Guards. He was sheriff of Windham County from 1861-62, and deputy sheriff for over 20 years. By 1880, the house had been sold to Albert C. and Sarah Moore. Moore operated a paper mill in Bartonville (also in Rockingham) from 1861-69 and was the first (1870) machine tender at the Fall Mountain Paper Company, which reportedly produced the first paper made from wood pulp. In 1871, he started his own mill. In 1875, Edward Arms (#93) became a partner and in 1882, H.W. Thompson became another partner, creating the Moore, Arms and Thompson manila paper company. Dr. Gorham purchased the house around 1892 and rented it to James and Lorena Day. Day opened a dry goods store on The Square in 1876. The Days lived in the house until 1900, then moved to Atkinson Street (#19).

After the house was moved, it was two separate apartment units, and continued to be owned by the Gorhams until about 1920. The 1904 city directory lists at least five renters including seamstress Elizabeth Ross. The house was labeled "Sewing Machines" on the 1906 Sanborn insurance map. The house has remained an apartment building. The composition siding was added by the 1960s. Because it retains its historic features (except for the siding) and historic context, the house is a contributing resource. It is in excellent condition.

161. 6 Hadley Street, Brown, Polly, House, c. 1882, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival house is located on a tiny lot on the east side of Hadley Street. It sits back slightly from the street and has a parged foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingle roofs. The symmetrical main block has a narrow rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a steep side gable roof, and a steep center wall gable. Centered on the front elevation is a one-bay flat-roofed entry porch. At the south gable wall is a one-bay wide flat-roofed shallow projection. The 1-1/2 story rear ell spans most of the rear elevation and has a rear-gable roof with an off-center ridge. Its south elevation is contiguous with the main block, and its north elevation is set back. Filling the corner formed by this setback is a one-story two-bay shed-roofed porch.

The vinyl siding conceals any remaining architectural trim, which may include molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. The front porch has a wood deck, flat wood railing with square balusters, tripartite chamfered posts, and a plain frieze and cornice. The front entry has a modern hollow-core door. The side porch has a flat railing with square balusters, turned posts, and

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a plain frieze and cornice. The house has regularly-spaced windows containing a mix of two-over-one wood windows and one-over-one replacement windows. Gothic Revival features of the house include the vertical massing, steep roofs, steep wall gable, and chamfered porch posts.

The house was constructed circa 1882 and the rear ell may be original as it appears on the 1885 Sanborn insurance map. The off-center roof ridge suggests that the south half of the ell is not original. In 1885, only the north half of the house is on the map; it is possible that the south half of the ell was added later. The side porch is not original and was added by 1896. The entire house appears on the 1901 map; by this point it has reached its current configuration. A 1968 photo shows the house with a molded cornice and cornice returns, molded window crowns, and composition-shingle siding. The window crowns were probably removed to accommodate the vinyl siding. Despite these changes, the house retains its historic character and is a contributing resource. It is in very good condition.

In 1881, 16 School Street (#104) was subdivided, splitting its "backyard" from the home lot. This backyard was the east side of Hadley Street including what is now 6, 8, 10 and 12 Hadley Street. The house was probably constructed in 1882 for Polly Brown. She sold the house in 1890 to "paper finisher" Patrick Hughes. Around 1910, he sold the house to John and Mary Boyle, who had immigrated from Ireland in 1888. John worked for the International Paper Company. Several boarders also squeezed into the small house. The Boyles lived here until at least the 1920s.

162. 7 Hadley Street, House, c. 1897, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a tiny lot on the west side of Hadley Street. It has an L-shaped asymmetrical cross-gabled main block and 1-1/2 story side wing and sits close to the street. The house has a brick foundation, composition-shingle siding, and steep asphalt-shingle roofs. An interior brick chimney emerges from the top of the east roof slope. The stem of the L of the main block is oriented parallel to the street and the two-bay wide cross-gable projects forward (east) from the right end of the stem. The wing is at the south gable wall of and set back from the main block. A one story flat-roofed porch spans the front elevations of both sections and abuts the cross-gable. The right half has been enclosed with a wall. At the front of the wing is a gabled wall dormer.

The cross gable has gable stickwork, and the north gable has a trefoil gable ornament. The overhanging roofs have thin molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice molding, and thin molded cornice returns at each gable. The windows have architrave trim with molded cornices. The porch has a wood deck, tripartite posts, molded railings with square balusters, and a plain frieze, cornice molding, and molded cornice. The porch enclosure has T-111 siding and contains the front entry to the house, a modern hollow-core door. Most of the windows are regularly-spaced with two-over-two wood units. Above the enclosed section of the porch is a pair of squat one-over-one windows. Queen Anne features of the house include the vertical asymmetrical massing, cross-gable steep roofs, gable ornamentation, and tripartite porch posts.

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The house was constructed circa 1897. The composition siding was added by the 1960s. The porch is probably original as it appears on the 1901 Sanborn insurance map. The right half of the porch was enclosed in the late twentieth-century. This section originally contained a storm door flanked by vertical windows. Except for the siding and the porch enclosure, the house retains its historic character, and is a contributing resource. It is in very good condition.

An October 1897 newspaper article announced that "another new dwelling has been started on the growing street opposite the High School." Because the approximate dates of all the other houses on Hadley Street have been determined to be either before or after 1897, it is likely this article refers to 7 Hadley Street. The first family to rent the house were the O'Briens. Mr. O'Brien was a clerk at the railroad station. By 1901, they had moved out and the house became a boardinghouse run by Mary Wiley. By 1920, the house had been split into two units and continued serving as rental housing.

163. 8 Hadley Street, House, c. 1882, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a tiny lot on the east side of Hadley Street. It sits close to the street and has a sidehall-plan main block, rear wing, and attached rear garage. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and steep asphalt-shingle roofs. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the top of the north roof slope of the main block and ridge of the wing. The front-gable main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. A one-story flat-roofed bay window is near the right end of the south elevation. The rear-gable wing has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street; its north elevation is contiguous with the main block and its south elevation is set back. The wing has mirrored steep wall gables at each side, adjacent to the main block. The garage has a square footprint and projects south from the right end of the south elevation of the wing. It is attached to the side shed of the house to the south (#164). At the south elevation of the wing, between the main block and the garage, is a one-story flat-roofed porch.

The house has thin molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. The vinyl siding conceals the original clapboard siding and any remaining trim such as cornerboards and paneling above and below the bay windows. The original molded window cornices were probably removed to accommodate the vinyl. The front entry has a flat-roofed overhang with a molded cornice, plain frieze, and large incised scrolled brackets, concrete steps with modern wrought-iron railings, and a paneled wood door with two upper vertical lights. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows except for the one-over-one windows at the sides of the bay window. The garage has an open front elevation and lacks architectural detailing. Italianate features of the house include the front-gable sidehall-plan vertical massing, scrolled brackets at the entry, bay windows, and steep wall gables.

The house was constructed circa 1882. The rear wing and bay window may be original, and they

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appear on the 1901 Sanborn insurance map, the first time this section of town is included on these maps. The roof of what is now used as a garage was also in place by 1901. The vinyl siding was added in the late twentieth-century. Except for the vinyl siding, the house retains its historic character and is a contributing resource. It is in very good condition.

In 1881, 16 School Street (#104) was subdivided, splitting its "backyard" from the home lot. This backyard was the east side of Hadley Street including what is now 6, 8, 10 and 12 Hadley Street. 8 and 10 Hadley were purchased by Daniel Brosnahan, who built a house on one of the lots. In 1885, he sold a house but it is unclear which lot it was on. In 1886, a house on this property was sold to electrician Jeremiah Shea. He lived here with his family and two lodgers. Around 1910, the Sheas moved and Vermont Farm Machine Company employee John Slattery and his family rented the house. They lived there until at least the 1920s.

164. 10 Hadley Street, House, c. 1882, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival house is located on a tiny lot on the east side of Hadley Street. It sits back from the street and has a parged foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingle roof. An interior brick chimney emerges from the rear (east) roof slope. The main block has a narrow rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a steep side gable roof, and a steep center wall gable. Centered on the front elevation is a one-bay flat-roofed entry porch. To the right of the porch is a small flat-roofed projection. A small flat-roofed shed is at the north gable wall. Its rear (east) elevation is contiguous with the main block and its front elevation is set back. The garage next door (#163) is attached to this shed.

The vinyl siding conceals all the architectural trim except for the plain window casings. Hidden trim may include molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns. The front porch has a wood deck, flat wood railing with square balusters, chamfered posts, and a plain frieze and cornice. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows; the wall gable has paired windows. The shed has a horizontal awning window. Gothic Revival features of the house include the vertical massing, steep roofs, steep wall gable, and chamfered porch posts.

The house was constructed circa 1882 and is very similar to the house at 8 Hadley (#163). The front porch may be original as it matches the porch at 8 Hadley; however, it does not appear on a Sanborn map until 1920. The shed was originally open, like the attached garage; it was enclosed by the 1960s. A 1968 photo shows the house with a molded cornice and cornice returns, and clapboard siding. Except for the addition of vinyl siding, the house retains its historic character and is a contributing resource. It is in very good condition.

In 1881, 16 School Street (#104) was subdivided, splitting its "backyard" from the home lot. This backyard was the east side of Hadley Street including what is now 6, 8, 10 and 12 Hadley Street. 8 and 10 Hadley were purchased by Daniel Brosnahan, who built a house on one of the lots. In 1885, he sold a house but it is unclear which lot it was on. The first known resident was Fall

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Mountain Paper mill employee John Hayes, who is listed here in the 1893 directory. He rented the house and lived there with his family, including three sons who also worked at paper mills. They moved about 1902, and the house had a series of renters afterwards who worked in paper mills and for the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

165. 11 Hadley Street, Donovan, John and Katherine, House, c. 1875, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small lot on the west side of Hadley Street. It faces south and sits directly adjacent to the street, and has a main block with a rear wing, a side ell attached to the wing, and a shed attached to the ell, together former a complex mass. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, slate open-eave roofs, and a brick chimney emerging from the main roof ridge. The front-gable sidehall-plan main block and rear wing have rectangular footprints oriented parallel to the street. Off-center on the front gable wall is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. The rear wing spans most of the rear (north) gable wall of the main block; its east elevation is contiguous with the main block. It has an off-center roof ridge. At the juncture of the main block and wing is a wall gable. The ell projects west from the wing and has a rectangular footprint and east-west roof ridge. The rear roof slope has an open-eave gabled dormer. The shed projects south from the left end of the south elevation of the ell and has a narrow rectangular footprint oriented north-south. Spanning the south elevation of the wing between the shed and the main block is a shallow porch.

The house has thin molded horizontal and raking cornices, cornice molds, thin friezebands and gable rakes, plain watertables, and slim corner pilasters. The front entry has a flat-roofed projecting hood supported by scrolled brackets, a wood door with two lower vertical panels and two upper vertical lights, and wood steps with modern pipe railings. The bay window has a picket-fence pattern frieze, plain cornice, and band of paneling below the windows. The house has plain window and door casings with thin drip caps, and two-over-two windows. The gable-end walls have regularly-spaced window openings, and the east elevation has irregularly-spaced windows. The east elevation of the shed has two four-panel wood doors with horizontal transoms. Italianate features of the house include the front-gable massing, open-eave roof, bay window, and slim corner pilasters.

This circa 1875 house was the first house built on Hadley Street and originally only had the main block. By the time the house appears on a Sanborn insurance map for the first time, in 1901, it has reached its current configuration. It does not appear to have had any alterations and retains its historic character. It is in fair to good condition.

The house was constructed sometime between 1875, when the lot was purchased by Mary Donovan, and 1878, when it appears in an 1878 photograph. The house was inhabited by Mary, her son John, and his family. John Donovan and his sons were paper mill employees, and he was later an insurance agent. By 1914, the Donovan children had moved out and the house had many boarders. By 1920, the house had been sold to Charles MacKinnon, a paper mill foreman. He and

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his wife Sarah also took in many boarders.

166. 12 Hadley Street, Hogan House, c. 1882, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a tiny lot on the east side of Hadley Street. It sits close to the street and has a front-gable sidehall-plan main block and attached rear two-story shed. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, steep slate roofs, and two brick chimneys emerging from the roof ridge. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and the two-bay by one-bay shed projects south from the right end of the south elevation of the main block. The main block has a one-story flat-roofed full-facade porch, an off-center two-story flat-roofed bay window at the south elevation, and a small two-story recessed porch in the southeast corner.

The house has molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded cornice returns, plain friezebands and gable rake, slim corner pilasters, and plain window casings. The roof cornice follows the roof of the bay window. The front porch has a wood deck, side steps, flat railing with square balusters, tripartite chamfered columns, and plain frieze and cornice. The front entry has a wood door with lower horizontal panels and an upper light. The bay window has molded cornices at each story, and bands of paneling below the windows. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows, except the paired one-over-one windows at the sides of the bay window and the paired one-over-one windows in the gable. At the right end of the west elevation of the shed is a vertical-board pedestrian door topped by a vertical-board hay door. To the left of each door is a two-over-two window. Italianate features of the house include the vertical front-gable massing, slim corner pilasters, chamfered porch posts, paired gable windows, and bay window.

The house was constructed circa 1882 and the shed, bay window and front porch appear to be original. The house appears on a Sanborn insurance map for the first time in 1901 and has its current configuration. It does not appear to have had any major alterations since construction and retains its historic character. It is in very good condition.

In 1881, 16 School Street (#104) was subdivided, splitting its "backyard" from the home lot. This backyard was the east side of Hadley Street including what is now 6, 8, 10 and 12 Hadley Street. This lot was purchased by Edward Hogan. The house was constructed sometime between 1881 and 1884, when the Hogans are listed here in the city directory. Edward Hogan was a track hand for the railroad. His sons worked at Fall Mountain Paper. His daughter Sarah married Edward Barrett, foreman and later superintendent at the International Paper Company. They inherited the house. Sarah Hogan's estate was sold in 1945.

167. 14 Hadley Street, Sparrow/Frederick House, c. 1900, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a tiny lot on the east side of Hadley Street. Also part of the property is a tiny lot across the street, where a 1-1/2 story wood frame

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carriage barn/garage sits. The front-gable sidehall-plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and a side cross-gable. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle steep roof with two brick chimneys emerging from the ridge. Dominating the front (west) gable wall is a full-facade two-story flat-roofed porch. At the south elevation is the cross-gable, an off-center large two-story bay window topped with a large projecting gabled third story with overhanging corners. Spanning the south elevation of the house to the right of the cross gable is a partially recessed two-story porch. Centered on the north roof slope is an open-eave gabled dormer.

The house has molded raking cornices, double-band gable rake, full eave entablatures, plain cornerboards, and plain window casings with molded crowns. The porches have wood decks, turned posts, spindlework railings and friezes, and square newel posts with round finials. The center bay of the side porch has a projecting shed-roofed overhang with diagonal braces. The bay window has stickwork horizontal and vertical trim creating panels that are infilled with diagonal beaded-board siding. The cross gable has molded raking cornices and double-band gable rake, cornice returns, and full eave entablatures. The front entry has a paneled wood door with an upper light. The regularly-spaced window openings have two-over-two units, except for the bay window, which has one-over-one units, and the gables, which have paired one-over-one units. Queen Anne features of the house include the vertical massing, steep roof, two-story porches with turned columns and spindlework railings and friezes, and two-story paneled bay window with an overhanging gabled third story.

The house was constructed either in 1899 or 1900 and has not had any alterations since construction. It is in excellent condition. It has always been a two-family house, one unit on each floor. The lot was originally part of the Henry Street property of Frederick Willson (#137 and 141) and the house was constructed for his brother, who died before the house was completed. The first residents, both renters, were Isaac Ledger and his family and Henry Sparrow and his family. Ledger was a traveling salesman for a brewery, and Sparrow was a salesman at the Allbee & Bodine stove store, later W.H. Bodine & Co. The Ledgers only lived there for a couple of years. The Sparrows lived there until at least the 1920s. Around 1912, Herbert Frederick and his wife Sadie moved in. Frederick was a machinist for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. The Fredericks were originally renters but in 1926 purchased the house from the Willsons, and it is now owned by their daughter.

A. Carriage barn/garage, c. 1902, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame barn is located across the street from the house and faces east. It sits back from the street and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has a concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and front-gable slate roof with an interior brick chimney at the south roof slope and a centered square cupola. The cupola has a clapboard base, a vertical louvered opening in each face, and a pyramidal roof with a molded cornice and plain frieze. The barn has molded raking and horizontal cornices and a gable rake, and plain window and door

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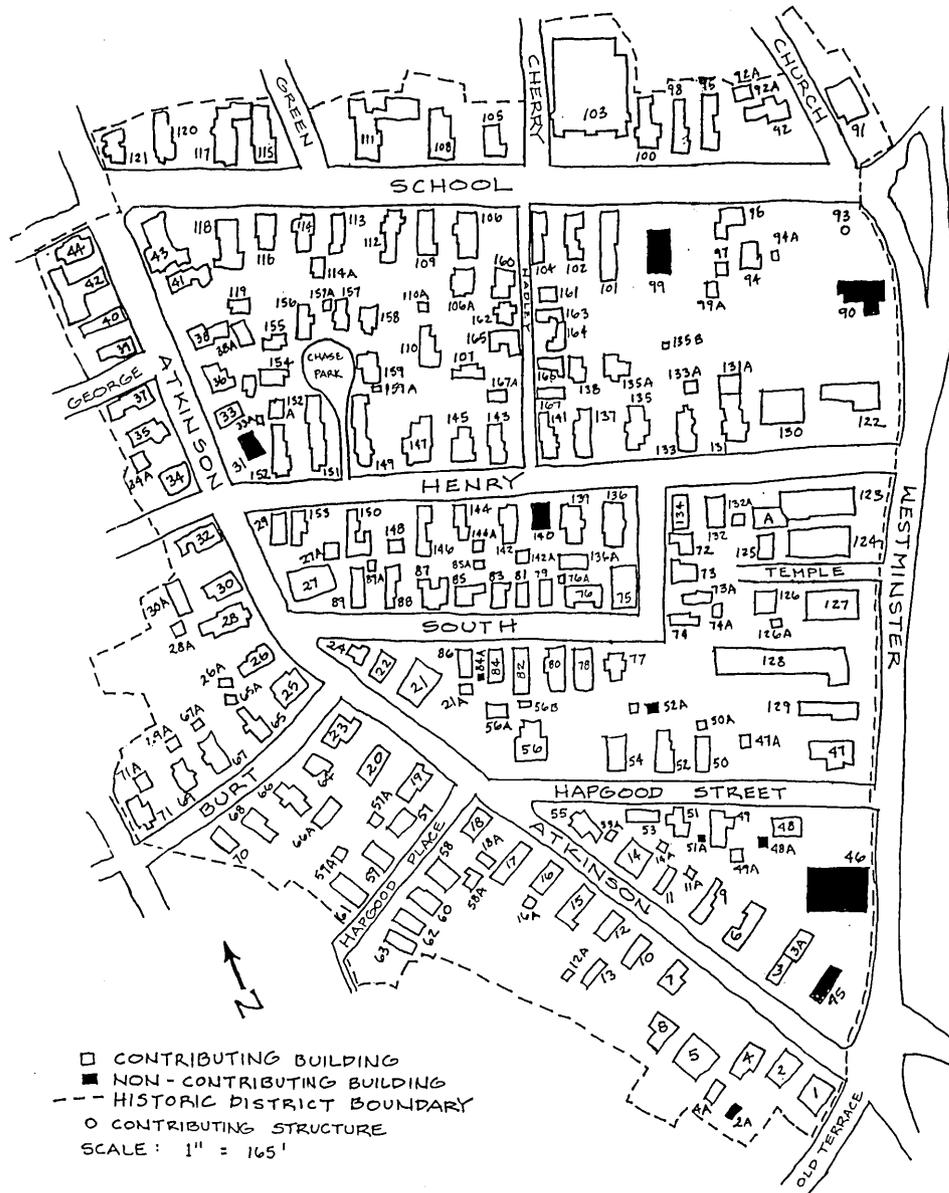
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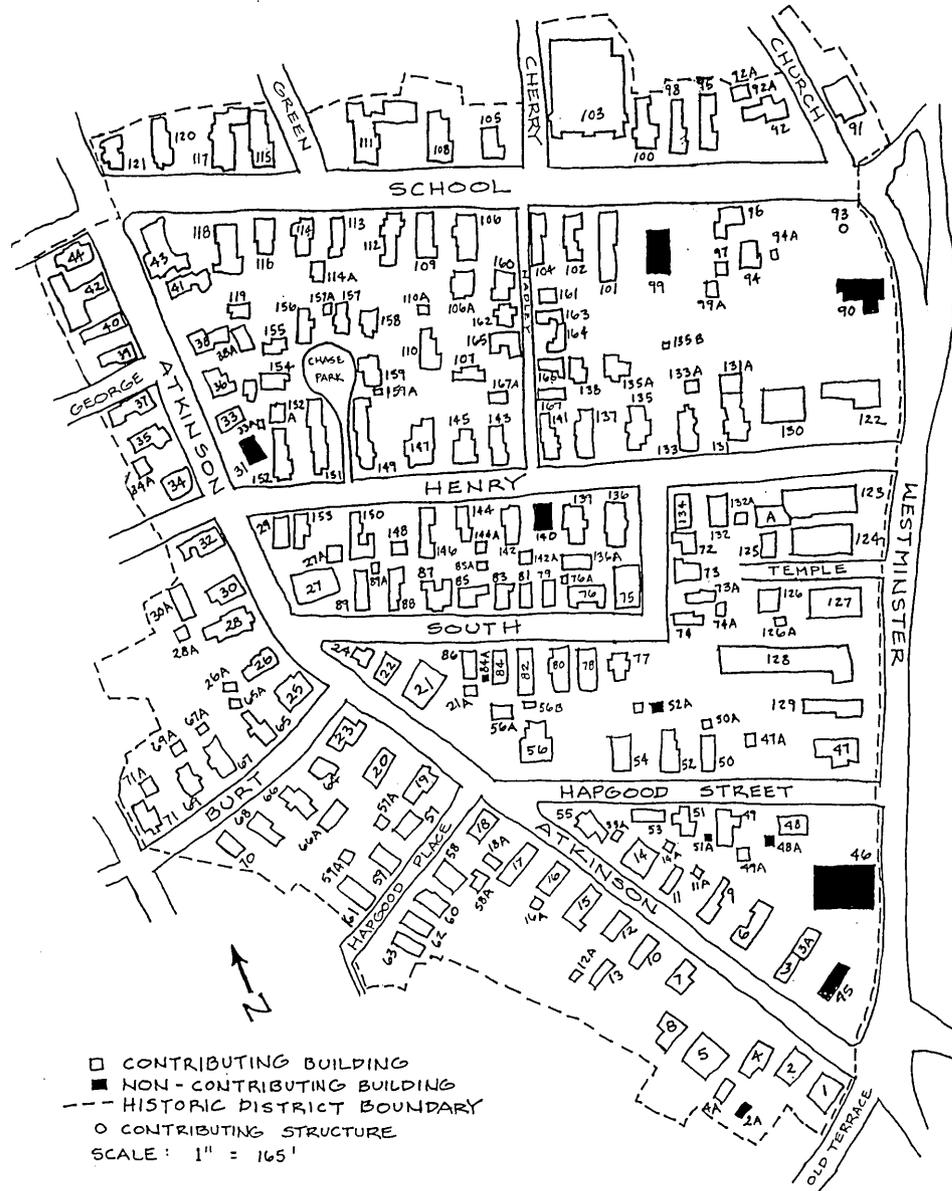
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casings with thin drip caps. The front gable wall has two garage bays with modern overhead doors, and a modern pedestrian door. Above the right garage door is a vertical-board hay door. The gable has a two-over-two window. The side elevations have two-over-two windows, and the north elevation also has a stable window. The south elevation has a pedestrian door. The barn was constructed sometime between 1901, when it does not appear on a Sanborn insurance map, and 1906, when it does. It was originally associated with the house at #143. Sometime between 1912 and 1920 it was converted to an automobile garage. From the 1920s to the 1940s a taxi service was operated out of the garage. The barn/garage and land that it sits on were subdivided from 17 Henry Street and purchased by Herbert Frederick in 1938. Except for the replacement of the carriage barn doors with garage doors, the building retains its historic character and is in very good condition.

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Statement of Significance

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District is significant for its distinctive characteristics as a well-preserved nineteenth-century urban neighborhood that rivals other southern Vermont neighborhoods in Brattleboro, Bennington and Woodstock in size, stylistic variety, and percentage of contributing vs. non-contributing structures. The historic district has a large concentration of intact historic residential, ecclesiastical, educational, fraternal, commercial and civic buildings, which as a cohesive group depict the settlement, growth and culture of Bellows Falls. The historic district's significance also lies in its palette of almost every historic architectural style and type occurring in Vermont: Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Foursquare. The period of significance of the historic district is 1791-1951, which begins with the approximate date of the first structure in the historic district, and ends fifty years ago, the most recent year allowed under National Register guidelines. About 96% of the historic buildings remain that were standing in the historic district before 1951, the end of its period of significance. The historic district meets National Register Criterion A for its representation of a pattern of town development, and National Criterion C as an excellent example of an urban nineteenth-century neighborhood with a variety of architectural styles and building uses.

The historic district owes its significance in part due to its proximity to Bellows Falls commercial and manufacturing centers, as the historic district's homes and institutions served residents that were an integral part of Bellows Falls commerce and industry. Bellows Falls thrived as a manufacturing and commercial center from 1850 to 1920; this is reflected in the fact that most of the residences and institutional buildings in the historic district date to this time period. Bellows Falls' greatest years of prosperity were the last four decades of the nineteenth-century; this time also coincides with the village's housing booms.

The high percentage of remaining pre-1951 historic resources is remarkable, considering local and national trends at mid-century. These historic resources survived the loss of local industry and subsequent economic recession that occurred during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century. Most resources also survived the onset of urban renewal and suburbanization. Most changes to the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District during the last half of the twentieth century are limited to scattered new buildings, synthetic siding, and removal of porches. These additions and alterations have not detracted from its historic significance and are to be expected in a 200-year old village.

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District holds significance in Vermont's historic contexts of industry and commerce, historic architecture and patterns of town development, and to a lesser extent, agriculture and transportation. Like many Vermont towns, Brattleboro for example, Bellows Falls' growth during the nineteenth century was a result of its riverside location, hydropower, and railroad station, which combined creates an important industrial center. Bellows Falls' industrial development was a result of its proximity to the Great Falls of Connecticut River and the canal that

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was constructed to bypass it, its location on the Connecticut River Turnpike (now Route 5), and its role as a railroad hub. The river's hydropower led to the proliferation of mills and its riverside location became a resting place for river transport commerce. This industrial and commercial growth, which was dominated by paper mills, began in the early nineteenth-century and continued into the early twentieth century. Important business concerns included the Bellows Falls Canal Company, the Fall Mountain Paper Company, the John T. Moore & Sons paper company, the International Paper Company, Robertson Paper, the Casein Paint Company, the Vermont Farm Machine Company, the Wyman Flint & Sons paper company, the Derby & Ball scythe snath company, the Wheeler Steam Laundry, the F.G. Pierce clothing store, the Chase Furniture Company, and the Allbee and Bodine plumbing company. The result of these and many more businesses was the development of a commercial core, an industrial area south and east of the core, and surrounding residential areas such as the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, which covers about one-third of the residential area of the village.

The 167 primary resources in the densely-settled Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District form a cohesive whole and reflect the settlement both outwards from the downtown core and infill development on lots subdivided during the late nineteenth-century, when the demand for land close to the commercial and industrial core increased. Each street displays a variety of architectural styles, building sizes and degrees of ornamentation, but the outward development from the downtown core is still apparent when comparing each streetscape. Federal and Greek Revival buildings are mostly limited to the earliest streets, Westminster, Church and School Streets. Italianate buildings are mostly limited to streets developed in the third quarter of the nineteenth-century, such as Henry Street, the west end of School Street, the north and south sections of Atkinson Street, and South Street. Second Empire, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival buildings are mostly limited to streets developed in the last quarter of the nineteenth-century, Hapgood Street, Hapgood Place, Burt Street, and the middle section of Atkinson Street. Neo-Classical buildings of the early twentieth-century either replaced existing building or were infill development.

Bellows Falls derives its name from Benjamin Bellows (1712-1777), who obtained the charter for the Town of Rockingham in 1753, and was the first town moderator. The village of Rockingham, about five miles northwest of Bellows Falls in the area now known as the Rockingham Meeting House district, was the first village settled in the Town of Rockingham. Permanent residents of European descent probably did not settle there until after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. At this time, the area now occupied by the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District was a forest of pine, maple, beech and birch trees. According to Hayes *History of the Town of Rockingham*, the area between School and Henry Streets was a Native American burial ground.

Eighteenth-century activity in Bellows Falls was limited to logging, agriculture, and commercial transport on the Connecticut River. River transport entailed overland transport around the Great Falls, which led the development of what is now the central business core, starting in the late eighteenth-century. The terrace adjacent to the river, including what is now the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, was cleared of trees and a few farmers settled in the area. In the

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early 1790s, Solomon (1766-1856) and Azubah Burt (1771-1858) Hapgood, who had been married in 1791, built a farmstead on Westminster Street (#47). This may have been the first permanent structure in the historic district. The Hapgood parcel comprised the south half of a 500 acre lot that Governor Benning Wentworth had originally reserved for his own use. The Hapgood's half included what is now the south end of the historic district, the area south of Burt Street and the rear property lines of the homes on the north side of Hapgood Street. Solomon Hapgood acquired this property through Azubah's family. Azubah's father Benjamin Burt came to Rockingham around 1760 and was an important figure in Bellows Falls and Westminster, Vermont's early history. The Hapgoods had four children who remained in Bellows Falls throughout their lives: Lyman (1799-1881) and Charles (1805-1895), who both had farmsteads at the south end of Atkinson Street (#4 and 8), Seth, who had a farmstead just south of the historic district, and Frances (1811-1898), who lived at another home on Westminster Street with her husband, banker James H. Williams (#122).

In 1785, the first bridge over the Connecticut River at the Great Falls was constructed, further enhancing Bellows Falls' commercial viability, but no roads had been officially laid out. By the turn of the nineteenth century, stagecoach service was provided through Bellows Falls to Boston over the bridge. By 1796, Bellows Falls' first official road had been laid out, what is now Westminster Street. This road was part of the Connecticut River Road, which ran from Massachusetts to Newbury, Vermont.

From 1792 to 1802, one of the first canals in the United States was constructed in Bellows Falls, as a means of bypassing the Great Falls of the Connecticut River. This project was conducted by the "Company for Rendering Connecticut River Navigable by Bellows Falls," and funded by Englishman John Atkinson (1742-1823), who lived in the historic district for a short time (#122). Mill construction started soon after the completion of the canal, which was also a source of hydropower. Early canal agents were Henry F. Green, Col. Alexander Fleming (#122), William Hall (#90) and Henry A. Green (#132). In 1831, the canal company's name was changed to the Bellows Falls Canal Company.

An 1804 survey for the canal company suggests that Atkinson also owned all of the land in what is now the historic district, north of the Hapgood parcel. However, Hayes *History of the Town of Rockingham* states that the Canal Company did not purchase land, except what was needed for the canal, until 1832. The 1804 map reveals that four structures were standing in what is now the historic district, besides the Hapgood farmstead. They are identified as W. Hall, White House, and B. Blake & Co., all on Westminster Street, and W. Hall House at the southeast corner of School and Atkinson Street. The W. Hall property on Westminster Street is probably where William Hall built the home around 1800 that later became the Edward and Hetty Green House (#90), and it is unlikely that any of the other three structures are still standing. This map also indicates that parts of School and Atkinson Streets had been in use, although they were not officially laid out for a few more years. The survey labels Atkinson Street "Main Road," although it is possible that this road did not actually exist at this point and that this survey was just a future site plan.

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Atkinson Street was surveyed and laid out in two stages and was named after John Atkinson. The first survey dates to 1816, when the street had a northern terminus at Rockingham Street and a southern terminus at School Street. The second survey dates to 1838; this section connected the first section to its present southern terminus at Westminster Street. At this point, Atkinson Street was called the "back street." School Street was also laid out in two stages, and also had surveys in 1816 and 1838. The first section ran from Westminster Street to Cherry Street, and the second section connected the first section to Atkinson Street.

By 1824, there were only fifty-three buildings in Bellows Falls and North Walpole (across the Connecticut River in New Hampshire). An 1824 map has four labeled buildings on Westminster Street. One is Hall's, which, like on the 1804 map, is the William Hall House (#90), one is Atkinson's, which is the c. 1817 summer home of John Atkinson (#122), one is Fleming's, which is Col. Alexander Fleming's house (#124), and one is the Solomon Hapgood farmhouse (#47). The Hall and Hapgood houses are now gone. John Atkinson lived in his house the last six years of his life (1817-1823); it may be the oldest standing house in its original location in the historic district. The Fleming house is still standing but has been moved (#1). These houses were all 2-1/2 story, five-bay wide symmetrical Federal-style buildings with rectangular footprints oriented parallel to the street. The Hall, Atkinson and Hapgood houses had hipped roofs, and the Fleming house had a side-gable roof. Also in 1824, William Hall's barn stood where the house at #96 now stands on School Street. At this point, most of the buildings in Bellows Falls were in the commercial/industrial area east and northeast of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, and the rest of the village was still rural. Boston resident A.B. Bancroft recalls in an 1832 letter the beauty of Bellows Falls as a place where "man and nature are beautifully blended."

A scattering of buildings were constructed in the historic district during the 1830s. In 1830, a brick two-room schoolhouse was constructed at the northwest corner of School and Cherry Streets (#105). This was the only school building in Bellows Falls until 1854, when the first high school was constructed (just north of the historic district). From 1834 to 1869, the Village of Bellows Falls, which had been incorporated in 1831, held its annual and special meetings here. The Catholic Church purchased the building in 1854, which was its first house of worship in Bellows Falls. Across Cherry Street at the northeast corner of School and Cherry Street stood the c. 1830 Federal S.R.B. Wales House (#103), a large wood frame clapboard structure. Stephen Rowe Bradley Wales owned a carding mill, was proprietor of the Mansion House at the foot of the School Street stairs, was an agent for the Bellows Falls Canal Company, and then operated a dry goods store. In 1867, the house was converted to St. Agnes Hall, a girls school operated by the Immanuel Church. In 1895, the building was demolished to make way for the Bellows Falls High School. This school burned down and was replaced in 1927 by the extant school.

The Greek Revival Immanuel Church Rectory was constructed around 1830, at the northwest corner of School and Church Street (#92). This wood frame front-gable 2-1/2 story house was first occupied by Rev. Carlton Chase, then by the mid 1840s became the private residence of John Arms, blacksmith and proprietor of a hardware business. The first Immanuel Church had been

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constructed in 1817 (replaced in 1862-1867), just north of the historic district; the rectory was probably the second building on Church Street. Around 1870, Church Street was extended south of School Street to meet Westminster Street.

The three brick houses on the north side of School Street between Atkinson and Green Streets were probably constructed during the 1830s, when the tract was owned by Asa Wentworth. Wentworth was a prominent banker, state senator and merchant. The first of the three houses was probably the Federal-style house at the northeast corner of Atkinson and School Streets (#122). Its first inhabitant is unclear but it may have been Wentworth's first home. The J.R. Harris House (#118) and the Asa Wentworth House (#115) are both Greek Revival front-gable houses. Harris may have been a partner in Harris, Stone & Co., grain merchants. Wentworth was living at #115 by 1853, when the house at this location bears his name on the Presdee & Edwards map. These three houses may have been constructed by William Stone, a prominent local master builder during the first half of the nineteenth-century.

Across Green Street from the Wentworth house was the Dr. Artemus Robbins House, which may have been constructed during the 1830s (now #113). Robbins undertook one of Bellows Falls' most exotic (and short-lived) industries, silk worm breeding. From 1834-1845, mulberry trees, the leaves of which are food for silk worms, were grown in the area known as New Terrace, just west of the historic district. The trees eventually died due to severe weather, and silk worm breeding died along with the trees. The Robbins house burned down in 1849, as well as the General Baxter house to the east (#108). The appearance of these houses is unknown.

The 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival Charles Hapgood farmhouse was constructed c. 1835 at the south end of Atkinson Street, then a remote location, far from any other building in the village. Hapgood was the son of Solomon Hapgood (#47). William Henry reportedly built the first home on Henry Street, in 1836, but it is not known where this house stood. In 1851, Henry Street was named for William Henry, after he offered to plant maple and elm trees along the road in exchange for this honor. Henry was the first cashier and one of the first owners of the first local bank, the Bellows Falls Bank. He was later a state representative and senator. It is possible that the William Henry house is what is labeled G.O. Henry (for George Henry) on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map (#132). William Henry's relation to George O. Henry is unknown. The George Henry house was originally of the Cape Cod type, so it could date to 1836. Henry Atkinson Green (1792-1863) purchased this house in 1856. He was one of most prominent men in Bellows Falls during the first half of the nineteenth-century, as agent and clerk of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, and partner in Hall & Green. Green Street is named after him. He had his wife Anna (1803-1875) were the parents of Edward Henry Green, who married Hetty Green. This house suffered a fire in 1898 and was rebuilt to its current two-story configuration.

The large gap between the Hapgood farmhouse (#47) and the Fleming/Conant house (now the site of #124) on Westminster Street was filled in by the 1840s. North of the Hapgoods, Norman Harris built his c. 1838 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house (#129). Harris was a prominent merchant.

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This house was later owned for several years by A.N. Swain, owner and publisher of the *Bellows Falls Times*. North of this house, Col. Alexander Fraser built his c. 1843 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house (#128, now the location of the Armory). Fraser owned a grist mill. At this point, there was a line of six grand homes of classical design between Atkinson Street and School Street, providing an impressive southern entrance to the village commercial district.

Houses constructed on School Street in the 1840s include the c. 1840 brick Federal-style Billing/Butterfield House (#102), which may have been the first house constructed on the south side of School Street. Other 1840s houses include the c. 1842 brick Greek Revival Otis Arms House (#95) and the c. 1844 Leander Amadon House (#98). Arms was over the years a blacksmith, hardware merchant, grain dealer, and paper manufacturer. Amadon was a jeweler. In 1848, the Greek Revival Col. Russell Hyde House (#96) was constructed using timbers from the dismantled Tucker Mansion/Mansion House Hotel. Hyde served in the Vermont militia, was a constable, deputy sheriff, town representative, state senator, local postmaster, and proprietor of the Bellows Falls Stage House, a hostelry located where the Windham Hotel now stands.

An 1850 survey drawn for the Bellows Falls Canal Company shows that at this time, the Bellows Falls Canal Company still owned all of the land north of the Hapgood parcel that was on the west side of Atkinson Street, except for the Methodist Church property at the corner of School Street. Before development on Henry and South Streets began in the 1850s, the land on Henry Street west of South Street, and the land on South Street, was owned by the Bellows Falls Bank Corporation. Both tracts had already been cleared of trees by this point and were probably leased as farmland. The 1850 Agricultural Census for Bellows Falls lists at least three farms within the historic district: the Lyman Hapgood farm, which was probably Solomon Hapgood's (#47), the Russell Hyde farm (#96), and the Asa Wentworth farm (#115). These farms covered a total of 440 acres. Charles Hapgood (#4) is not listed as having any acreage, so was probably assisting with his father's farm at that point under operation by his older brother Lyman. Nathaniel Tucker had a two acre farm that was the only farm in the historic district to produce apples (#90). Other listings within the historic district in the 1850 agricultural census lack farm acreage and the only item listed is one horse or one cow: Norman Harris (#129), Samuel Nichols (#104), Artemus Robbins (#106 or 113), and Alexander Fraser (#128). H. Henry Baxter owned forty-six horses (#108).

Railroad lines running north, south, east and west were established in Bellows Falls starting in 1849, and by the early 1850s Bellows Falls was an important railroad hub. The Connecticut River Railroad connected Bellows Falls to Massachusetts and New York City to the south, and Windsor, Vermont to the north, where the railroads also headed west. The Fitchburg railroad connected Bellows Falls to Keene, New Hampshire and Boston. The Rutland Railroad connected Bellows Falls to the north. This addition to Bellows Falls' advantages of natural hydropower, river transport, and location on the Connecticut River Turnpike, turned Bellows Falls from a small industrial village into an important manufacturing and shipping center.

This mid-century transition resulted in the need for more homes in the village, and the 440 acres of

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farmland remaining in the historic district in 1850 was completely converted to densely settled residential areas by 1895. In 1880, the only farmland was the remaining undeveloped portion of the Hapgood parcel, ten acres of meadow and seventy acres of woods. The only production on this land at this time was hay and the only farm animal was one cow. This land was probably mostly within the historic district, south of Hapgood Street and west of Atkinson Street between Hapgood Place and Burt Place.

The 1853 Presdee & Edwards map shows that School Street had been completely developed except for the south side between Green and Atkinson; four houses had been constructed on Henry Street, all east of South Street; and four houses had been constructed on the south side of South Street. Henry and South Streets were both officially laid out in 1854, over the land owned by the Bellows Falls Bank Corporation. South Street was reportedly named after its geographic location in Bellows Falls, as little development had taken place south of South Street by this point.

Several new buildings appeared on School Street in the early 1850s. Around 1850, General H. Henry Baxter constructed a 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house in the same location of his previous house that had burned in 1849 (#108). When the railroads were being built, Baxter was responsible for grading The Island and three miles of track bedding. He amassed a large fortune due to his role in railroad construction. His brother J.N. Baxter constructed the c. 1852 wood frame Greek Revival house (#100) that completed the row of houses on the north side of School Street between Church and Cherry Streets. J.N. Baxter shared a law practice with his father Horace Baxter. This is a good example of a Greek Revival building with transitional Gothic Revival features, such as full-height parlor windows and pointed-arch window transoms. Two almost identical houses stand north of the historic district on Atkinson Street.

Across the street, the Greek Revival first Congregational Church was constructed in 1851 (demolished, #99). It was a wood frame 1-1/2 story front-gable structure, later embellished with a three-story corner tower. Two houses were also constructed west of the church around 1850; the c. 1850 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival J.E. Drury House (demolished, now #99) and the c. 1856 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival Farr House (#101). Farr was the proprietor of N.H. Farr & Co., a department store.

At the southeast corner of School and Hadley Streets is the c. 1850 2-1/2 story Greek Revival Dr. Samuel Nichols House (#104). Nichols was an allopathic physician and surgeon with an office on Rockingham Street. Hadley Street was still a footpath at this point. The house was later known as the Hadley house for the street's namesake, Franklin P. Hadley, who lived in the house during the 1870s. Across Hadley Street was the c. 1850 Capt. Walter Taylor house (originally on what is now the side lawn of #106, now #161), a 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house moved to its current site facing Hadley Street around 1901. Taylor was the captain of the local militia company the Green Mountain Guards, and a Windham County sheriff.

By 1853, there were about seventeen buildings on Atkinson Street north of School Street (north of

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the historic district), but there were only two houses on Atkinson Street south of School Street. The second house constructed on Atkinson Street within the historic district was the 1-1/2 story c.1850 wood frame Greek Revival O'Brien House (#40). O'Brien may have been the first Irish immigrant in the historic district to own his own house. The Irish were the first sizable group of non-English immigrants in Vermont, and probably in Bellows Falls. They first arrived in Vermont during the construction of the railroads in the late 1840s and early 1850s.

Houses that appeared on Henry Street on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map include the G.A. Arms House (#135). This may have been the 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house that Wyman Flint lived in before building his mansion on Westminster Street (#125). It was removed by the 1880s. Another house labeled "Dunn" on the 1853 map may be the c. 1850 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house that stood at property #131 and around 1890 was moved down the street (#141). By the 1860s, the Dunn house was occupied by Jabez Hill, who was a clerk for Hall & Green, then the local postmaster. He also acquired a large amount of real estate. J.E. Drury built a 1-1/2 story front-gable house (#134) that was demolished or moved during the 1860s. Drury was an early deacon of the Congregational Church. This lot stood empty until the late 1870s, when a Second Empire house was constructed there.

The 1853 map also shows the first two houses on South Street, both 2-1/2 story front-gable homes, later demolished or moved to make way for large Queen Anne homes. One was the Jesse Brockway House (#78). Brockway was a carpenter and gunsmith. The other was the Thomas Beals House (now part of property #128), at the southeast corner of the bend of South Street.

The 1856 McClellan map shows that since 1853, four additional houses had been constructed on Henry Street between South and Atkinson Streets. Wyman Flint built his first home, a 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house, at the southeast corner of Henry and South Streets. Flint was a spice dealer at this point but soon after became a prominent paper manufacturer. Another house is labeled R. Bennett, this may be the 2-1/2 story side-gable Greek Revival house that once stood at property #148 and burned down in the 1970s. Hiram Newton probably built the 1-1/2 story Greek Revival house at property #153. The map also shows that George O. Henry had built his second home on this street, which may be the 2-1/2 story Greek Revival house at #137. This house was later owned by grain dealer Frederick Willson, who updated it in the Italianate style.

Also between 1853 and 1856, Lyman Hapgood built a Greek Revival farmhouse (#8) just north of his brother Charles Hapgood's farm on Atkinson Street, making it the third house on Atkinson street within the historic district.

Most of the Greek Revival homes constructed in the historic district from the 1830s to the 1850s were 2-1/2 story, front-gable structures with stylistic features such as a sidehall plan, prominent entranceway with entablature and sidelights, bold corner pilasters, and pedimented gables. These homes all had continuous architecture projecting from the rear of the main block such as ells, sheds, and barns, forming a long, rectangular footprint. Notable examples of the Greek Revival style are

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mostly on School Street and include the three closely spaced, well-preserved homes at the east end of School Street, which each have their own unique character but together create a cohesive group. The Arms House (#95) is brick and has a front-gable orientation with an enclosed pediment, sidehall plan, a prominent inset entranceway with 3/4 length sidelights, pilasters, multi-pane horizontal transom and a full entablature, and stone window sills and lintels. The Amadon House (#98) is wood frame and has a front-gable orientation with an enclosed pediment, sidehall plan, and two porches with fluted Doric columns. This house was originally identical to the Baxter house next door (#100) and was raised to two stories at an unknown time. It remained in the Greek Revival style after it was raised. The Baxter House (#100) is wood frame and has a front-gable orientation, enclosed pediment and a porch with fluted Doric columns.

Other Greek Revival house forms include the symmetrical 2-1/2 story side-gable house and the 1-1/2 story front-gable house. Of the former, only one survives, the Lyman Hapgood House (#8). The other stood on the south side of Henry Street and may have been the only house in the historic district to burn down after 1849 (#148). Many 1-1/2 story Greek Revival houses are still standing, scattered around the historic district (#2, 40, 107 and 153). There is even a c. 1858 Greek Revival house that may have been originally a duplex (#111), with mirrored two-story side porches.

The 1869 Beers map reveals that the Bellows Falls Bank Corporation had sold off most of its lots on Henry Street and South Street, and that this area had experienced a housing boom since 1856. Henry Street was now lined with houses on both sides, and the south side of South Street was lined with houses. These new houses displayed the transition from the classical Greek Revival style to the Victorian-era styles such as Italianate and Second Empire. Like the earlier Greek Revival homes, most of the Italianate and Second Empire homes in the historic district had continuous architecture with rear ells, sheds and attached barns. The vernacular Italianates, constructed from the 1860s to the 1870s throughout Bellows Falls, represent the predominant style in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District. Common features include sidehall plan, slim corner pilasters, and delicate cornice returns. Many have a round-arched window in the front gable and a one-story full facade porch.

Houses that appear on Henry Street between the printings of the 1856 and 1869 maps are all wood frame and include the c. 1860 2-1/2 story vernacular Italianate Levi Bennett House (#143). Bennett was a mason. Across Henry Street from Bennett is the c. 1866 Oscar Gray House, a 2-1/2 story vernacular Italianate (#142). Gray was a clothing and dry goods merchant. West of Gray is the c. 1866 1-1/2 story Gothic Revival Classic Cottage Marshall Wardner House (#144). Wardner was a painter. West of Bennett are the c. 1868 Second Empire (#145) and Italianate (#147) William Nutting Houses. Nutting was an organ manufacturer. West of the Wardner house is the 1859 1-1/2 story Greek Revival Aaron Tenney House (#146). At the northwest corner of Henry Street and Chase Park stands the c. 1868 three-story Second Empire G.E. Cobb House (#151), and just west of this is the c. 1868 Italianate George Underwood House (#152). Cobb and Underwood were partners in a construction company, and probably built their own houses. Across the street is the two-story c. 1868 vernacular Italianate Silas Stuart House (#150). Stuart was also a carpenter and

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probably constructed his house.

Houses that appeared on South Street on the 1869 map include the c. 1860 2-1/2 story Greek Revival Mrs. Ann Green House (#74). Mrs. Green, widow of Henry Atkinson Green, also owned a nearby house on Henry Street (#132). It is possible that Mrs. Green's son Edward H. Green and his wife Hetty lived in the house during summertime, before they bought the Tucker mansion in 1879 (#90). On the south side of South Street is the c. 1864 vernacular Italianate J.H. Griswold House (#82). Griswold was a carpenter and builder and probably built this house. West of this were two houses of unknown appearance that were replaced in the late nineteenth-century, the Driscoll and Smith houses.

Also between 1856 and 1869, five more houses were added to School Street. The c. 1858 Greek Revival S.S. Coolidge/S.S. Vilas duplex is at the northeast corner of School and Green Streets, constructed in the location of a house that burned in 1849 (#111). This was the first duplex in the historic district. Coolidge was a surveyor, lumberer, and teamster, and Vilas was a fire insurance agent. Across the street is the c. 1865 vernacular Italianate Ball/Chase House (#109). It is the first known residence of Clark Chase, a well-known local furniture dealer and real estate developer. Behind this is a small vernacular house constructed around 1875 (#110). To the west of the Ball/Chase house is the c. 1865 2-1/2 story Italianate Albert Derby House (#112). Derby was originally a carpenter and may have constructed the house himself. He is more well known as a partner in Derby & Ball, the largest producers of scythe snaths in the United States in the late nineteenth-century. A Queen Anne tower was later added to this house. To the west of the Derby house is the c. 1868 2-1/2 story vernacular Italianate Eldridge Hapgood House (#113). This house was reportedly built with the timbers of the dismantled 1817 Immanuel Church. Hapgood owned a boot and shoe shop, and had no relation (except ancestral) to the other Hapgoods in the historic district. Between 1856 and 1869, the only addition to Atkinson Street was Jesse Brockway's c. 1866 vernacular Italianate house opposite the end of South Street, his second house in the historic district (#28).

Due to the development of the railroads, navigation through the canal ceased in the late 1850s. In 1869, William A. Russell (1831-1899) acquired the rights to the canal's water power. This started a decade of industrial expansion that included the founding of nationally significant manufacturing interests such as the Fall Mountain Paper Company, the Vermont Farm Machine Company, and the Frost, Derby and Company scythe snath factory. The 1884 Windham County Gazetteer called Bellows Falls one of the most important manufacturing villages in the state. In 1898, the International Paper Company was formed through the consolidation of the Fall Mountain Paper Company and several other mills. The 1899 Souvenir Edition of the *Bellows Falls Times* claimed that Bellows Falls was the second most important manufacturing center on the Connecticut River (behind Holyoke, Massachusetts).

Although Atkinson Street had been laid out in the early nineteenth-century, it remained mostly farmland until the 1870s. South of Burt Street, it was part of the Hapgood parcel. Between Henry

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and School Streets, it was mostly the property of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, and probably used for farmland. The east side of Atkinson Street between School and Henry Streets and the south side of School Street between Atkinson and Green Streets was mostly the property of local grist mill owner Joseph Willson (#117). In 1871, William A. Russell also acquired and subdivided the Bellows Falls Canal Company property, reserving one lot for himself at the southwest corner of Atkinson and Henry Streets, where around 1878 he built an Italianate house (#32). In the 1870s, the Joseph Willson land and pieces of the Hapgood parcel at the south end of Atkinson Street were subdivided. This combination of industrial expansion and subdivisions led to a housing boom in the 1870s that surpassed the boom of the 1860s. Most of these homes are Italianate, 2-1/2 story gable-front houses with continuous architecture and were built for a mix of mill owners, local tradesmen, and professionals.

New Atkinson Street homes include the 2-1/2 story vernacular Italianate c. 1878 George Underwood House (#6), the 2-1/2 story vernacular Italianate c. 1875 Lewis Allbee House (#9), the 2-1/2 story Italianate c. 1875 Augustus Bissell House (#12), the Greek Revival/Italianate c. 1875 Harley Huntoon House (#15), the Greek Revival c. 1877 John Wright House (#16), the Italianate 1878 Lewis Moody House (#30), the vernacular Italianate c. 1873 Calvin Barber House (later replaced by #34), the vernacular Italianate c. 1875 Rosa Nutting House (#36), the Italianate c. 1872 Frank Landon House (#37), the Italianate c. 1874 Turner/Adams House (#38), the vernacular Italianate c. 1876 George Bacon House (#41), and the vernacular Italianate c. 1873 Henry Titus House (#44). George Underwood was a carpenter and builder who had previously lived on Henry Street, Lewis Allbee was a surveyor and the proprietor of a plumbing business, Augustus Bissell was a grocer, Harley Huntoon was a gunsmith, John Wright was a carpenter, Lewis Moody was a paymaster for the Fall Mountain Paper Company, Calvin Barber was a music dealer, the Adams's owned a grist mill (now a museum), George Bacon was a carpenter and proprietor of the Bacon Brothers lumber mill, and Titus was a railroad passenger conductor. The Turner/Adams House (#38) has remained in the Adams family since 1879. Three generations of this family operated the Adams Grist Mill from 1875 to 1961, which is now a museum operated by the Bellows Falls Historical Society.

By 1880, the north side of South Street was fully developed except for a parcel at the northwest corner of the bend in the road, which was the backyard of the Babbitt property on Henry Street (#136). New South Street homes include the vernacular Italianate c. 1880 John Keefe House (#83), the vernacular Gothic Revival c. 1880 Conant/Nichols House (#87), and the c. 1873 vernacular Greek Revival Marcellus Marble House (#88). Keefe was a manufacturer and dealer in shoes and boots, Conant was the proprietor of a furniture business, Nichols was a physician who had lived previously on School Street (#99), and Marble was a blacksmith for the Vermont Farm Machine Company. In 1882, N.H. Farr, who at this point may have owned all the land on the south side of Henry Street between South and Westminster Streets, (#123) built a house on this land facing South Street (#72). Eliza Hadley moved into this house from the house next door facing Henry Street (#134). She was the widow of Franklin Hadley, who Hadley Street was named for in the 1870s. He was a prominent businessman who came to Bellows Falls in 1872, and owned a large

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dwelling on the corner of Hadley and School Streets (#104). Eliza Hadley's Henry Street home (#134) was later owned by Dr. J. Sutcliffe Hill, a prominent local doctor for over fifty years and a longtime health officer of Bellows Falls.

Bellows Falls' industrial expansion during the 1870s and 80s resulted in great wealth for many of its citizens, who subsequently commissioned grand homes. Many of these mansions in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District were built with "paper money," i.e. wealth generated by the paper mills. Westminster Street was apparently the first prime location for these homes, and six new mansions appeared by 1880, four for paper mill owners. The first of these mansions was the c. 1870 Second Empire-style Wyman Flint House (#124), built in the Westminster Street location of the Fleming/Conant house, which was moved out of the way (#1). Flint owned Wyman Flint & Sons, manufacturers of tissue and manila paper, a shoe peg manufactory in Warrensburgh, New York, was a partner in Flint & Fisher, paper manufacturers, and was president of the Albion Marble Company and Green Mountain Pulp Company in Middlebury, Vermont. Three of the other houses were constructed on Westminster Street between Atkinson and Hapgood Streets. Around 1880, Albert Fisher of Flint & Fisher built a Gothic Revival mansion (#46) at the north corner of Atkinson and Westminster Streets, which caused the second move for the Conant house to across the street (#1). It had first been moved to Fisher's house site by his partner Wyman Flint. Next door was Dr. Ozias George's c. 1880 Italianate mansion (#45), and the third house in this row was the Stick Style c. 1881 mansion (#45) of John Robertson of John Robertson & Sons, paper manufacturers. Up the street was the 1880 Stick Style mansion of insurance agent Norman Farr (#123) and the 1880 Italianate mansion of Edward Arms of Moore, Arms & Thompson, paper manufacturers (#93). All but the Flint and Farr houses were later demolished. This was the first generation of homes with large, detached horse and carriage barns embellished with the stylistic features of their associated homes.

Hadley Street began as a footpath called Cat Lane. One local resident claims that Cat is short for Cattle, and that the path was used for driving cattle to a pasture near Cherry Street. Town records indicate that it was officially laid out as a street in 1867, but it does not appear on the 1869 Beers map. The first house constructed on Hadley Street is the vernacular Italianate c. 1875 John Donovan House (#165). The rest of the land along Hadley Street were originally the "backyards" of lots that fronted Henry and School Streets. In 1881, the backyard of property #104 was subdivided into four tiny lots. This resulted in the c. 1882 construction of the most tightly-spaced houses in the historic district, three small 1-1/2 story vernacular houses (#161, 163 and 164) and a 2-1/2 story vernacular Italianate Edward Hogan House (#166). These houses, including one later built about 1897 (#162), were initially inhabited by families of Irish descent, most of whom worked in paper mills.

As mentioned above, part of the Hapgood parcel had been developed during the 1870s. During the 1880s, the rest of this undeveloped farmland, where Hapgood Street, Hapgood Place and Burt Street are now located, was also subdivided and sold. Hapgood Street was laid out in 1880, and a variety of houses were constructed, mostly before 1885. The first four houses were clustered

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midway along the road: the c. 1880 Second Empire Edward Osgood House (#50); a c. 1880 vernacular Italianate house that may have originally been a tenement (#53); a c. 1880 Queen Anne single-family home (#52); and the c. 1883 Holland Church House (#49), one of the only Stick Style houses in the historic district. Stick Style features of the house include its verticality, irregular form, steep roofs, linear stickwork on the wall surfaces, and stickwork in the gables. Edward Osgood first worked for his father, C.W. Osgood at Osgood & Barker, manufacturers of pulp making machinery, and was later the proprietor of the Pierce Pharmacy. His wife Florence was Vermont Governor Farnham's daughter. Church was the foreman at the John Robertson & Sons paper mill.

In 1883, Fletcher Carruthers, a paper finisher for the Fall Mountain Paper Company, built an Italianate home on the southeast corner of Hapgood and Atkinson Street (#55). In 1903, the house was purchased by Joseph Fenton, owner of J.J. Fenton & Company, a clothing and furniture establishment. In 1912 Fenton acquired the Chase Furniture Company along with partner John Hennessey. Fenton and Hennessey also founded the Fenton & Hennessey Funeral Home in 1923 on Westminster Street (#122). In 1885, John H. Williams built a Queen Anne house (#54), three doors down from his mother's former homestead (#47). Williams was the son of James and Frances (Hapgood) Williams, and had followed in his father's footsteps in the banking industry. His house is one of the most notable Queen Anne houses in the historic district. It is not particularly large but displays an abundance of decorative features such as a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with a dominant projecting front gable, a wrap-around porch, a second story sleeping porch, an oriel bay window, a mix of clapboard and shingle wall surfaces, ornamental wraparound porch, and a variety of irregularly placed windows of different types, including many Queen Anne windows with stained glass panes.

Atkinson Street between Hapgood Place and South Street was developed between 1883 and 1899. All of these new structures were large dwellings, with many being grand houses of a variety of architectural styles: Italianate, Second Empire, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival. In 1883, sewing machine dealer William Upham built a 2-1/2 story Second Empire house (#17) across from the foot of Hapgood Street. Next door at the southwest corner of Atkinson and Hapgood Place, barber Selah Harriman built a large c. 1888 Queen Anne house (#18). This house has a large, matching horse and carriage barn. Across Hapgood Place, John Blood built a c. 1888 Queen Anne mansion (#19). This notable building has high-style Queen Anne features such as asymmetrical cross-gable massing, a corner tower, numerous projecting surfaces, a mix of siding types, and ornamental porches. This house also had a large, matching horse and carriage barn (demolished). North of the Blood house is the c. 1892 Queen Anne George Babbitt, Jr. house (#20). Babbitt was superintendent of the American Express Company. He married Jennie Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, the local prominent paper manufacturer, and later became president of the paper company. At the southwest corner of Atkinson and Burt Streets is the c. 1892 Frank Pierce House (#23). This elaborate Queen Anne mansion has features such as asymmetrical cross-gable massing, mix of wall surfaces, corner tower, wrap-around porch with a projecting corner pavilion, and a variety of window types and

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arrangements. Across Burt Street stood an 1890s house of unknown appearance, which may have been constructed for Wallace White. This house was either replaced or incorporated into a c. 1908 Colonial Revival house (#25).

The Queen Anne-Colonial Revival c. 1893 Charles Robertson House (#56) was constructed across two lots at the northeast corner of Hapgood and Atkinson Streets. Robertson was the "Son" of John Robertson & Son paper manufacturers. This house is one of the grandest homes in the historic district, displaying Queen Anne features such as projecting gables, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, bay windows, and a variety of windows and window arrangements. Colonial Revival features include the symmetrical facade, broken and segmental arches, modillioned and denticulated cornices, and classical porch columns. This house also has a large matching horse and carriage barn. The last open lot at the south end of Atkinson Street is the location of the 1899 Queen Anne mansion of William Bodine (#2). Bodine was a partner in Bodine & Davis, plumbing and stove merchants.

The last housing boom in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District occurred from 1895 to 1900, as a result of a combination of the Williams subdivision and the village's economic vitality. Many new homes were constructed on undeveloped parcels, such as Hapgood Place, Burt Street, and Chase Park, and a few older homes in apparently highly desirable locations were moved short distances to make way for new Queen Anne mansions. The April 16, 1897 Vermont Phoenix notes that in Bellows Falls, "...at least 20 new dwellings will be built this season, with accommodations for at least 32 new families. This is not far from the average number built each of the last ten years, and still there seems no surplus of tenements, all being occupied as soon as finished." These new dwellings were both large Queen Anne houses constructed as two living units and large Queen Anne houses constructed as single family homes. In 1899, new home construction resulted in accommodations for 46 new families.

In 1895, Hapgood Place and Burt Street were still farmland remaining from the Hapgood parcel. By 1899, they were fully developed. Burt Street opened in 1895 and the block between Atkinson Street and Pine Street was filled by 1898 with six large Queen Anne houses (#65-70) and one Colonial Revival house (#71) that have all been well-preserved since. Two of these houses (#68 and 70) were built by slate contractor Ned Pierce, one of which he lived in (#68). They both incorporate slate vertical surfaces traditionally reserved for wood shingle siding, in the gables, as bands between first and second story windows, and as porch half-walls. Another house was constructed for prominent local lawyer Zino Allbee (#65). The last house constructed on Burt Street (#64) is a c. 1910 Dutch Colonial Revival house that replaced a carriage barn (#23).

Hapgood Place opened in April 1897 and was first called Spring Lane in honor of John O. Spring, chairman of the board of bailiffs. Real estate developer George Page (#21) began construction on Hapgood Place in 1897, with the erection of two large Queen Anne houses designed for two-family living (#59 and 61); the contractor was Philip de St. Croix. The four Queen Anne houses on the south side of the street were constructed by 1899. Two of them were constructed by carpenter

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Malcolm Finlayson (#58 and 60, he lived at #60). Malcolm Finlayson probably also built the 1897 house at #84, as it is almost identical to #60. The last house on the street, the c. 1899 Phelps house, was squeezed into a lot at the bottom of a cliff (#63). Like the Westminster Street mansions, many of the larger 1880s and 90s homes had detached horse and carriage barns that stylistically matched the homes.

On the east side of Atkinson Street, Clark Chase and George Page built their Shingle Style double house in 1898 (#21), on one of the last streetfront lots remaining in the historic district. It is one of the biggest houses in the historic district, and has features such as asymmetrical massing, shingled wall surfaces, two-story gambrel gabled, three-story corner tower, wrap-round Colonial Revival porch, and a variety of grouped windows. Chase was proprietor of the Chase Furniture Company, established in 1872, and in the late 1890s became a large real estate owner and real estate developer with his daughter Lilla and her husband George Page. Chase owned tenements on Henry Street (#151), School Street (#109), and the single-family home next door (#22). Chase and the Pages developed Chase Park (#154-159). Page built at least three other homes in the historic district, two on Hapgood Place (#59 and 61) and a house directly behind his home, on South Street (#86).

Chase Park, a cul-de-sac off Henry Street, contains six single-family houses and was developed in 1893 on land purchased by Clark Chase's daughter Lilla from Franklin George (#116). The Chases built all of the houses except the vernacular Italianate c. 1895 William Eaton House (#154). Eaton built the house on the vacant lot he purchased from Lilla Page. He was the proprietor of W.J. Eaton & Co., jewelry and watches, and his parents owned the adjacent property on Henry Street (#152). The rest of the houses were probably built in 1893. They include the Queen Anne Cassidy/Evans House (#155) and the Queen Anne house at #158. These houses were originally almost identical. They flank two other almost identical vernacular Queen Anne houses, the Marshall Jackson House (#156) and the Ernest Pond House (#157). The last house is the vernacular Italianate Rowell/Bellows House (#159). Lilla Page initially owned all the houses except the Eaton House, and sold them all in 1923, except #155, which she sold in 1904. When Page sold the properties, the green in the center of Chase Park was split into five pieces. Some of these pieces are now owned by people who live outside of Chase Park. Chase Park is well-preserved and is a good example of an early housing development in Vermont.

After Hapgood Street, Hapgood Place, Burt Street and Chase Park were developed, prime land in Bellows Falls village was scarce. Bellows Falls' economy was still growing and the demand for new housing continued. Because it was still the pre-automobile age, housing near the commercial and industrial core was the most desirable. In order to live in a desirable location, the wealthy chose to move or demolish existing older houses to make way for their mansions. At least six houses were moved to new locations within the historic district. The first one was the Fleming/Conant House, moved about 1870 to make way for the Wyman Flint House (#124). It was moved to another location on Westminster Street (#46), then moved again around 1885 to across the street on Atkinson Street (#1). About 1890, the Dunn House was moved from one location on Henry Street (#131) to another (#141), to make way for the Queen Anne mansion of John T. Moore, paper

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manufacturer. About 1898, the Robbins House was moved from its streetfront location on School Street (#106) to its "backyard" (#107), to make way for the Queen Anne mansion of Dr. George Gorham. About 1901, the Lyman Hapgood House was moved from its streetfront location (#7) to its "backyard" (#8), to make way for a vernacular apartment house. The Hapgood house was converted to an apartment house. This lot was further subdivided and is the location of the 1884 High Victorian Gothic Bellows Falls School Building #3 (#5). About 1902, the Walter Taylor House was moved from School Street (now the side lawn of #106) to its "backyard" on Hadley Street (#160), to make way for a lawn for the Dr. Gorham House. About 1903, the Greek Revival Babbitt House was moved from its Henry Street location (#136) to its "backyard" (#75) on South Street, to make way for a new Queen Anne mansion for Frederick Babbitt, an agent of the American Express Company's local office and a partner in a plumbing and heating business, Babbitt & Allbee. In 1908, with his brothers George and John, he purchased the Robertson Paper Company. The earlier house was enlarged and updated in the Queen Anne style and converted to an apartment house. About 1901, one house was moved to just outside the historic district. This was the Brockway House, which stood on Atkinson Street (#28) and was moved to 42 Henry Street to make way for the Colonial Revival mansion of Gen. Nathan Williams, President, Treasurer and Manager of the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

Seven freestanding buildings are known to have been demolished in the historic district between 1880 and 1910 (#25, 34, 47, 78, 105, 133, 135), although it is possible that three of them were incorporated in-situ into larger homes (#25, 34 and 133). The 1830 schoolhouse/church at the corner of School and Green Streets was demolished to make way for the c. 1887 Mary Arms House (#105). Judging by its appearance, the Arms House is a mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival House moved here (from an unknown location) and enlarged and updated in the Queen Anne style. The c. 1892 mansion constructed for paper manufacturer Carroll Moore (#133) may actually be a c. 1850 Greek Revival house that had been enlarged and updated in the Queen Anne style. Moore lived next to his father (#131) and they were the proprietors of John T. Moore & Son, paper manufacturers. The c. 1791 Solomon Hapgood farmhouse, possibly the first structure built in the historic district, was demolished in the early 1880s. It was replaced by the 1893 Colonial Revival William Hall House (#47), which is the only building in the historic district individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Hall was a manufacturer of casein-based paints and adhesives.

Almost an entire block was demolished around 1902 to make way for Dr. Miner's Queen Anne mansion (#27), one of the largest and most elaborate homes in the historic district. This had been the only commercial block in the historic district and was located on the east side of Atkinson Street between Henry and South Streets. The block was constructed in the 1870s or 80s and was a line of connected wood-framed buildings with no setback from the street. It spanned the whole block and turned the corner onto South Street, stopping short of the house at #89. It consisted of, from north to south, a two-story building that served as a residence and music shop, a two-story paint shop, a two-story meat market, a one-story wagon shed, a two-story stable, and on South Street, a lumber operation with several attached and detached buildings in the rear. In 1899, the residence/music

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shop was purchased by physician Dr. Miner, who lived and had his office here until he demolished most of the row of buildings in order to build his mansion (#27), around 1902. The building at the corner of Henry and Atkinson remained standing until about the 1930s, when it was either demolished or moved back from Henry Street to create a parking lot (#29). The lumber operation was probably associated with the house at #89, as one of the lumber sheds was attached to the house. The only other historic commercial building in the historic district is at #1, which after being moved to this site has always had a retail establishment on the first floor.

The last street opened in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District was Temple Place, a short dead-end lane off Westminster Street between properties #124 and 127. It was laid out in 1909 over the land of Wyman and Almira Flint. Flint had recently passed away and his house had been transferred to the Masonic Association of Bellows Falls. The carriage house attached to the rear of his mansion was moved to the end of Temple Place (#126), and the Masons constructed a large ell on the rear of their new home. The only other building on Temple Place is the c. 1910 vernacular Queen Anne Lawrence house (#125). The south end of the Flint property, which was always an open lawn, was divided from the Masonic Temple lot and sold to the Town. This is the location of the 1909 Rockingham Public Library (#127). This Neo-Classical Revival edifice was funded by Andrew Carnegie.

Construction during the 1910s in the historic district was limited to two buildings, one which also required the demolition of an earlier building. The Greek Revival Fraser house, later owned by gentlemen-of-leisure Solon Goodridge and his son-in-law Herbert Bancroft, was demolished in 1915 to make way for a state armory, the home of the Company A National Guard (#129). This was the first armory constructed in Vermont. The only house constructed during the second decade of the twentieth-century in the historic district was a c. 1917 Foursquare on Atkinson Street (#33), built for Vermont Farm Machine Company machinist Perley Huntoon. The population of Bellows Falls, which had risen steadily throughout its history, decreased for the first time, during the 1910s.

Many of the Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes in the historic district were probably constructed based on designs in pattern books. All of the 2-1/2 story gable-front Italianates constructed in the 1860s and 70s are similar to a simple suburban cottage appearing in Calvert Vaux's 1864 publication *Villas and Cottages*. Two Queen Anne homes at 24 South Street (#84) and 24 Hapgood Place (#60) are almost identical, indicating that their design was probably derived from a pattern book. Two post-Victorian houses in the historic district, a Foursquare at 53 Atkinson (#33) and a Dutch Colonial Revival at 21 Hapgood Place (#57), may have been selected from a Aladdin Company or Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog and factory-built. The proximity of these house lots to the Bellows Falls railroad station enabled the shipment of house kits.

Several Federal and Greek Revival homes were later embellished with Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features, mostly in the form of porches. An Italianate porch was added to the Federal Atkinson/Fleming house (#123), which around the 1840s was purchased by James

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Williams. Williams was President of the National Bank of Bellows Falls, and married Solomon Hapgood's daughter Frances. A Gothic Revival porch was added to the Greek Revival Charles Hapgood House (#4). Italianate porches were added to the Federal Billings/Butterfield House (#102), the Greek Revival Baxter House (#108), the Greek Revival Asa Wentworth House (#115), and the Greek Revival Harris/Willson House (#117). Queen Anne towers were added to the Italianate Adams House (#38) and Italianate Albert Derby House (#112). A Queen Anne porch replaced a Greek Revival porch at the Harris/Swain House (#129). The Greek Revival Henry/Willson House was updated in the Italianate style with the addition of an open-eave overhanging bracketed roof, paired narrow four-over-four windows, and an Italianate porch.

Almost forty years passed between the c. 1858 construction of the Greek Revival duplex on School Street and the construction of other duplexes in the historic district. (Many houses had been built with two or more units but had been constructed to appear as single family homes.) In the 1890s, many houses in the historic district were constructed that clearly contain two units, either stacked vertically or with asymmetrical massing and a central party wall. These include the c. Queen Anne Whitman/Switzer House (#66), which was built specifically for a family and in-laws, and the c. 1900 Queen Anne Sparrow/Frederick House (#167). Both of these have one unit on each floor and two-story full-facade porches. Queen Anne side-by-side duplexes were built across the street from each other on South Street in 1899 (#76) and 1903 (#78), and on Atkinson Street in 1898 (#14). Many widows also turned their homes into boarding houses to make ends meet. A few houses were constructed by homeowners on lots subdivided from their house lots, which they continued to own as rental property. These include the vernacular Italianate c. 1880 house (#39) constructed by the O'Briens next to their homestead on Atkinson Street (#40), the Queen Anne duplex (#76) constructed by George Babbitt behind his parents' homestead on Henry Street (#136). George's brother Frederick also built his own home on a lot subdivided from his parents' lot, a c. 1888 Queen Anne mansion (#139). The two houses moved to Dr. Gorham's (#106) "backyard" were converted to rental housing and remained under his ownership (#107 and 160).

Historic improvements to the streets and utilities within the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District include the installation of the village water system in 1848, the village sewer system in 1885, the installation of electric street lights by 1890, and the completion of street paving by the turn of the century. The first board of directors of the Bellows Falls Water Company included James H. Williams (#122), Asa Wentworth (#115), William Conant (#124) and John Arms (#92). Bellows Falls' turn-of-the-century prosperity resulted in other street improvements such as flower beds and fountains at street intersections. A fountain was installed at intersection of Atkinson and Westminster Streets, the southern gateway to the village. A World War I monument was also installed at this intersection, in 1927. In 1961, it was moved to Hetty Green Park (#93). In 1898, two triangular flower beds were installed at the intersections of Atkinson and South Street, and Green and School Streets. Except for the monument, none of these features survive.

The Bellows Falls and Saxtons River Street Railway company was chartered on Nov. 22, 1892. Many of the incorporators lived in the historic district: A.N. Swain (#129), Wyman Flint (#124),

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John T. Moore (#131), Zina H. Allbee (#65), and Clark Chase (#118). Work on the railway began in 1899, and it was built by C.W. Blakeslee & Brother of New Haven, Connecticut. The first car moved on June 13, 1900; it went to the residence of C.L. Barber at the corner of Atkinson and Henry (#34), and it opened for regular service in July. The trolley passed through the historic district on Atkinson Street between School and Henry Streets, on its way between downtown Bellows Falls and Saxtons River. The Railway went bankrupt and was discontinued in 1924.

An unusual number of late nineteenth-century high-style carriage barns and early twentieth-century automobile garages survive. Most of the historic district's shed, barns and garages have been documented in a 1995 Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey by Richard Ewald. Many carriage barns were designed to match their associated houses. Notable examples include the Queen Anne barn at the Charles Robertson House (#56), the Colonial Revival barn originally associated with #86 and now associated with #21, the Italianate barn at the Adams House (#38), the Queen Anne barn associated with the Holland Church House (#49), the Queen Anne barn associated with the Perley Kimball House (#58), the Queen Anne barn at the Selah Harriman House (#18), the Shingle Style barn at the Dr. Miner House (#27), the Queen Anne barn at the Switzer/Whitman House (#66), the Queen Anne barn originally associated with #139 and now associated with #136, and the Italianate barn at the Oscar Gray House (#142). The c. 1880 Italianate carriage barn of the now-demolished Fisher House (#46) was moved and attached to a house on Atkinson Street (#3).

The number of automobiles owned by Bellows Falls residents increased gradually in the first decades of the twentieth century, and it was not until the late 1920s that there were more automobiles and trucks than wagons and carriages. Between about 1910 to 1950, many carriage barns were converted to automobile garages or apartments, and most surviving carriage barns now house automobiles. This was a common occurrence in Vermont. Most of the garage conversions were limited to replacement of the barn doors and retain their historic integrity. Two carriage barns were demolished to make way for two new Dutch Colonial Revival homes (#57 and 64), two of the last historic homes constructed in the historic district. Four carriage barns were converted to apartments (#111, 118, 131, and 138). The ell of the Wyman Flint House (#124) was moved to Temple Place and converted to rental housing (#126).

Scattered throughout the historic district are many intact examples of early twentieth-century garages. Like their predecessor the carriage barn, these buildings are detached and located behind the house. They may have been detached due to the fear of gasoline explosions. Initially the garages were very small, had hinged double-leaf doors, and only held one car, such as a c. 1915 garage on South Street (#76) and a c. 1915 garage in Chase Park (#157). The first garage in the historic district was a c. 1903 structure at the Gen. Nathan Williams House on Atkinson Street (#28). The extant two-car structure in its location is probably not original. Two-car garages were more common starting in the 1910s, such as a c. 1910 hipped-roof garage at the Carroll Moore House on Henry Street (#133). Other intact early garages include the c. 1924 pyramidal-roofed garage at the William Hall House (#47). Multi-bay garages are also common, including the c. 1925

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three-bay hipped-roof garage at the Marshall Wardner House on Henry Street (#144) and a c. 1925 five-bay hipped-roof garage at the Lewis Moody House on Atkinson Street (#30). By the 1950s, attached garages had become more popular in the United States, but there are very few in the historic district, which has helped retain the historic character of the houses and their streetscapes.

Remarkably, few of the grand mansions have been converted to non-residential use or multi-unit apartments. One is no longer a private residence, but still has a residential use, the Chase/Page House (#21). In 1925, the house became the Bellows Falls Inn, and since the 1950s has been a nursing home. Three Westminster Street homes have been converted to non-residential use. In 1909, the Flint House (#124) was purchased by the Masonic Temple, which did not alter the main block of the house but moved the ell (#126). In 1923, the Atkinson/Fleming/Williams House was converted to the Fenton & Hennessey Funeral Home (#122). In 1954, the Norman Farr House (#123) was purchased by the Loyal Order of Moose, which replaced the front porch and built a connector between the house and carriage house. In 1976, the armory (#128) was converted to senior housing; its rear section was removed and an addition was constructed.

Bellows Falls' most colorful resident was probably Hetty Green, a.k.a. the Witch of Wall Street. Hetty Howland Robinson Green (1834-1916) was from New Bedford, Massachusetts, and her father and grandfather were millionaire owners of a large whaling fleet. At age twenty-one she inherited seven and a half million dollars; at this point she was already familiar with the ways of Wall Street and through her investments multiplied this inheritance several times. In 1867, she married Edward H. Green of Bellows Falls, and in 1879, the Greens moved to Edward's grandfather's house on Church Street (#90), one of the oldest in the historic district. Her money and home were left to her children Edward and Silvia, but eventually the house fell into disuse and disrepair. In 1940, Silvia donated the property to the Village of Bellows Falls, which tore it down to create a park and parking lot. Hetty is remembered as being both one of the richest women and one of the most frugal people in the world. Another well-known person to have lived in the historic district is Thomas Salmon, Vermont Governor from 1973-1977. He lived on Atkinson Street from 1965-1981 (#18).

Many residents of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District had home occupations (other than sustenance farming). On School Street, Charles Butterfield (#102) had a greenhouse attached to the rear of the house, where he grew and sold flowers, and he also bred poultry, probably in a barn at the rear of the property. Nearby, Albert Halladay bred Langshan fowls at the property later occupied by Dr. Gorham and his medical office (#106). Several other physicians practiced at home, including physician Dr. Lawrence Miner (#27), dentist Dr. Eugene Knight (#41), Dr. John Blodgett and Dr. Michael Powers (#95), and Dr. Edward Kirkland (#139). The Brockways had a gun shop behind their house (#28), and the Labaree Veterinary Medicine Company was operated out of a carriage barn (#49).

The Bellows Falls economy experienced its first downturn in the 1920s. In 1921, International Paper (which had merged with Fall Mountain Paper in 1898) experienced a strike that required

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National Guard intervention. Rather than settle the strike, "IP" closed down and sold its property to the new hydro-electric plant. The Derby & Ball scythe snath company moved to Waterbury, Vermont, in 1923. Other heavy blows during the 1920s included fires at the railroad station and town hall, the 1924 closing of the street railway closed due to motor vehicle competition and a fire, and the failure of the Vermont Farm Machine Company. The population of Bellows Falls dropped from 4,860 to 3,930 between 1920 and 1930.

Only a few buildings were constructed in the historic district during the 1920s and 30s: the Neo-Classical Revival 1927 Bellows Falls High School (#103), to replace the 1896 high school that had burned, the Dutch Colonial Revival 1927 Higgins House on Hapgood Place (#57), and a Neo-Classical Revival 1938 telephone utility building on Henry Street (#130). Higgins was Vice President of the Blake & Higgins paper manufacturing company. About 1937, a large barn associated with the former house at the southwest corner of Westminster and Hapgood Streets (#45), was moved slightly and converted to a two-family home (#48). These were the last contributing primary resources constructed in the historic district. Later contributing resources are limited to detached automobile garages.

A few paper mills remained in Bellows Falls in the mid twentieth-century, including the Robertston Paper Company, which had been sold to the Babbitts, then to the Coy Paper Company; the Hudson Pulp & Paper Company, formed from the Moore & Thompson Company. Other mid-century manufactories include the McArdle Manufacturing Company, makers of wood pulp drainers; Liquidometer, makers of indicating and recording instruments; and Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric. Other mid-century businesses included the Bellows Falls Times and the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery. These manufacturers helped maintain the population of Bellows Falls from the 1930s to the 1950s and probably contributed to the survival of the historic district's buildings.

In the 1950s and 60s passenger railroad service through Bellows Falls was abandoned due to competition with motor vehicle transportation, and suburban-type development ensued. Remarkably, only four historic homes were demolished to make way for structures devoted to modern conveniences. Two automobile service stations replaced two houses in the historic district, one in 1940 (#46) and one in the late 1950s (#29). A 1960 supermarket and parking lot replaced another two houses (#45). The only non-historic residential structure in the historic district is a c. 1957 home on Henry Street (#140). Coincidentally, the house was constructed by a family who had previously lived at one of the locations of the service stations (#29). It is also remarkable that only two houses in the historic district were abandoned and subsequently demolished; sadly these were the homes of prominent local families that had greatly contributed to the growth of Bellows Falls during the nineteenth-century, the Greens (#90) and the Arms (#93). The last building constructed in the historic district is a 1960 bank on the property of the Green house. In 2010, it will be fifty years old and may qualify as a contributing resource due to its American International Style. The granite window sills of the Arms House were salvaged and reused as front steps at 55 Morgan Street.

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During the late twentieth-century, when many historic buildings in the downtown core were being modernized, the buildings within the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District were spared these drastic alterations; most changes were limited to synthetic siding over existing siding, and the removal of porches. Despite these losses and alterations typical to any historic district, the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District continues to depict its nineteenth- and early twentieth-century character. This landscape includes a variety of both vernacular and high style structures, modestly-sized homes and mansions, and a mix of working class, middle class and upper class houses, and rental housing and single-family homes.

The Town of Rockingham is a Certified Local Government with a Historic Preservation Commission staffed by a Historic Preservation Coordinator. The Commission has been educating property owners on the benefits of historic preservation, and presents annual awards for notable preservation projects. The commercial core of Bellows Falls is being revitalized and a Connecticut River Scenic Byway waypoint interpretive center will be constructed in the next few years. The combination of these factors ensures the future preservation of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District.

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Boundary Description

The boundary of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District begins at the southwest corner of Property #1 (4 Atkinson Street, tax parcel 401004), and proceeds northwestward along the back lot line of the properties on the west side of Atkinson Street. Upon reaching the northwest corner of Property #17 (20 Atkinson Street, tax parcel 401020), the boundary continues southwestward along the rear lot line of Property #63 (28 Hapgood Place, tax parcel 404028). Upon reaching the southwest corner of Property #63, the boundary continues northwestward along the southwest lot lines of Property #63, Property #61 (25 Hapgood Place, tax parcel 404025), Property #70 (10 Burt Street, tax parcel 380010), and Property #71 (11 Burt Street, tax parcel 380011). Upon reaching the northwest corner of Property #71, the boundary continues northeastward along the back lot line of the properties on the north side of Burt Street. Upon reaching the northeast corner of Property #69 (9 Burt Street, tax parcel 380009), the boundary continues north behind the back lot lines of the properties on the west side of Atkinson Street. Upon reaching the northwest corner of Property #44 (64 Atkinson Street, tax parcel 401064), the boundary continues eastward along the north lot line of Property #44. Upon reaching the northwest corner of Property #43 (63 Atkinson Street, tax parcel 401063), the boundary continues northward along the west lot line of Property #121 (39 School Street, tax parcel 438039). Upon reaching the northwest corner of Property #121, the boundary continues eastward along the back lot lines of the properties on the north side of School Street. Upon reaching northeast corner of Property #95 (5 School Street, tax parcel 438005), the boundary continues east along the north lot line of Property #92 (12 Church Street, tax parcel 444012) and Property #91 (9 Church Street, tax parcel 444009). Upon reaching the northeast corner of Property #91, the boundary continues south along the east lot line of Property #91 and along the front lot lines of the properties on the west side of Westminster Street to the point of the beginning. The historic district is depicted on Rockingham Tax Maps 23 and 26.

Boundary Justification

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District is a modified triangle formed by the following boundaries: The terrace west of Atkinson Street, School Street between Atkinson Street and Church Street, and Westminster Street between Atkinson Street and Church Street. Both sides of these streets are included in the historic district, which also encompasses Hapgood Place, Hapgood Street, Burt Street between Pine Street and Atkinson Street, South Street, Henry Street between Atkinson Street and Westminster Street, Temple Place, Chase Park, Hadley Street, and the south end of Church Street. These boundaries were chosen based on the following factors: the short streets west of Atkinson end at a steep embankment that forms a natural boundary, the neighborhood experiences a change in character north of School Street (where the buildings are more homogenous and there is more of a commercial character), the land east of Westminster Street is either within the Bellows Falls Village National Register District or is not developed due to the steep embankment, and the large intersection at the southern point of the historic district is a visual boundary. This boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District.

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Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
1	4 Atkinson St.	Fleming House/Underhill Grocery	c. 1820, moved & enlarged c. 1885	Federal	C
2	6 Atkinson St.	William and Florence Bodine House	1899	Queen Anne	C
3	7 Atkinson St.	House	c. 1892	vernacular Italianate	C
4	8 Atkinson St.	Charles and Harriet Hapgood House	c. 1835	Greek Revival	C
5	8-1/2 Atkinson St.	Bellows Falls School Building #3	1884	Italianate	C
6	9 Atkinson St.	George and Mary Underwood House	c. 1878	vernacular Italianate	C
7	10 Atkinson St.	Willis Griswold Apartments	c. 1902	vernacular Queen Anne	C
8	10-1/2 Atkinson St.	Lyman Hapgood House	c. 1855, moved 1901	Greek Revival	C
9	11 Atkinson St.	Lewis and Jane Allbee House	c. 1875	vernacular Italianate	C
10	12 Atkinson St.	Henry and Helen Bacon House	1883	vernacular Italianate	C
11	13 Atkinson St.	House	c. 1875	Italianate	C
12	14 Atkinson St.	Augusts and Emma Bissell House	c. 1875	vernacular Italianate	C
13	14-1/2 Atkinson St.	Willis and Katie Belknap House	c. 1905	vernacular Italianate	C
14	15 Atkinson St.	Duplex House	c. 1898	vernacular Stick Style	C
15	16 Atkinson St.	Harley and Addie Huntoon House	c. 1875	Greek Revival/Italianate	C
16	18 Atkinson St.	John and Lura Wright House	c. 1875	Greek Revival	C
17	20 Atkinson St.	William and Eliza Upham House	1883	Second Empire	C
18	24 Atkinson St.	Selah and Aretha Harriman House	c. 1888	Queen Anne	C
19	28 Atkinson St.	John and Lydia Blood House	c. 1888	Queen Anne	C

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Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
20	32 Atkinson St.	George, Jr., and Jennie Babbitt House	c. 1892	Queen Anne	C
21	33 Atkinson St.	Clark Chase/George and Lilla Page House	1898	Shingle Style	C
22	35 Atkinson St.	House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	C
23	36 Atkinson St.	Frank and Alta Pierce House	c. 1892	Queen Anne	C
24	39 Atkinson St.	Edward and Alice Walker House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	C
25	40 Atkinson St.	James and Elizabeth Pearson House	c. 1908	Colonial Revival	C
26	44 Atkinson St.	Samuel and Georgia Bennett House	c. 1893	Queen Anne	C
27	47 Atkinson St.	Dr. A. Lawrence Miner House	c. 1903	Queen Anne	C
28	48 Atkinson St.	Gen. Nathan Williams House	c. 1902	Colonial Revival	C
29	30 Henry St.	Mixed-Use Building	c. 1935	vernacular	C
30	50 Atkinson St.	Lewis Moody House	1878	Italianate	C
31	51 Atkinson St.	Chamberland Electric	c. 1992		NC
32	52 Atkinson St.	William A. Russell House	c. 1878	Italianate	C
33	53 Atkinson St.	Perley and Cora Huntoon House	c. 1917	Foursquare	C
34	54 Atkinson St.	Clarence and Nettie Shepardson House	c. 1900	Foursquare	C
35	54-1/2 Atkinson St.	Frank Landon House #2	1897	vernacular Queen Anne	C
36	55 Atkinson St.	Nutting/Morgan House	c. 1875	vernacular Italianate	C
37	56 Atkinson St.	Frank Landon House #1	c. 1872	vernacular Italianate	C
38	57 Atkinson St.	Turner/Adams House	c. 1875	Italianate	C
39	58 Atkinson St.	O'Brien Apartment House	c. 1880	vernacular Italianate	C
40	60 Atkinson St.	Thomas and Mary O'Brien House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C

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Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
41	61 Atkinson St.	George and Mary Bacon House	c. 1876	vernacular Italianate	C
42	62 Atkinson St.	Marshall and Margaret Whitney House	c. 1872	Greek Revival	C
43	63 Atkinson St.	Henry H. and Sarah Davis House/Dr. Eugene Knight Office	c. 1876/ c. 1910	vernacular Italianate/ Colonial Revival	C
44	64 Atkinson St.	Henry Titus House	c. 1873	vernacular Italianate	C
45	85 Westminster St.	First National Store	c. 1960	suburban commercial	NC
46	97 Westminster St.	Automobile Service Station	c. 1968	suburban commercial	NC
47	1 Hapgood St.	Hall, William H., House	c. 1892	Colonial Revival	C
48	4 Hapgood St.	Whitcomb, Erwin and Mary, House	c. 1937	Colonial Revival	C
49	6 Hapgood St.	Church, Holland M., House	c. 1883	Stick Style	C
50	7 Hapgood St.	House	c. 1880	Second Empire	C
51	8 Hapgood St.	House	c. 1882	vernacular Italianate	C
52	9 Hapgood St.	House	c. 1882	Queen Anne	C
53	10 Hapgood St.	House	c. 1895	vernacular Queen Anne	C
54	11 Hapgood St.	Williams, John H., House	c. 1885	Queen Anne	C
55	14 Hapgood St.	Carruthers/Fenton House	1883	Italianate	C
56	15 Hapgood St.	Robertson, Charles and Flora, House	c. 1893	Queen Anne-Colonial Revival	C
57	21 Hapgood Pl.	Higgins, Charles, House	c. 1927	Dutch Colonial Revival	C
58	22 Hapgood Pl.	Kimball, Perley and Annie, House	1898	Queen Anne	C
59	23 Hapgood Pl.	Field, Alfred and Jennie, House	c. 1899	vernacular Queen Anne	C
60	24 Hapgood Pl.	Finlayson, Malcolm, House	c. 1897	Queen Anne	C

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Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
61	25 Hapgood Pl.	House	c. 1901	Queen Anne	C
62	26 Hapgood Pl.	Blood, Herbert and Ada, House	c. 1898	vernacular Queen Anne	C
63	28 Hapgood Pl.	Phelps, Henry and Aramantha, House	c. 1897	Queen Anne	C
64	4 Burt St.	Walker, Harold and Marion, House	c. 1910	Dutch Colonial Revival	C
65	5 Burt St.	Allbee, Zino and Annie, House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C
66	6 Burt St.	Whitman/Switzer House	1895	Queen Anne	C
67	7 Burt St.	Thompson, Frank and Elizabeth, House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C
68	8 Burt St.	Pierce, Edward "Ned" and Alice, House	1896	Queen Anne	C
69	9 Burt St.	Gibson, Charles and Annie, House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C
70	10 Burt St.	House	1898	Queen Anne	C
71	11 Burt St.	Newman, Isaac and Mary, House	1896	Queen Anne	C
72	6 South St.	Hadley, Eliza, House #2	1882	vernacular Italianate	C
73	8 South St.	Flint, Francis, House	c. 1889	Queen Anne	C
74	10 South St.	Green, Anna, House	c. 1857	Greek Revival	C
75	11 South St.	Babbitt Tenement House	c. 1850, moved & updated 1902	Queen Anne	C
76	15 South St.	Babbitt Duplex	1899	Queen Anne	C
77	16 South St.	House	1890	Queen Anne	C
78	18 South St.	Duplex	c. 1903	Queen Anne	C
79	19 South St.	Davis House	c. 1898	Queen Anne	C

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Section Table of Properties Page 5 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
80	20 South St.	First Congregational Parsonage	1898	Queen Anne	C
81	21 South St.	House	c. 1880	Second Empire	C
82	22 South St.	Griswold, J.H. and Margaret, House	c. 1864	vernacular Italianate	C
83	23 South St.	House	c. 1875	vernacular Italianate	C
84	24 South St.	Flint Duplex	1897	Queen Anne	C
85	25 South St.	House	c. 1875	vernacular Queen Anne	C
86	26 South St.	Page Duplex	1899	Dutch Colonial Revival	C
87	27 South St.	Duplex	c. 1880	vernacular Gothic Revival	C
88	31 South St.	Marble, Marcellus and Persis, House	c. 1873	vernacular Italianate	C
89	33 South St.	House	c. 1875	vernacular Italianate	C
90	2 Church St.	Vermont Bank & Trust Company	1960	American International	NC
91	9 Church St.	Baptist Church	1860, updated 1899	Queen Anne	C
92	12 Church St.	Immanuel Church Rectory/Arms House	c. 1830	Greek Revival	C
93	2 School St.	WWI Monument/Village Parking/Hetty Green Park	1927, moved 1961/ 1940/c. 1959	n/a	C
94	4 School St.	House	c. 1910	vernacular Colonial Revival	C
95	5 School St.	Arms, Otis and Sarah, House	c. 1842	Greek Revival	C
96	6 School St.	Hyde, Russell, House	1848	Greek Revival	C
97	6-1/2 School St.	House	c. 1940	vernacular Colonial Revival	C

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Section Table of Properties Page 6 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
98	7 School St.	Amadon, Leander and Sarah, House	c. 1844	Greek Revival	C
99	8 School St.	United Church	1984	reproduction Greek Revival	NC
100	9 School St.	Baxter/Phelps House	c. 1852	Greek Revival	C
101	12 School St.	Farr, Norman and Lucia, House #1	c. 1856	Greek Revival	C
102	14 School St.	Billing/Butterfield House	c. 1840	Federal	C
103	15 School St.	Bellows Falls High School	1926-27	Neo-Classical Revival	C
104	16 School St.	Nichols, Dr. Samuel and Sophina, House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
105	19 School St.	Arms, Mary, House	c. 1887	Queen Anne	C
106	20 School St.	Gorham, Dr. George and Abigail, House	1899	Queen Anne	C
107	20-1/2 School St.	Robbins, Dr. Artemus, House	c. 1855, moved c. 1898	Greek Revival	C
108	21 School St.	Baxter House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
109	22 School St.	Ball/Chase House	c. 1865	vernacular Italianate	C
110	22-1/2 School St.	House	c. 1875	vernacular Classic Cottage	C
111	23/25 School St.	Coolidge/Vilas House	c. 1858	Greek Revival	C
112	24 School St.	Derby, Albert and Martha, House	c. 1868	Italianate	C
113	26 School St.	Hapgood, Eldridge and Sarah, House	c. 1868	vernacular Italianate	C
114	28 School St.	Barker/Griswold House	c. 1879	Italianate	C
115	29 School St.	Wentworth, Asa and Lucy, House	c. 1835	Greek Revival	C
116	30 School St.	George, Franklin and Mary, House	c. 1872	vernacular Italianate	C
117	31 School St.	Harris/Willson House	c. 1835	Greek Revival	C
118	32 School St.	Randall, Shubal and Elizabeth, House	c. 1875	Second Empire	C

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**Section Table of Properties Page 7 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
119	32-1/2 School St.	House	c. 1913	vernacular Colonial Revival	C
120	35 School St.	Prouty, Elbert and Abbie, House	c. 1887	vernacular Queen Anne	C
121	39 School St.	Wentworth/Dow House	c. 1835	Federal	C
122	55 Westminster St.	Atkinson/Fleming/Williams House	c. 1819	Federal/Italianate	C
123	59 Westminster St.	Farr, Norman and Lucia, House #2	1880	Stick Style	C
124	61 Westminster St.	Flint, Wyman and Almira, House	c. 1870	Second Empire	C
125	5 Temple Pl.	Lawrence, Jay and Lena, House	c. 1910	Queen Anne	C
126	6 Temple Pl.	Former Ell, Wyman Flint House (#124)	c. 1870, moved 1909	Second Empire	C
127	65 Westminster St.	Rockingham Free Public Library	1909	Neo-Classical Revival	C
128	71 Westminster St.	Company E First Infantry Vermont National Guard Armory	1915	Gothic Revival	C
129	75 Westminster St.	Harris/Swain House	c. 1838	vernacular Queen Anne	C
130	3 Henry St.	New England Telephone & Telegraph	1938	Neo-Classical Revival	C
131	5 Henry St.	Moore, John T. and Lucy, House	c. 1891	Queen Anne	C
132	6 Henry St.	Henry/Green/Farr House	c. 1853, rebuilt 1898	vernacular Queen Anne	C
133	7 Henry St.	Moore, Carroll and Fannie, House	c. 1892	Queen Anne	C
134	8 Henry St.	Hadley, Eliza, House #1	c. 1880	Second Empire	C
135	9 Henry St.	Weston/Coy House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C
136	10 Henry St.	Babbitt, Frederick and Katherine, House	c. 1904	Queen Anne	C
137	11 Henry St.	Henry/Willson House	c. 1855	vernacular Italianate	C
138	11-1/2 Henry St.	Carriage Barn/Apartments	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C

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Section Table of Properties Page 8 **Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
139	12 Henry St.	Babbitt/Kelley House	c. 1888	Queen Anne	C
140	14 Henry St.	Ladd House	c. 1957	Ranch	NC
141	15 Henry St.	House	c. 1850, moved c. 1890	Greek Revival	C
142	16 Henry St.	Gray, Oscar and Delia, House	c. 1866	vernacular Italianate	C
143	17 Henry St.	Bennett, Levi and Anne, House	c. 1860	vernacular Italianate	C
144	18 Henry St.	Wardner, Marshall and Lavina, House	c. 1866	Gothic Revival Classic Cottage	C
145	19 Henry St.	Nutting, William and Mary, House	c. 1868	Second Empire	C
146	20 Henry St.	Tenney, Aaron and Adeline, House	c. 1859	Greek Revival	C
147	21 Henry St.	Nutting/Campbell House	c. 1868	Italianate	C
148	22 Henry St.	House	c. 1900	vernacular Queen Anne	C
149	23 Henry St.	Bradshaw/Tolman/Brown House	c. 1870	vernacular Italianate	C
150	24 Henry St.	Stuart, Silas and Mary, House	c. 1868	vernacular Italianate	C
151	25 Henry St.	Cobb, George, House	c. 1868	Second Empire	C
152	27 Henry St.	Underwood, George, House	c. 1868	vernacular Italianate	C
153	28 Henry St.	Newton, Hiram and Louisa, House	c. 1855	Greek Revival	C
154	4 Chase Park	Eaton, William and Isabelle, House	c. 1895	vernacular Italianate	C
155	6 Chase Park	Cassidy/Evans House	c. 1893	Queen Anne	C
156	8 Chase Park	Jackson, Marshall and Cora, House	c. 1893	vernacular Queen Anne	C
157	10 Chase Park	Pond, Ernest and Minnie, House	c. 1893	vernacular Queen Anne	C
158	12 Chase Park	House	c. 1893	Queen Anne	C
159	14 Chase Park	Rowell/Bellows House	c. 1893	vernacular Italianate	C

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Section Table of Properties Page 9 **Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
160	5 Hadley St.	Taylor, Walter and Elvira, House	c. 1850, moved c. 1902	Greek Revival	C
161	6 Hadley St.	Brown, Polly, House	c. 1882	vernacular Gothic Revival	C
162	7 Hadley St.	House	c. 1897	Queen Anne	C
163	8 Hadley St.	House	c. 1882	vernacular Italianate	C
164	10 Hadley St.	House	c. 1882	vernacular Gothic Revival	C
165	11 Hadley St.	Donovan, John and Katherine, House	c. 1875	vernacular Italianate	C
166	12 Hadley St.	Hogan House	c. 1882	vernacular Italianate	C
167	14 Hadley St.	Sparrow/Frederick House	c. 1900	Queen Anne	C

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**Section Photograph Labels Page 1 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

The following is the same for all photographs:
Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Town of Rockingham, Bellows Falls Village,
Windham County, Vermont
Photographs by Paula Sagerman
Negatives on file at the Vermont Division for
Historic Preservation

Photograph #1
Facing north on Atkinson St. from Hapgood Pl.
April 1999

Photograph #2
Facing west on Hapgood St. from Westminster
St.
April 1999

Photograph #3
Facing west on Hapgood Pl. from Atkinson St.
April 1999

Photograph #4
Facing west on Burt St. from Atkinson St.
April 1999

Photograph #5
Facing west from east end of South St.
April 1999

Photograph #6
Facing west on School St. from Church St.
January 2001

Photograph #7
Facing north on Westminster St. from Hapgood
St.
January 2001

Photograph #8
Facing east on Henry St. from Atkinson St.
January 2001

Photograph #9
Facing north in Chase Park
January 2001

Photograph #10
Property #1, 4 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Fleming
House/Underhill Grocery
April 1999

Photograph #11
Property #2, 6 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward William and Florence
Bodine House
April 1999

Photograph #12
Property #3, 7 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward house and attached
carriage barn
April 1999

Photograph #13
Property #4, 8 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Charles and Harriet
Hapgood House
April 1999

Photograph #14
Property #5, 8-1/2 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Bellows Falls School
Building #3
April 1999

Photograph #15
Property #6, 9 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward George and Mary
Underwood House
April 1999

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Section Photograph Labels Page 2

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #16
Property #7, 10 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Willis Griswold
Apartments
April 1999

Photograph #23
Property #14, 15 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Duplex House and
garage
April 1999

Photograph #17
Property #8, 10-1/2 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Lyman Hapgood
House
April 1999

Photograph #24
Property #15, 16 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Harley and Addie
Huntoon House
April 1999

Photograph #18
Property #9, 11 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Lewis and Jane Allbee
House
April 1999

Photograph #25
Property #16, 18 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward John and Lura Wright
House and barn
April 1999

Photograph #19
Property #10, 12 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Henry and Helen
Bacon House
April 1999

Photograph #26
Property #17, 20 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward William and Eliza
Upham House
April 1999

Photograph #20
Property #11, 13 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward house and garage
April 1999

Photograph #27
Property #18, 24 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Selah and Aretha
Harriman House
April 1999

Photograph #21
Property #12, 14 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Augustus and Emma
Bissell House and garage
April 1999

Photograph #28
Property #19, 28 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward John and Lydia Blood
House
April 1999

Photograph #22
Property #13, 14-1/2 Atkinson Street
Facing west toward Willis and Katie Belknap
House
April 1999

Photograph #29
Property #20, 32 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward George Jr. and Jennie
Babbitt House
April 1999

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Section Photograph Labels Page 3

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #30
Property #21, 33 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Clark Chase/George
and Lilla Page House
April 1999

Photograph #31
Property #22, 35 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward House
April 1999

Photograph #32
Property #23, 36 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest Frank and Alta Pierce House
April 1999

Photograph #33
Property #24, 39 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Edward and Alice
Walker House
April 1999

Photograph #34
Property #25, 40 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward James and Elizabeth
Pearson House
April 1999

Photograph #35
Property #26, 44 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Samuel and Georgia
Bennett House and garage
April 1999

Photograph #36
Property #27, 47 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Dr. A. Lawrence Miner
House
April 1999

Photograph #37
Property #27, 47 Atkinson Street
Facing south toward rear of carriage barn
April 1999

Photograph #38
Property #28, 48 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Gen. Nathan Williams
House
April 1999

Photograph #39
Property #29, 30 Henry Street
Facing southeast toward Mixed Use Building
April 1999

Photograph #40
Property #30, 50 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Lewis Moody House
April 1999

Photograph #41
Property #31, 51 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Chamberland Electric
April 1999

Photograph #42
Property #32, 52 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward William A. Russell
House
April 1999

Photograph #43
Property #33, 53 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Perley and Cora
Huntoon House
April 1999

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Section Photograph Labels Page 4

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Photograph #44
Property #34, 54 Atkinson Street
Facing southwest toward Clarence and Nettie
Shepardson House and garage
April 1999

Photograph #45
Property #35, 54-1/2 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Frank Landon House
#2
April 1999

Photograph #46
Property #36, 55 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Nutting/Morgan House
April 1999

Photograph #47
Property #37, 56 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Frank Landon House
#1
April 1999

Photograph #48
Property #38, 57 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward Turner/Adams House
and barn
April 1999

Photograph #49
Property #39, 58 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward O'Brien Apartment
House
April 1999

Photograph #50
Property #40, 60 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Thomas and Mary
O'Brien House
April 1999

Photograph #51
Property #41, 61 Atkinson Street
Facing northeast toward George and Mary
Bacon House
April 1999

Photograph #52
Property #42, 62 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Marshall and Margaret
Whitney House
April 1999

Photograph #53
Property #43, 63 Atkinson Street
Facing southeast toward Henry H. and Sarah
Davis House/Dr. Eugene Knight Office
April 1999

Photograph #54
Property #44, 64 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward Henry Titus House
April 1999

Photograph #55
Property #45, 85 Atkinson Street
Facing northwest toward First National Store
April 1999

Photograph #56
Property #46, 97 Atkinson Street
Facing north toward Automobile Service Station
April 1999

Photograph #57
Property #47, 1 Hapgood Street
Facing southwest toward William H. Hall
House
April 1999

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photograph Labels Page 5

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Photograph #58
Property #48, 4 Hapgood Street
Facing southeast toward Erwin and Mary
Whitcomb House and garage
April 1999

April 1999

Photograph #59
Property #49, 6 Hapgood Street
Facing southwest toward Holland M. Church
House and barn
April 1999

Photograph #66
Property #56, 15 Hapgood Street
Facing northwest toward Charles and Flora
Robertson House
April 1999

Photograph #60
Property #50, 7 Hapgood Street
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #67
Left:
Property #21, 33 Atkinson Street
Facing east toward barn
Right:
Property #56, 15 Hapgood Street
Facing east toward barn
April 1999

Photograph #61
Property #51, 8 Hapgood Street
Facing southwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #68
Property #57, 21 Hapgood Place
Facing northwest toward Charles Higgins
House
April 1999

Photograph #62
Property #52, 9 Hapgood Street
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #69
Property #58, 22 Hapgood Place
Facing southwest toward Perley and Annie
Kimball House and barn
April 1999

Photograph #63
Property #53, 10 Hapgood Street
Facing southwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #70
Property #59, 23 Hapgood Place
Facing northeast toward Alfred and Jennie Field
House and garage
April 1999

Photograph #64
Property #54, 11 Hapgood Street
Facing northwest toward John H. Williams
House and garage
April 1999

Photograph #71
Property #60, 24 Hapgood Place
Facing southwest toward Malcolm Finlayson
House
April 1999

Photograph #65
Property #55, 14 Hapgood Street
Facing southwest toward Carruthers/Fenton
House and rear of garage (on left)

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Section Photograph Labels Page 6

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #72
Property #61, 25 Hapgood Place
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #73
Property #62, 26 Hapgood Place
Facing southwest toward Herbert and Ada
Blood House
April 1999

Photograph #74
Property #63, 28 Hapgood Place
Facing southeast toward Henry and Aramantha
House
April 1999

Photograph #75
Property #64, 4 Burt Street
Facing southwest toward Harold and Marion
Walker House
April 1999

Photograph #76
Property #65, 5 Burt Street
Facing northwest toward Zino and Annie Allbee
House
April 1999

Photograph #77
Property #66, 6 Burt Street
Facing southwest toward Whitman/Switzer
House
April 1999

Photograph #78
Property #67, 7 Burt Street
Facing northwest toward Frank and Elizabeth
Thompson House and garage
April 1999

Photograph #79
Property #68, 8 Burt Street
Facing southwest toward Edward and Alice
Pierce House
April 1999

Photograph #80
Property #69, 9 Burt Street
Facing northwest toward Charles and Annie
Gibson House and barn
April 1999

Photograph #81
Property #70, 10 Burt Street
Facing southwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #82
Property #71, 11 Burt Street
Facing northwest toward Isaac and Mary
Newman House and barn
April 1999

Photograph #83
Property #72, 6 South Street
Facing southeast toward Eliza Hadley House #2
April 1999

Photograph #84
Property #73, 8 South Street
Facing northeast toward Francis Flint House
and barn
April 1999

Photograph #85
Property #74, 10 South Street
Facing southeast toward Anna Green House and
shed
April 1999

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Section Photograph Labels Page 7

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #86
Property #75, 11 South Street
Facing northwest toward Babbitt Tenement
House
April 1999

Photograph #87
Property #76, 15 South Street
Facing northeast toward Babbitt Duplex
April 1999

Photograph #88
Property #77, 16 South Street
Facing southwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #89
Property #78, 18 South Street
Facing southwest toward Duplex
April 1999

Photograph #90
Property #79, 19 South Street
Facing northwest toward Davis House
April 1999

Photograph #91
Property #80, 20 South Street
Facing southwest toward First Congregational
Parsonage
April 1999

Photograph #92
Property #81, 21 South Street
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #93
Property #82, 22 South Street
Facing southwest toward J.H. and Margaret
Griswold House
April 1999

Photograph #94
Property #83, 23 South Street
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #95
Property #84, 24 South Street
Facing southwest toward Flint Duplex
April 1999

Photograph #96
Property #85, 25 South Street
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #97
Property #86, 26 South Street
Facing southwest toward Page Duplex
April 1999

Photograph #98
Property #87, 27 South Street
Facing northeast toward Duplex
April 1999

Photograph #99
Property #88, 31 South Street
Facing northwest toward Marcellus and Persis
House
April 1999

Photograph #100
Property #89, 33 South Street
Facing northwest toward House
April 1999

Photograph #101
Property #90, 2 Church Street
Facing northwest toward Vermont Bank &
Trust Company
November 2000

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Section Photograph Labels Page 8

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Photograph #102
Property #91, 9 Church Street
Facing north toward Baptist Church
November 2000

Photograph #103
Property #92, 12 Church Street
Facing northwest toward Immanuel Church
Rectory/Arms House
November 2000

Photograph #104
Property #93, 2 School Street
Facing north toward WWI Monument, Church
St. in background
November 2000

Photograph #105
Property #94, 4 School Street
Facing southwest toward House and garage
November 2000

Photograph #106
Property #95, 5 School Street
Facing northeast toward Otis and Sarah Arms
House
November 2000

Photograph #107
Property #96, 6 School Street
Facing southeast toward Russell Hyde House
November 2000

Photograph #108
Property #97, 6-1/2 School Street
Facing southeast toward house and shed of #99
November 2000

Photograph #109
Property #98, 7 School Street
Facing northwest toward Leander and Sarah
Amadon House

November 2000

Photograph #110
Property #99, 8 School Street
Facing southeast toward United Church
November 2000

Photograph #111
Property #100, 9 School Street
Facing northwest toward Baxter/Phelps House
November 2000

Photograph #112
Property #101, 12 School Street
Facing southwest toward Norman and Lucia
Farr House #1
November 2000

Photograph #113
Property #102, 14 School Street
Facing southwest toward Billing/Butterfield
House
November 2000

Photograph #114
Property #103, 15 School Street
Facing northeast toward Bellows Falls High
School
November 2000

Photograph #115
Property #104, 16 School Street
Facing southeast toward Dr. Samuel and
Sophina Nichols House
November 2000

Photograph #116
Property #105, 19 School Street
Facing northwest toward Mary Arms House
November 2000

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Section Photograph Labels Page 9

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #117
Property #106, 20 School Street
Facing southwest toward Dr. George and
Abigail Gorham House
November 2000

November 2000

Photograph #118
Property #107, 20-1/2 School Street
Facing southeast toward Dr. Artemus Robbins
House
November 2000

Photograph #125
Property #114, 28 School Street
Facing southwest toward Barker/Griswold
House and barn
November 2000

Photograph #119
Property #108, 21 School Street
Facing northeast toward Baxter House and barn
November 2000

Photograph #126
Property #115, 29 School Street
Facing northwest toward Asa and Lucy
Wentworth House
November 2000

Photograph #120
Property #109, 22 School Street
Facing southeast toward Ball/Chase House
November 2000

Photograph #127
Property #116, 30 School Street
Facing southwest toward Franklin and Mary
George House
November 2000

Photograph #121
Property #110, 22-1/2 School Street
Facing southwest toward House and garage
November 2000

Photograph #128
Property #117, 31 School Street
Facing northwest toward Harris/Willson House
November 2000

Photograph #122
Property #111, 23/25 School Street
Facing northwest toward Coolidge/Vilas House
November 2000

Photograph #129
Property #118, 32 School Street (right)
Property #119, 32-1/2 School Street (far left)
Facing southwest toward Shubal and Elizabeth
Randall House (right) and House (far left)
November 2000

Photograph #123
Property #112, 24 School Street
Facing southwest toward Albert and Martha
Derby House
November 2000

Photograph #130
Property #120, 35 School Street
Facing northwest toward Elbert and Abbie
Prouty House
November 2000

Photograph #124
Property #113, 26 School Street
Facing southwest toward Eldridge and Sarah
Hapgood House

Photograph #131
Property #121, 39 School Street
Facing north toward Wentworth/Dow House
November 2000

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section Photograph Labels Page 10 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #132
Property #122, 55 Westminster Street
Facing northwest toward
Atkinson/Fleming/Williams House
November 2000

Photograph #133
Property #123, 59 Westminster Street
Facing northwest toward Norman and Lucia
Farr House #2
November 2000

Photograph #134
Property #124, 61 Westminster Street
Facing northwest toward Wyman and Almira
Flint House
November 2000

Photograph #135
Property #125, 5 Temple Place
Facing northwest toward Jay and Lena
Lawrence House
November 2000

Photograph #136
Property #126, 6 Temple Place
Facing southwest toward former ell of Wyman
Flint House (#124)
November 2000

Photograph #137
Property #127, 65 Westminster Street
Facing southwest toward Rockingham Free
Public Library
November 2000

Photograph #138
Property #128, 71 Westminster Street
Facing southwest toward Company E First
Infantry Vermont National Guard Armory
November 2000

Photograph #139
Property #129, 75 Westminster Street
Facing northwest toward Harris/Swain House
November 2000

Photograph #140
Property #130, 3 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward New England
Telephone & Telegraph
November 2000

Photograph #141
Property #131, 5 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward John T. and Lucy
Moore House and barn
November 2000

Photograph #142
Property #132, 6 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Henry/Green/Farr
House
November 2000

Photograph #143
Property #133, 7 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward Carroll and Fannie
Moore House and garage
November 2000

Photograph #144
Property #134, 8 Henry Street
Facing south toward Eliza Hadley House #1
November 2000

Photograph #145
Property #135, 9 Henry Street
Facing northeast toward Weston/Coy House
and barn (at left)
November 2000

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section Photograph Labels Page 11 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #146
Property #136, 10 Henry Street
Facing southeast toward Frederick and
Katherine Babbitt House
November 2000

Photograph #147
Property #137, 11 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward Henry/Willson House
November 2000

Photograph #148
Property #138, 11-1/2 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward former carriage
barn/apartments
November 2000

Photograph #149
Property #139, 12 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Babbitt/Kelley House
November 2000

Photograph #150
Property #140, 14 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Ladd House
November 2000

Photograph #151
Property #141, 15 Henry Street
Facing northeast toward House
November 2000

Photograph #152
Property #142, 16 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward Oscar and Delia Gray
House
November 2000

Photograph #153
Property #143, 17 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward Levi and Anne Bennett
House

November 2000

Photograph #154
Property #144, 18 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Marshall and Lavina
Wardner House and garage
November 2000

Photograph #155
Property #145, 19 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward William and Mary
Nutting House
November 2000

Photograph #156
Property #146, 20 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Aaron and Adeline
Tenney House
November 2000

Photograph #157
Property #147, 21 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward Nutting/Campbell
House
November 2000

Photograph #158
Property #148, 22 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward House
November 2000

Photograph #159
Property #149, 23 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward
Bradshaw/Tolman/Brown House
November 2000

Photograph #160
Property #150, 24 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Silas and Mary Stuart
House
November 2000

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**Section Photograph Labels Page 12 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #161
Property #151, 25 Henry Street
Facing northeast toward George Cobb House
November 2000

Photograph #168
Property #158, 12 Chase Park
Facing northeast toward House
November 2000

Photograph #162
Property #152, 27 Henry Street
Facing northwest toward George Underwood
House and barn
November 2000

Photograph #169
Property #159, 14 Chase Park
Facing east toward Rowell/Bellows House and
garage
November 2000

Photograph #163
Property #153, 28 Henry Street
Facing southwest toward Hiram and Louisa
Newton House
November 2000

Photograph #170
Property #160, 5 Hadley Street
Facing northwest toward Walter and Elvira
Taylor House
November 2000

Photograph #164
Property #154, 4 Chase Park
Facing west toward William and Isabelle Eaton
House
November 2000

Photograph #171
Property #161, 6 Hadley Street
Facing southeast toward Polly Brown House
November 2000

Photograph #165
Property #155, 6 Chase Park
Facing northwest toward Cassidy/Evans House
November 2000

Photograph #172
Property #162, 7 Hadley Street
Facing northwest toward House
November 2000

Photograph #166
Property #156, 8 Chase Park
Facing northwest toward Marshall and Cora
Jackson House
November 2000

Photograph #173
Property #163, 8 Hadley Street
Facing northeast toward House
November 2000

Photograph #167
Property #157, 10 Chase Park
Facing northeast toward Ernest and Minnie
Pond House and garage
November 2000

Photograph #174
Property #164, 10 Hadley Street
Facing northeast toward House
November 2000

Photograph #175
Property #165, 11 Hadley Street
Facing northwest toward John and Katherine
Donovan House
November 2000

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**Section Photograph Labels Page 13 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #176
Property #166, 12 Hadley Street
Facing northeast toward Hogan House
November 2000

Photograph #177
Property #167, 14 Hadley Street
Facing northeast toward Sparrow/Frederick
House
November 2000

Photograph #178
Property #167, 14 Hadley Street
Facing northwest toward barn
November 2000

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District **Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

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Property Owners

1. 4 ATKINSON STREET
ARNOLD & LORRAINE KNOWLTON
33 CHURCH AVENUE
BELLOWS FALLS VT 05101
2. 6 ATKINSON STREET
EDWARD GOUTAS
14A ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101
3. 7 ATKINSON STREET

JAMES KEANE
KIM LOCKE
7 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS VT 05101
4. 8 ATKINSON STREET
ADAMS & LACOMBE ENTERPRISES INC
28 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS VT 05101
5. 8 1/2 ATKINSON STREET
WINDHAM NORTHEAST
SUPERVISORY UNION
8 1/2 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS VT 05101
6. 9 ATKINSON STREET
MALCOLM & DIANE POTTER
55 WESTMINSTER STREET
BELLOWS FALLS VT 05101
7. 10 ATKINSON STREET
STEPHEN MOORE
264 SAXTONS RIVER ROAD
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101
8. 10 1/2 ATKINSON STREET
JOHN & KIMBERLY MARTEL
10A ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101
9. 11 ATKINSON STREET
KIRK & MELISA COMSTOCK
11 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101
10. 12 ATKINSON STREET
CHARLES & ELIZABETH BASHAW
12 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101
11. 13 ATKINSON STREET
FILOMENA MOISIS
JOHN A. MOISIS
13 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101
12. 14 ATKINSON STREET
SUSAN & JONATHAN AGOES
14 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101

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Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

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-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. 14 ½ ATKINSON STREET
IDA GOUTAS
14A ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 20. 32 ATKINSON STREET
RONALD & MAUREEN MASSUCCO
32 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 14. 15 ATKINSON STREET
ENRLICH PEARSALL
11 MONTICELLO DRIVE
AMHERST, NH 03031 | 21. 33 ATKINSON STREET
MCGIRR NURSING HOME INC.
33 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 15. 16 ATKINSON STREET
JEFFREY & HEATHER WILSON
16 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 22. 35 ATKINSON STREET
MCGIRR NURSING HOME INC.
33 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 16. 18 ATKINSON STREET
STEPHEN MOORE
264 SAXTONS RIVER ROAD
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 23. 36 ATKINSON STREET
DAVID MCNEIL
KIM ROCK-MCNEIL
36 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 17. 20 ATKINSON STREET
STEVEN & CAROL JAMES
20 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 24. 39 ATKINSON STREET
ERNEST & CATHY CHAMBERLIN
39 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 18. 24 ATKINSON STREET
ROBERT & HEIDI HITCHCOCK
24 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 25. 40 ATKINSON STREET
DONALD SANBORN
DEBRA BOUDRIEU
40 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 19. 28 ATKINSON STREET
PAUL & JEANNETTE SULLIVAN
28 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 26. 44 ATKINSON STREET
DOROTHY COOKSON
44 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

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|---|--|
| 27. 47 ATKINSON STREET
DENNIS & MARGERY LADD
47 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 34. 54 ATKINSON STREET
LESLIE & LOIS WHITE
54 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 28. 48 ATKINSON STREET
DANIEL & PENELOPE MCDONALD
48 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 35. 54 ½ ATKINSON STREET
LESLIE & LOIS WHITE
54 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 0501 |
| 29. 30 HENRY STREET
RICHARD & KATHERINE FULLER
9 TUTTLE STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 36. 55 ATKINSON STREET
MARK & JENNIFER REFFI
19 LOCUST LANE
EAST DUMMERSTON, VT 05346 |
| 30. 50 ATKINSON STREET
ROBERT & MARGARET PALMER
P.O. BOX 544
WALPOLE, NH 03608-0544 | 37. 56 ATKINSON STREET
LESLIE & LOIS WHITE
54 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 31. 51 ATKINSON STREET
CHAMBERLAND ELECTRIC INC.
5 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 38. 57 ATKINSON STREET
ROBERT ADAMS
57 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 32. 52 ATKINSON STREET
PERRY & PAULA PAOLANTONIO
121 MEETINGHOUSE LANE
BRATTLEBORO, VT 05301 | 39. 58 ATKINSON STREET
EDWARD & PATRICIA SOBOLESKI
1 WHITING ROAD
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 33. 53 ATKINSON STREET
DONNA BRANDT
53 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 40. 60 ATKINSON STREET
RAYMOND & DOROTHY SPENCER
C/O DAVID R. CLOUGH
42 BRIGHAM HILL ROAD
ESSEX JUNCTION, VT 05452 |

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Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

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|---|---|
| 41. 61 ATKINSON STREET
HENRY & ERNESTINE LAKE
61 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 48. 4 HAPGOOD STREET
EVERETT & ANN HAMMOND
4 HAPGOOD PLACE
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 42. 62 ATKINSON STREET
TIMOTHY & NANCY POWERS
P.O. BOX 562
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 49. 6 HAPGOOD STREET
WILLIAM LOCKWOOD
JEANMARIE LEVESQUE
6 HAPGOOD STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 43. 63 ATKINSON STREET
ROBERT REMY-POWERS
78 SPRUCE STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 50. 7 HAPGOOD STREET
JOHN & MARY ELLIOTT
7 HAPGOOD STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 44. 64 ATKINSON STREET
DONAT & MARIE PERRAULT
64 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 51. 8 HAPGOOD STREET
KARL & ROXANNE KARTER
72 ADAMS STREET
KEENE, NH 03431 |
| 45. 85 WESTMINSTER STREET
MARK KEARNEY INC.
P.O. BOX 148
WESTMINSTER STA., VT 05159 | 52. 9 HAPGOOD STREET
MARK & JUDY CHISAMORE
9 HAPGOOD STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 46. 97 WESTMINSTER STREET
FLEMING OIL CO.
3 PUTNEY ROAD
BRATTLEBORO, VT 05301 | 53. 10 HAPGOOD STREET
STEPHEN MOORE
264 SAXTONS RIVER ROAD
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 47. 1 HAPGOOD STREET
STEWART & DOROTHY READ
P.O. BOX 7
PERU, VT 05152 | 54. 11 HAPGOOD STREET
TIMOTHY POWERS
11 HAPGOOD STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

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| 55. 14 HAPGOOD STREET
MICHIEL & HENRIETTE SWARTS
14 HAPGOOD STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 62. 26 HAPGOOD PLACE
RUFUS & JOANN CHAFFEE
26 HAPGOOD PLACE
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 56. 15 HAPGOOD STREET
WALTER & EILEEN GRIFFITHS
15 HAPGOOD STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 63. 28 HAPGOOD PLACE
EILEEN KEARNS
28 HAPGOOD PLACE
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 57. 21 HAPGOOD PLACE
KATHLEEN HIGGINS LISAI
115 LISAI RIDGE
WESTMINSTER, VT 05158 | 64. 4 BURT STREET
NEAL HAMMERSCHMIDTZ
CAROLYN HAMMERSCHMIDTZ
4 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 58. 22 HAPGOOD PLACE
CHESTER & LEONARDA OSTROWSKI
P.O. BOX 314
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 65. 5 BURT STREET
RAYMOND CHAMBERLAND
JULIE CHAMBERLAND
5 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 59. 23 HAPGOOD PLACE
KATHRYN HULT
ALBERT TORRES
23 HAPGOOD PLACE
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 66. 6 BURT STREET
ROBERT SWITZER
279 CENTRE STREET
SULLIVAN, NH 03445 |
| 60. 24 HAPGOOD PLACE
PENELOPE ARMS
P.O. BOX 354
WESTMINSTER, VT 05158 | 67. 7 BURT STREET
VERONE & MICHAEL REYNOLDS
7 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 61. 25 HAPGOOD PLACE
ELIOT & LORI MORSE
RFD #1 BOX 472
PUTNEY, VT 05346 | 68. 8 BURT STREET
BECKY ATWOOD
C/O CALEB ATWOOD
8 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

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|--|--|
| 69. 9 BURT STREET
GORDON & IRENE TOUSSAINT
9 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 76. 15 SOUTH STREET
BERNARD & JEANNETTE RUMRILL
15 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 70. 10 BURT STREET
RICHARD & TERI ZELENETZ
10 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 77. 16 SOUTH STREET
PETER & JOANNE WHITE
16 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 71. 11 BURT STREET
REBECCA GAGNON
11 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 78. 18 SOUTH STREET
PETER & JENNIFER CANNIZZARO
18 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 72. 6 SOUTH STREET
ARNE ANDERSON & VICTOR HORVATH
6 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 79. 19 SOUTH STREET
JAMES & SHARON ELSESSER
HC 63 BOX 170
SO. ACWORTH, NH 03607 |
| 73. 8 SOUTH STREET
DAVID & BEVERLY BALDASARO
8 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 80. 20 SOUTH STREET
RICHARD & BERNARDETTE SKROCKI
20 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 74. 10 SOUTH STREET
JANICE LUND & STEVEN FULLER, SR.
79 CHURCH AVENUE
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 81. 21 SOUTH STREET
MARJORIE B. STEVENS
21 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 75. 11 SOUTH STREET
ROCKINGHAM AREA COMMUNITY LAND TRUST
24 PARK STREET
SPRINGFIELD, VT 05156 | |

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|--|---|
| 82. 22 SOUTH STREET
CHARLES SHRACK
22 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 89. 33 SOUTH STREET
CHRISTOPHER POTTER ET AL
P.O. BOX 534
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 83. 23 SOUTH STREET
FREDRICK HEGE
23 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 90. 2 CHURCH STREET
FIRST VERMONT BANK & TRUST CO.
C/O TRAMMELL CROW CO.
161 ST. PAUL STREET
BURLINGTON, VT 05401 |
| 84. 24 SOUTH STREET
JOHN & AMELIA OBUCHOWSKI
24 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 91. 9 CHURCH STREET
BAPTIST CHURCH
9 CHURCH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 85. 25 SOUTH STREET
RAYMOND & JULIE CHAMBERLAND
5 BURT STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 92. 12 CHURCH STREET
THE RECTORS OF IMMANUEL CHURCH
P.O. BOX 474
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 86. 26 SOUTH STREET
MARGARET PERRY
26 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 93. 2 SCHOOL STREET
VILLAGE OF BELLOWS FALLS
P.O. BOX 370
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 87. 27 SOUTH STREET
WILLIAM & TARA KIRKER
20 KENNEDY DRIVE
KEENE, NH 03431 | 94. 4 SCHOOL STREET
EDWARD EVAN JAFFEE
6 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 88. 31 SOUTH STREET
GERALD & NANCY LABEAU
31 SOUTH STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 95. 5 SCHOOL STREET
ALICE POWERS
5 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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|---|---|
| 96. 6 SCHOOL STREET
EDWARD JAFFEE
6 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 103. 15 SCHOOL STREET
ROCKINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 370
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 97. 6 ½ SCHOOL STREET
ESTER LACOURSE
6 ½ SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 104. 16 SCHOOL STREET
MARTIN MONAHAN
ROUTE 123
ALSTEAD, NH 03602 |
| 98. 7 SCHOOL STREET
RUTH KASK
7 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 105. 19 SCHOOL STREET
DAISY & JANE MILLER
19 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 99. 8 SCHOOL STREET
UNITED CHURCH
8 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 106. 20 SCHOOL STREET
OLIVE MILLER ESTATE
20 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 100. 9 SCHOOL STREET
EDWARD & PATRICIA DION
9 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 107. 20 ½ SCHOOL STREET
MICHAEL & GEORGINE WILSON
20 ½ SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 101. 12 SCHOOL STREET
SUSAN LAWLOR
12 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 108. 21 SCHOOL STREET
CASEY & MISTY STACK
21 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 102. 14 SCHOOL STREET
JAMES & NANCY MCAULIFFE
14 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 109. 22 SCHOOL STREET
RONALD KERN
22 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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|---|--|
| 110. 22 ½ SCHOOL STREET
MICHAEL & WENDELL HARTY
22 ½ SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 116. 30 SCHOOL STREET
BERTRAN METCALF
30 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 111. 23 SCHOOL STREET
GEORGETT ROBERTS
P.O. BOX 2
ALSTEAD, NH 03602 | 117. 31 SCHOOL STREET
CHARLOTTE MINICH
31 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 111. 25 SCHOOL STREET
CHRIS & BRENDA PAGE
25 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 118. 32 SCHOOL STREET
ALAN & BARBARA TERNES
32 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 112. 24 SCHOOL STREET
JOHN & JULIE PATRICK
24 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 119. 32 ½ SCHOOL STREET
STEPHEN L. MOORE
RFD #1 SAXTONS RIVER RD.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 113. 26 SCHOOL STREET
JAMES ORFANIDIS
26 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 120. 35 SCHOOL STREET
PETER & SHELLEY DODGE
35 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 114. 28 SCHOOL STREET
ANDREW & SYLVIA LACOMBE
28 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 121. 39 SCHOOL STREET
HELEN WHITE
JANE ST. LAWRENCE
39 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 115. 29 SCHOOL STREET
WILLIAM PURDY
29 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 122. 55 WESTMINSTER STREET
MALCOLM & DIANE POTTER
55 WESTMINSTER STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

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|---|--|
| 123. 59 WESTMINSTER STREET
LOYAL ORDER OF THE MOOSE
59 WESTMINSTER STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 130. 3 HENRY STREET
NYNEX/NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
BELL ATLANTIC
1095 AVE. OF AMERICAS RM 3138
NEW YORK, NY 10036 |
| 124. 61 WESTMINSTER STREET
MASONIC TEMPLE
61 WESTMINSTER STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 131. 5 HENRY STREET
ROGER RECKIS
P.O. BOX 779
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 125. 5 TEMPLE PLACE
CHRISTOPHER & DEMPSEY POTTER
P.O. BOX 534
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 132. 6 HENRY STREET
JOHN & CARRIE LYNCH
6 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 126. 6 TEMPLE PLACE
DAVID & DAWN KERSULA
6 TEMPLE PLACE
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 133. 7 HENRY STREET
MARGARET JOHNSON
7 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 127. 65 WESTMINSTER STREET
TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM
P.O. BOX 370
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 134. 8 HENRY STREET
JOHN & JANE BLICHARZ
8 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 128. 71 WESTMINSTER STREET
STEELE S. KELLEHER &
P. FENTON
P.O. BOX 4190
MANCHESTER, NH 03108 | 135. 9 HENRY STREET
SEAN & LESLIE COTA
9 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 129. 75 WESTMINSTER STREET
COREY WILKINSON
CAITLYN LILLIE
75 WESTMINSTER STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 136. 10 HENRY STREET
THOMAS & CHRISTINE MILLER
10 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
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- | | |
|--|---|
| 137. 11 HENRY STREET
DAVID WAKEMAN
JUDITH COZINE
11 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 143. 17 HENRY STREET
ROBERT & DOROTHY CENATE
17 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 138. 11 ½ HENRY STREET
LYNN & SUSAN MELLISH
11 ½ HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 144. 18 HENRY STREET
LYNN KENNEDY MACAULEY
18 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 139. 12 HENRY STREET
JOHN & LINDA JAMES
12 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 145. 19 HENRY STREET
GARY C. SIMONDS
19 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 140. 14 HENRY STREET
JOHN & LINDA JAMES
12 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 146. 20 HENRY STREET
RICHARD BROWN
20 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 141. 15 HENRY STREET
DAVID & DENISE SNYDER
15 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 147. 21 HENRY STREET
MELISSA & KIMBERLY BURNS
P.O. BOX 245
MANCHESTER, VT 05254 |
| 142. 16 HENRY STREET
MICHAEL & DEBORAH TOLARO
16 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 148. 22 HENRY STREET
RITA BRUCE
22A HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 149. 23 HENRY STREET
SHIRLEY WHEELER
PETER WHEELER &
PAMELA CLARK
23 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 155. 6 CHASE PARK
ROBERT & JEAN ASHCROFT
6 CHASE PARK
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 150. 24 HENRY STREET
PATRICIA & WAYNE HALL
RIVER ROAD
WALPOLE, NH 03608 | 156. 8 CHASE PARK
MARILEE B. HUNTOON
8 CHASE PARK
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 151. 25 HENRY STREET
HENRY APRATMENTS
78 SPRUCE STREET
BRATTLEBORO, VT 05301 | 157. 10 CHASE PARK
DONALD SANBORN
DEBRA WETHERBEE
40 ATKINSON STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 152. 27 HENRY STREET
PHILIP F. TIDD, JR.
27 HENRY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 158. 12 CHASE PARK
RICHARD & SUSAN SHANRAW
12 CHASE PARK
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 153. 28 HENRY STREET
PHILIP & DONNA SIMONEAU
P.O. BOX 835
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 159. 14 CHASE PARK
DEAN & JANE LAFAYETTE
49 SCHOOLBUS DEPOT RD.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |
| 154. 4 CHASE PARK
KATHY DAIGLE
4 CHASE PARK
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 | 160. 5 HADLEY STREET
HYMAN & OLIVE MILLER
20 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101 |

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161. 6 HADLEY STREET
WAYNE & JANICE MANNING
6 HADLEY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101

167. 14 HADLEY STREET
THELMA FREDERICK
14 HADLEY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101

162. 7 HADLEY STREET
HYMAN & OLIVE MILLER
20 SCHOOL STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101

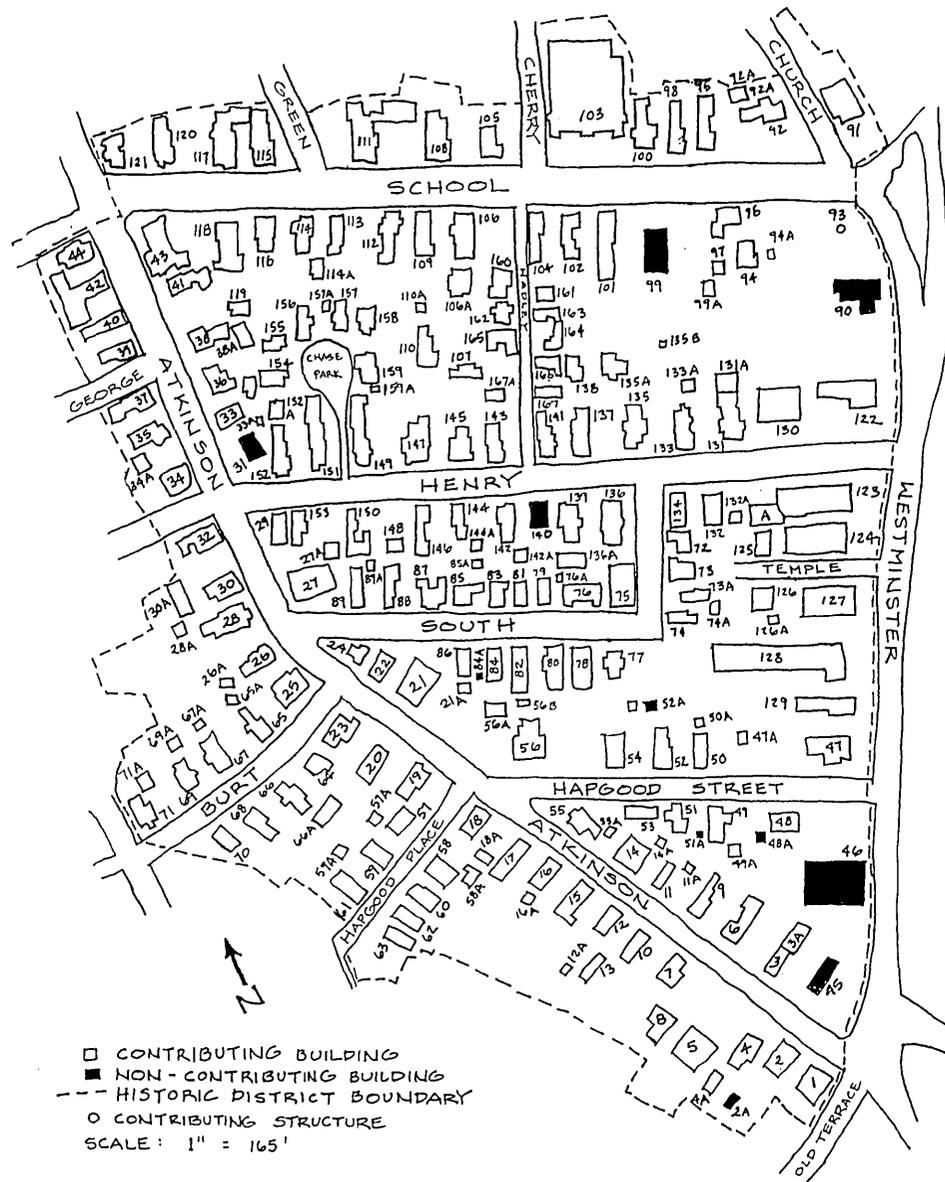
163. 8 HADLEY STREET
GREATER SPRINGFIELD AREA
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
P.O. BOX 143
SPRINGFIELD, VT 05156

164. 10 HADLEY STREET
ALINE VONDLE
10 HADLEY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101

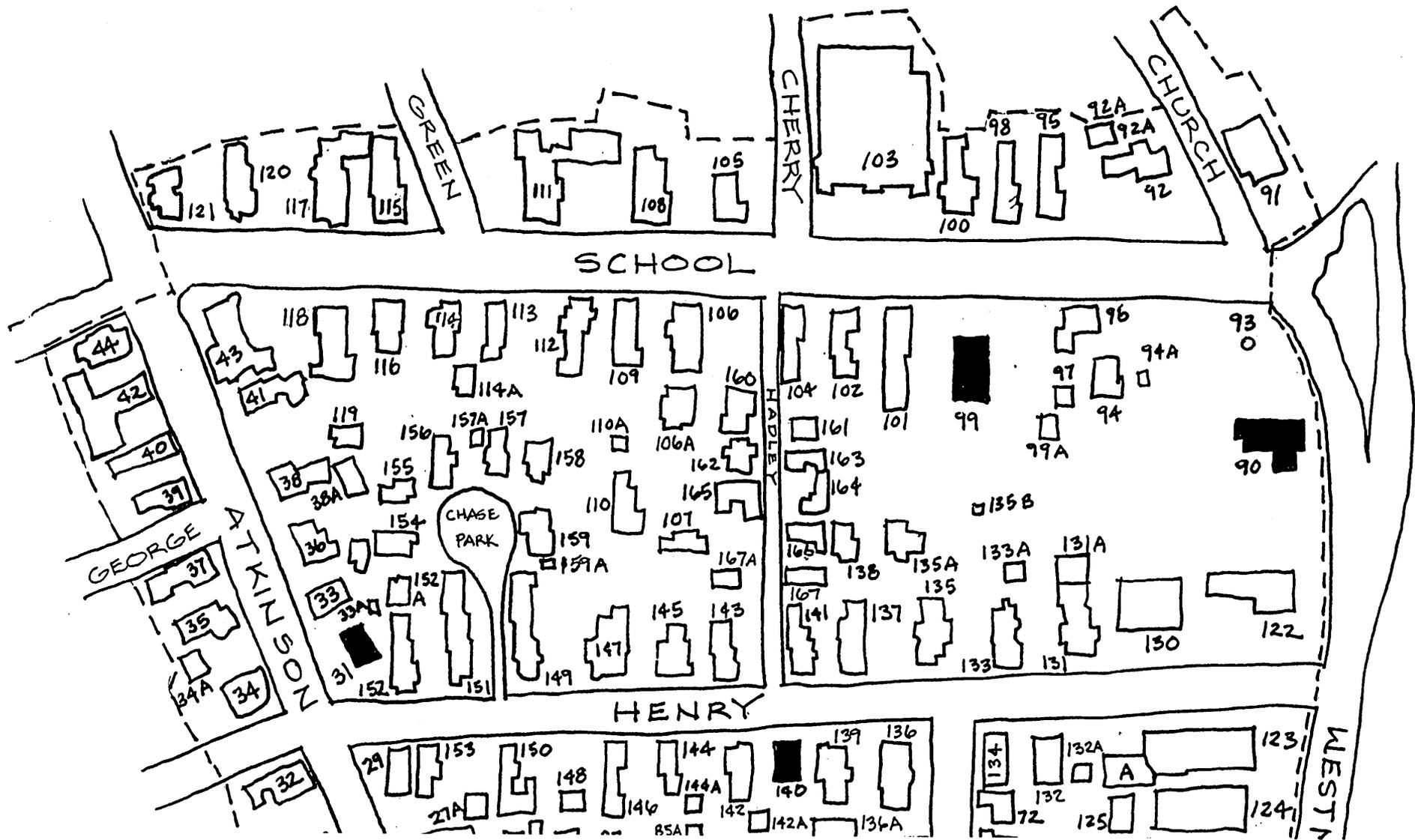
165. 11 HADLEY STREET
CARLTON SOLLARD PROCTER
P.O. BOX 580
BRATTLEBORO, VT 05301

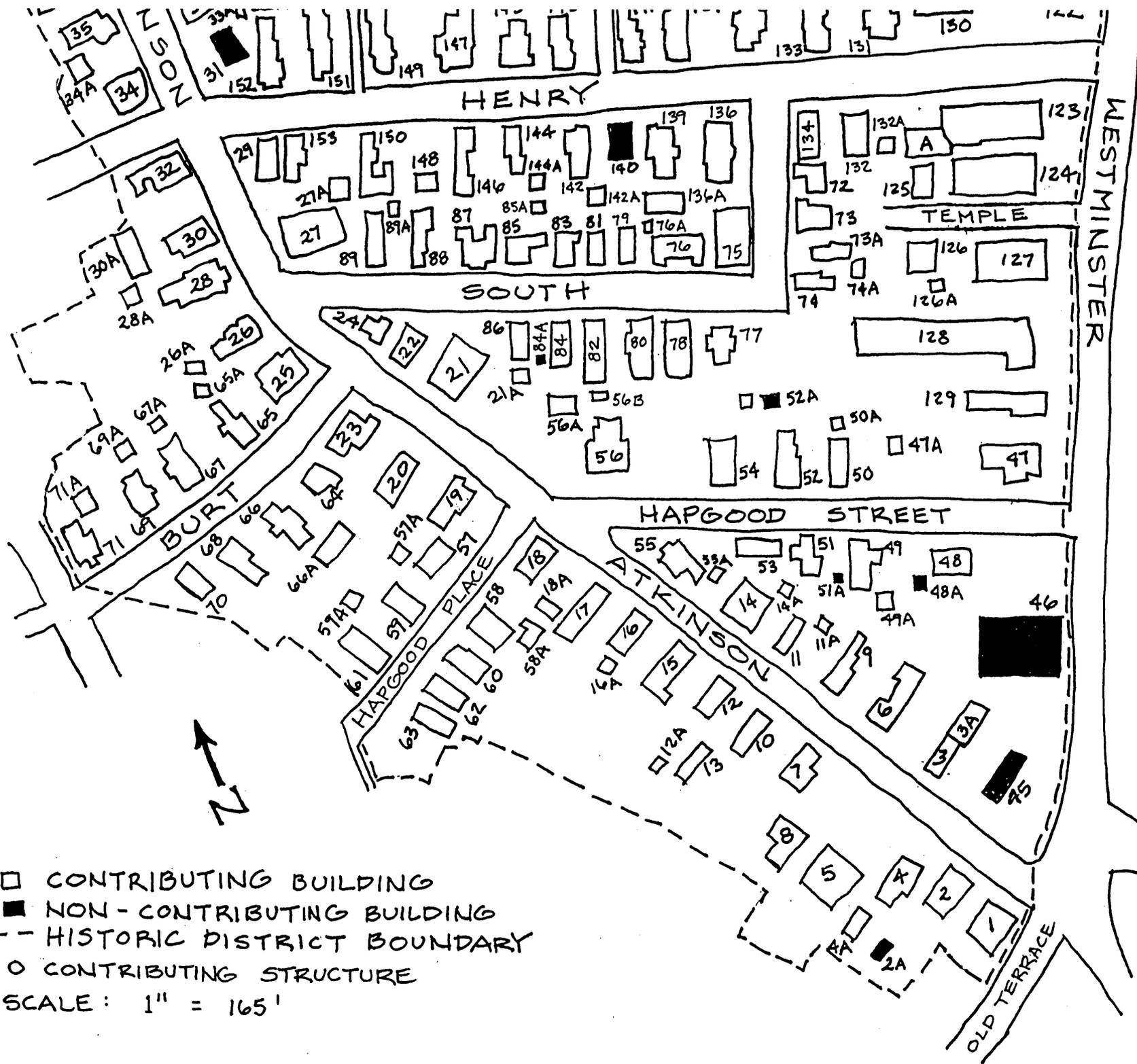
166. 12 HADLEY STREET
MADELINE DOLLOPH
12 HADLEY STREET
BELLOWS FALLS, VT 05101

Bellevue Falls Neighborhood Historic District
 Town of Rockingham
 Windham County, Vermont



Bellevs Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Town of Rockingham
Windham County, Vermont





- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
 - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
 - - - HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 - CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- SCALE: 1" = 165'